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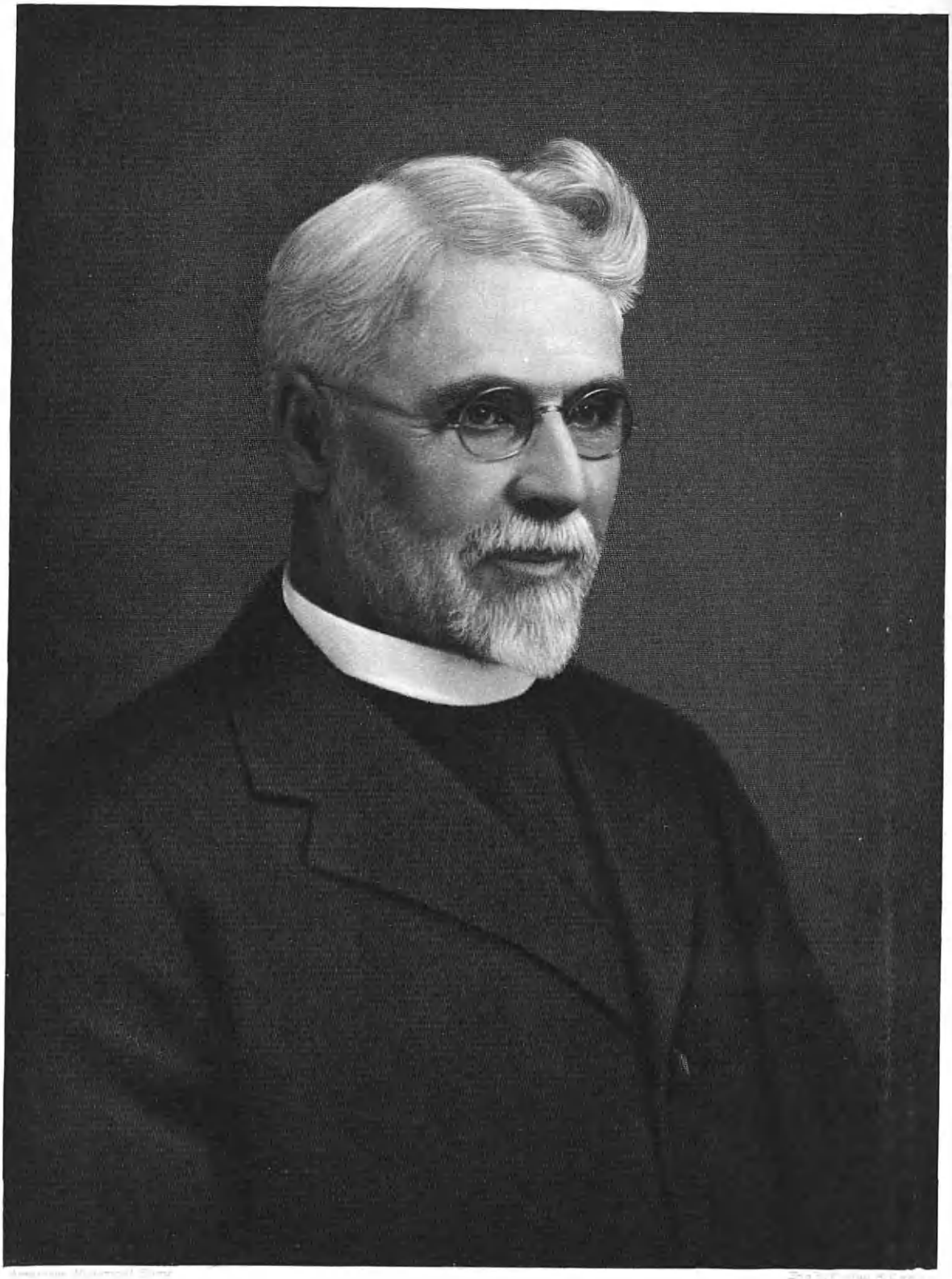


Wm. C. Richardson

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

RICHARDSON, REV. DR. WILLIAM CONKLING, Physician, Surgeon, Churchman—Seventy-four years were given the Rev. Dr. William Conkling Richardson, late rector of the Episcopal House of Prayer, of Tampa, Florida. His last years were granted to the church and to Tampa, his death occurring here November 16, 1923. Earlier years were spent at practice of medicine and as a surgeon of distinction, in St. Louis, Missouri; and his boyhood and youth were centered in Iowa. He was born at Clinton, Iowa, March 12, 1849.

While the works as outlined in this memorial record were of distinction in medical science, in business and in other respects, he rightly held his work for the church to be the crowning labor of his life. Such it was, and endures in memoriam.

The surname Richardson, meaning son of Richard, has proud derivation, and is one of the numerous Welsh names found in America. The name Richards first occurred in England as the name of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry II, 1154-89, in honor of whom, as the highest character save his own in the Kingdom, Henry II is supposed to have named his son, Richard I. Richards is a Welsh patronymic answering exactly to Richardson in English. The name long has been illustrious in Europe, and from earliest Colonial times in America has been distinguished. Rev. Dr. Richardson is recalled as an honored bearer of an honored name.

John Martin Richardson, father of Dr. Richardson, was a farmer, whose lands lay near Clinton, Iowa, and died when his son (the only son who survived him) was in early youth. Father and son were deeply devoted, and fished and hunted together in happiest companionship. In the family were ten children, of whom Dr. Richardson and three of his sisters reached their majorities. The mother was Hester (Conkling) Richardson, a woman of devout piety and devotion to husband and children.

Early life on the farm gave to Dr. Richardson a robustness of physique which made later years the easier. He was a handsome figure, with genial countenance and a flashing eye. His early schooling was in the graded schools of Clinton. After the war between the States he studied at the International Business College of Springfield, Illinois, and still later took up medicine. He drilled himself at study, dependent on no one for guidance, and became one of the best educated of men, in the profession of medicine, in the church, and also had acquired a wonderful fund of general information. He was twelve years old when the Civil War opened. At that time he left home to work on a farm, for three dollars a month and "keep." Three years later he went into the war, at the age of fifteen, under Union colors with the 17th Illinois Cavalry, and at the close of hostilities was in charge of the commissary department at Springfield for troops with whom he was engaged. After being mustered out, he continued to stay in Springfield, first, thinking to take up a commercial career, preparing himself thoroughly as an accountant in the business school aforementioned. He put himself through this school. But medicine now attracted him with an impulse which grew and held him close. Through diligent application and study he set forth straightway to enter the profession, securing the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and went to St. Louis, Missouri, to practice the profession and "to grow up with the city."

Dr. Richardson's record in St. Louis is preserved as a singular accomplishment in medicine and surgery, as also in educational and general affairs. A Republican, he took an interest in the city's political movements. He had become so well liked and highly regarded by those around him that despite a nominal and normal Democratic majority he was elected Public Administrator of the county by an overwhelming vote. As such he served for eight years, prior to removal to Florida.

But it was chiefly as a physician and surgeon, educator and author that he attained note in the Mid-Western city. His reputation speedily became wide and his name of prestige in medical circles of the State and Middle West at large, even becoming favorably known in clinics throughout the Nation, because of his writings and skilled and original work. For twenty years he was professor on diseases of women and children, and for eight years dean of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1875-95. He served as professor of gynecology and obstetrics, as instructor in anatomy, at which subject he was a master. When only nineteen years of age, March 6, 1868, he was elected a member of the Missouri State Board of Health, and from that time until he retired from active practice of the profession he was a dominant

factor in development thereof. He taught gynecological surgery, performed operations which brought him some acclaim from confreres, and was author of "A System of Obstetrics," a work dealing with homeopathic principles, published in 1877. Surgeon General in the order, he was appointed a Select Knight of the Ancient Order of United Workmen (Missouri), at Kansas City, September 20, 1886. He was a member of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, elected to that august body when its membership convened at Booneville, Missouri, May 9, 1877, and the following year became a member of the Missouri College of Medicine and Homeopathy. He was a member of the Western Academy of Homeopathy and of the Southern Homeopathical Medical Association, to which latter he was named in 1867, directly after his admittance to practice in Missouri. His prestige, large as shown, became still larger as editor of a medical journal, one of those at the head of the professional field in the Middle West. He contributed many articles to other publications of the profession, and his writings in his own publication were gratefully received by colleagues. From 1907 to 1911 he traveled abroad extensively, visiting Europe, Asia and Africa, studying religion, social, political and horticultural conditions. During those travels he held a commission from the United States as a special explorer in the department of agriculture, being perhaps the first one dollar a year man from Florida to serve his country. Results of his observations were of sufficient value to be published and distributed.

Dr. Richardson first came to Florida in 1881, to spend the winter. At Ozona he found a comfortable environment which benefited him and which was agreeable. To Dr. Richardson belongs the distinction of having given to Ozona its present name, it having been known previously as Yellow Bluff. Thus he spent many winters until 1900, when, with his family, he removed from St. Louis to Tampa, interesting himself to some extent in continuation of his profession, principally through writing for medical publications and as a philosopher. He now became deeply interested in business matters. He was owner of four citrus groves, planting trees sent him by the Government and developing them to a round of successive profits augmenting with maturity of the groves. He was first vice-president of the Florida Citrus Exchange, president of the Florida Horticultural Society, for several years served as member of the board of Southern College, and was a vice-president of the Tampa Young Men's Christian Association. Previous to his ordination to the Episcopal ministry, Dr. Richardson was junior warden of St. Andrew's Church, and rendered valued assistance in erection of the present St. Andrew's church edifice. He was a charter member of St. John's Parish, lay reader in the parish during the rectorship of Rev. Dr. Porter, and afterward became a lay reader in the House of Prayer. Ordained to the ministry November 30, 1914, Dr. Richardson continued his several business interests and concerns of citizenship and philanthropy. Eleven years in the ministry of the Episcopal Church, he served a time as priest in charge of the House of Prayer in Tampa, in Tarpon Springs, Dunedin, Safety Harbor, and of other churches. He served as rector of the House of Prayer twice, first from 1914 to 1917, and again in 1920. For a period he substituted at St. John's. Under his leadership the House of Prayer was being organized as a parish, but not until later was this splendid new edifice of enduring stone erected. This stands today a monument to Rev. Dr. Richardson. He did, however, build the Rock Church. During four terms each of three years, he was elected to represent the district and diocese of Southern Florida in general conventions of the Church, and the current constitution and canons of the diocese are largely due to his untiring labors on that committee, of which he was chairman. He reorganized the church at Dunedin, did reorganization work at other centers, and spoke frequently for the causes of Christianity and the church. He became one of the outstanding churchmen of the State, and is so remembered. His work for the church was a fitting apex to a life of remarkable benefit to man.

Fraternal matters interested Dr. Richardson much, but he did not enter into such activities to the reduction of his other undertakings. He was active in the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Louis, was prominent, as indicated heretofore, in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was Past Grand Recorder of the order. He was affiliated with Hillsboro Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons. He had a ripened sense of humor, a ready repartee, and magnetic personality, was distinguished for his loyalty, and had legion friends of long standing. He loved man as he served mankind. He was fond of the classics, of the beauties of nature. His inclination toward natural beauty, expressed in horticultural tastes, made his residence in Tampa a thing of beauty. It still is remarked for the beauty of its grounds, which Dr. Richardson laid out devotedly.

Twice married, Dr. Richardson married (first)

as a young man, Marie Verdier, since deceased; and of this union were born: 1. Genevieve, deceased, late wife of George W. Strodtman, prominent in St. Louis. 2. Irene, who married Edward G. Martin, and they have children: Virginia Irene, Genevieve Marie, and Edward. 3. Lulette, who married David Kirk Gunby, and they have children, William Richardson and David Kirk, Jr. Dr. Richardson married (second), in Tampa, May 2, 1917, Jennie Stowell, daughter of Edward LeRoy and Jennie (Cook) Stowell, formerly of Massachusetts. Mrs. Richardson, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in Tampa. She is a lady of many good works consistently executed, of talents that are wide, and of refined graciousness.

Memory of Rev. Dr. Richardson is perpetuated in the classic outlines and in the spirit of a church. A street, Richardson Place, bears his name, in recognition of his standing and the fact that he developed that section of Bay Shore in which he lived. But more strongly still, his memory endures in the hearts of those who remember him as a friend, and in the hearts of those who benefited through his works of Christianity. These are not to be counted.

There is no death;
What seems so, is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian.

During his life on earth, Rev. Dr. Richardson was of deep and lasting service to mankind; and mankind holds his name and memory in reverence.

McCRIMMON, CHARLES THOMAS, Lumberman, Realtor—Through many generations the family of which Charles Thomas McCrimmon was a member has been of prominence in affairs of the South. The paternal ancestor first in the United States came here from Scotland in early Colonial times, and it is of record that the family was represented in the Revolution. From the progenitor in America, through his descendants, the name attained to honor in diversified fields of endeavor. Charles Thomas McCrimmon achieved note for his operations in lumber and real estate enterprises, for his contribution to the advancement of the city of Miami, Florida, wherein he was a pioneer, and for his repeated assistance to persons in need. Largely, he was a benefactor of Miami and its environs. His death, which occurred here May 14, 1917, occasioned wide sadness among those who had known him long as foremost citizen, business man and friend. His memory is perpetuated in his record of worthy undertakings.

Charles Thomas McCrimmon was born in Wilcox County, Georgia, March 23, 1865, son of Dr. Duncan Franklin and Rebecca (Wilcox) McCrimmon. On his mother's side also he was descended of ancestors early established in the United States. His father, a Doctor of Medicine, practiced forty years in Wilcox County. He was born in Montgomery County, Georgia, 1836, and died in 1905. Dr. McCrimmon excelled at surgery, though, after the more general practice professionally of his period, he engaged in general medicine, not confining himself to a specialty. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins, and had his academic instruction for the most part in the South, where he lived his life.

Having secured a sound academic preparation in the public schools nearest his home in Wilcox County, Georgia, Charles Thomas McCrimmon matriculated in the University of Georgia, at Athens, where he was a student. But his tastes did not lie in the professional field held by his father; he enjoyed more the affairs of business in which he had had minor experience; and now left college in order to devote his whole time to the upbuilding of a business career—a career destined to be of distinguished end. In early years he had worked at lumbering, and had acquired a sound practical experience in the commercial aspects of the trade, having begun this work at the bottom. And he now came to Florida, settling in Miami soon after its foundation, 1896. He became a foremost lumber dealer in the Miami area, well known throughout the State for his progressiveness, contributing factor in Florida's growth and major figure in real estate development. His interests, indeed, were many, entering several fields. At one time he was a director, having been a founder of the Miami Bank and Trust Company, which later merged with the present City National Bank, a large banking house closely identified with contemporary history of Miami. In 1914, in Miami, he organized the Bay Biscayne Canning Company. This he operated with augmented prosperity during the balance of his years. The business under his direction operated in preserving tropical fruits; its commerce was broad, and its fortune assured from the outset, due to the intensely intelligent direction of Mr. McCrimmon. His principal lines of endeavor, however, continued to be realty and lumber. He constructed the first macademized road leading from Miami to the South, and assisted in construction of the Florida East Coast Railroad, from Miami to the South. Self-made man to great extent, his initial business works had been without outside help; but in his affluence he assisted many other men to

more favorable positions in the business world. Charitable almost to a fault, he frequently left his business, though its problems were acute, to give aid to others who had use of it. Mr. McCrimmon was alert, enterprising, of resolute will, aggressive, and outspoken in his sincerity of conviction; but kindly, tender in his regard, loyal to his friends and close to his family. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, gave to it liberally of spiritual and financial support, and lived his religion in daily matters. During the war with Spain he supported patriotically the cause of our country, and in the time of the yellow fever epidemic was active in the service of the Government. For this work he received a citation from Washington, as partial tribute. He did not live to support his country in the World War. A Democrat, influential in political movements, yet Mr. McCrimmon never cared for office, nor sought it. Fraternally he was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in the latter order. He was a member of the Country Club and Tarpon Club, made a recreation of boating, and a pleasure of work.

Charles Thomas McCrimmon married, June 21, 1910, in Miami, Margaret Mizell, daughter of Stephen McCall Mizell, farmer and cattle grower, man of affairs and prominent citizen of his community. Of this union were born children: 1. Charles Thomas, Jr., student in high school, class of 1930. 2. Margaret Mizell, named after her mother, student in high school. 3. Steve Franklin, born April 27, 1915. 4. Ruth, born August 31, 1917. Mrs. McCrimmon survives her husband. With her children she attends regularly the Shenandoah Presbyterian Church. She belongs to the Miami Women's Club, is president of the W. D. C., and a member of the Miami High School Parent-Teachers' Association. Fraternally she is affiliated with Fort Dallas Chapter, Order of Eastern Star.

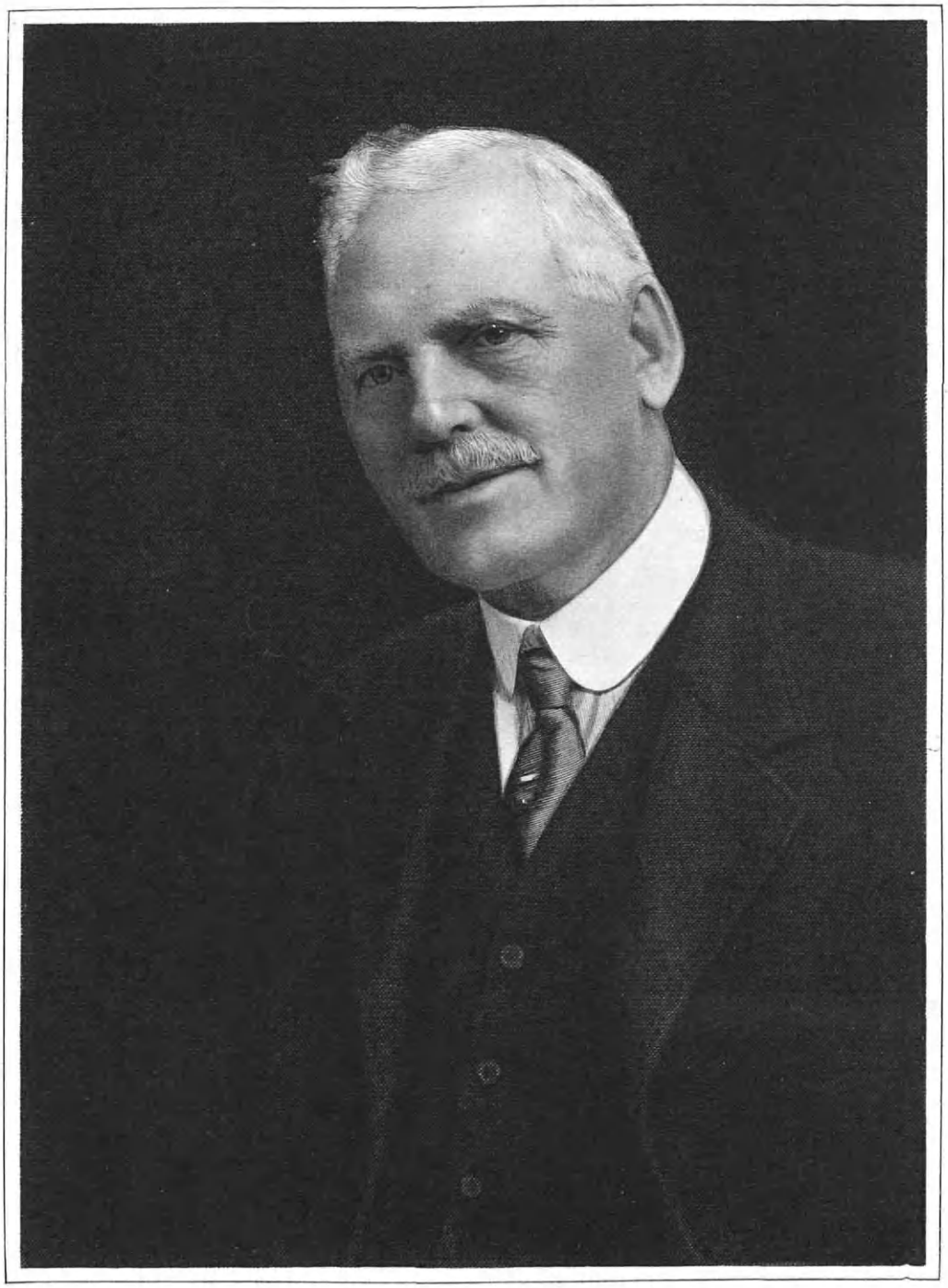
Through his replete lifetime, Charles Thomas McCrimmon distinguished himself for his enduring friendships. Miami came to know him as a well-wishing, loyal son, and his passing marked the close of an active chapter in the city's history of outstanding personalities. It was said that all things which he touched in business were destined for certain success; and because he turned his talents so frequently to endeavors of civic, economic and social direction, his gifts caused the community and all this part of the State of Florida to profit generously. His life inspired hundreds of men in its living; and memory of that life cannot fail to inspire hundreds more.

The name of Charles Thomas McCrimmon is graven imperishably on the honored rolls of Miami's distinguished citizens.

TOWLES, WILLIAM H., Man of Affairs—The city of Fort Myers, Florida, has in its records many references to the late William H. Towles, who, through activities in business and as a citizen, helped this community to the position of importance assumed in the decade of 1920-30. He is recalled here with an affection both deep and enduring, as one who helped those around him, inspired through his activities, and led a useful life.

Born at Perry, Florida, September 28, 1852, Mr. Towles died June 25, 1921, at the age of sixty-eight, in Fort Myers. His parents were John M. and Sarah Ann (Roundtree) Towles, early settlers in Florida, pioneers of the stock which laid the State's foundation; and he was descended in a line old in the history of America, the family's progenitor having come to this country in Colonial times from Liverpool, England. The founder in America lived in Virginia, and it is of interest to note that his residential neighborhood now is known as Towles Point, taken from the family name.

In the schools of Perry, Florida, Mr. Towles secured a comprehensive basis on which to build later independent studies. He was largely self-educated, a naturally reflective man of keen mind. As a young man he came to Fort Myers, and through hard and well-directed effort became one of the community's outstanding figures. He first engaged in the cattle business, with a Dr. Lykes, near Fort Myers, and for a considerable period was known as a cattle shipper. He prospered as such, gained resources in due course with his dealing, and supplied the Key West markets for several years, using his own boats for stock transportation. He was a founder of the First National Bank of Fort Myers, served long as vice-president of this institution; was president of the City Council one term (the first council of the city) and sat with the county commissioners. Mr. Towles was credited with having been directly responsible for erection of Lee County's fine court house. A Democrat, he held strong convictions regarding the principles and personnel of the political structure of city, State and Nation. He was plainspoken, direct of purpose, clearly understood—and seldom in error. In religious adherence he supported the Methodist Episcopal Church. He helped in the works of the denomination, was liberal privately, helped others (especially young men in need of guidance and assistance), and was



G. L. Tabor

the friend of all ages. Keen of wit, his sallies did not hurt those with whom he conversed; his strict sense of honesty and honor guided him in the pathway of the Golden Rule, in personal as in business connections. Unusually public-spirited, he on one occasion paid for paving a full block in Fort Myers. He contributed to all major causes in the World War. Mr. Towles was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Free and Accepted Masons. His principal relaxations were found in hunting, and in the society of his loved ones in the home circle.

Mr. Towles married (first), November 20, 1877, Elizabeth E. McMullen; and (second) at Punta Gorda, Florida, January 8, 1899, Harriett Wilmina Boyd, daughter of William Robert Boyd, of Fort Myers, a lawyer of distinction and a leading citizen. Of this union were born the following children: 1. William, who is now deceased. 2. Wallace Boyd, who married Esther Lee Cooper, of Fort Myers; they have a son, Wallace Boyd, Jr. 3. Mildred Elizabeth, who married Porter Eugene Waugh; they have a son, William Robert, 2d, named after his paternal grandfather. Mrs. Harriett Wilmina (Boyd) Towles survives her husband, and continues to reside in Fort Myers, where she is a lady of great popularity and devoted friendship. Her works of good have been, and are, numerous; and her chief interest now lies in the happiness of her children and grandchildren.

William H. Towles' life was one of consistent accomplishment. Failures, with him, were a rarity. He was a friend of all mankind, self-made, and a decided asset to his community and the State of Florida. He will be remembered in future histories as one of the leading figures of Southern Florida's progress.

TABER, GEORGE LINDLEY, Pioneer—An appraisal in retrospect of the life and works of the late George Lindley Taber is not difficult for the biographer; for Mr. Taber, pioneer Floridian, horticulturalist and developer of the citrus industry, was a figure whose character and effort found full expression in service to mankind. The people of Jacksonville, Florida, where he centered his constructive and exemplary life, hold him in appreciative memory. He gave to his fellow citizens a full measure of himself, of his abilities in diversified lines; and in every direction of effort he encountered a success wide enough to include those around him.

The family of Taber, though not numerous in America, has been honored by its members in many generations. The name, usually spelled Taber, though often found as Tabor, sometimes as Tabar and still more rarely as Tabur, is of Gaelic origin, meaning a spring-well, water, or a river. Tabor is a city in Bohemia which the Hussites forfeited and made the seat of their war for twenty years; and on this account the Hussites were called Taborites. In all probability the family name is derived from this city. First of the name in America was Philip, who was born in Essex, England, 1605, and who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630, and became a freeman at Watertown, Massachusetts, prior to 1634. This Philip was of a roving temperament. He removed from Massachusetts to Connecticut, and then to Rhode Island, living in at least half a dozen Colonial communities. The line to which George Lindley Taber belonged was long established in Maine, where he was born, October 18, 1854, son of George and Esther (Pope) Taber, his father having been a man of wide influence in the community of Vassalboro—Mr. Taber's native town. On the maternal side, through the Popes, he was also of distinguished and ancient ancestry, the surname Pope coming from the Greek and Latin *Popa*, meaning priest. Several Pope lines were founded in New England in earliest Colonial times.

George Lindley Taber lived to the age of seventy-four years. Forty-eight of those years were spent in Florida, and he died in Jacksonville, May 10, 1929, leaving behind a record honoring his distinguished forebears, and for which his memory is honored in all Florida.

At Oakgrove Seminary, Vassalboro, and at the Moses Brown Friends School, of Providence, Rhode Island, he got a comprehensive academic and spiritual education, better than the education commonly received by the youth of his period. This done he went to Chicago, where he served some time as employee of the Board of Trade. His insight into affairs of big business brought to him a realization of the opportunities to be encountered in pioneer fields, and in 1881 he came to Florida. After carefully investigating the soil, climate and growing conditions, he organized the Glen St. Mary Nursery Company, issuing the first catalogue of this house in 1882. From that time onward until the close of life, Mr. Taber continued at the head of the nursery, which, from small beginnings, became one of the best known in all the South. The nursery, in fact, continues to prosper, being of continued value to the horticultural advance of the State in which he was a pioneer developer. Starting and carrying on this work made Mr. Taber's abiding fame, and at the same time made permanent the benefits which he con-

ferred, and which will pass to succeeding generations. For many years he was president of the Florida State Horticultural Society, one of the oldest Florida organizations, and, in point of service to the State, one of the most important. To this organization he gave a long period of useful work, the benefits of his labor in behalf of the horticulture of the State continuing long after he retired from the office of president, so entirely worthy was his work and leadership. He was also actively associated with the American Pomological Society for several years. Mr. Taber's most important efforts for the State as a whole came during the great freezes, of 1894 and 1899, when he rallied all forces to continue the citrus industry. No man can possibly know the extent and the value of these efforts, in those dark days, when the very existence of the citrus industry was in the balance. But the industry survived and again became flourishing, largely due to the efforts put forward by Mr. Taber and others, many of the latter being inspired by his encouragement. During his years of active work in the horticultural field he contributed much to the development of the fruit industries. It was he who originated and introduced the Excelsior plum; introduced the Jewel, Angel and Waldo peaches, the Duncan grapefruit, and brought the Satsuma orange and the kumquat prominently before growers of Florida and the southern Gulf States. Several of these fruits retain their places as prominent and worthwhile varieties. A member of the Friends' Church, he had been reared in the Quaker faith, and adhered to the highest tenets of the faith in all his undertakings and relationships, while he attended the Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Taber belonged, attending the Church of the Good Shepherd, of Jacksonville. Rt. Rev. Frank A. Juhan, bishop of the diocese of Florida, and the Rev. C. A. Ashby, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, officiated at the funeral services; and interment was in Oak Lawn Cemetery. Hundreds of friends attended the last rites, and thousands joined in mourning the loss of one of Florida's leaders, a respected pioneer. Tributes were numerous, and editorial encomiums frequent throughout Florida. Excerpts from one editorial —indicative of the sense of loss felt by the people— are here presented:

Now and then a man or a woman of outstanding merit ceases earthly activities and existence, in accord with the Creator's plan pertaining to the giving of human life and its termination in this world. And although such as these pass on, they are not forgotten by those who knew them intimately and esteemed them highly, nor are they forgotten by those who know only their estimable qualities and of their worthy achievements, the latter of which continue to live through succeeding years, benefiting mankind to the end of time, perhaps, but surely for years and years in the future.

One such as above referred to was and is George Lindley Taber, who passed out and on some days ago. For many years Mr. Taber was a resident in this city, having come here from his native State of Maine (after leaving Chicago), to become interested in certain lines of activity which resulted in untold benefit to Florida, to his contemporaries, and to the generations to follow.

Truly the good that Mr. Taber was able to do lives after him, and thus he continues to serve humanity, although he has passed on, his passing sincerely mourned, but the measure of grief lessened by the memory of his good work well done.

Indeed, Mr. Taber accomplished incalculable good for others, through the medium of his business and his encouragement, as also through his contributions to philanthropic causes. These gifts rarely were known even to his intimates, for he was of a quiet, unassuming character, and publicity proved distasteful to him. A Republican in principle, he "voted for the man" rather than for the party, and performed admirably his duties as a public-spirited citizen. At one time he belonged to many organizations, but in later years suffered these connections to diminish in favor of spending more time at home. His home was his happiest place. His best hours were spent in it, in the society of his devoted wife and helpmate. He was a member of the Seminole Club, and active in the Timquana Club, and was fond of golf and riding as recreations—but his home life pleased him best, and he spent all possible time there.

Mr. Taber married (first), in 1883, Mrs. Gertrude (St. John) Small, of Kent, Connecticut, who died in July, 1903; he married (second), November 16, 1905, at Boston, Massachusetts, Mildred Willey, daughter of John C. Willey, of Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Taber was born a son, George Lindley, Jr., who, with his mother, continues to reside in Jacksonville.

Friendly and genial good-fellowship was an attribute for which Mr. Taber will be recalled to those who knew him well. His sense of humor was marked, strong, and he frequently led in social circles, of which he was a popular figure. His was the philosophy of one who had gained much of worth from life, and who loved his fellows with warm kindliness and tolerance, which time made deeper and more real.

Son of pioneer forebears,
He came into new fields
And made them flourish.

STEWART, ALLISON VANCE, Publisher —A convert to the Christian Science faith in the last decade of the nineteenth century, Allison Vance Stewart relinquished his earlier business activities to take up publishing work for the church. He became a figure of the greatest importance in the Christian Science movement, was personally called to Boston by Mary Baker Eddy and there later became a director of the Mother Church.

Mr. Stewart was born on June 17, 1856, at McAlevys Fort, near Tyrone, Pennsylvania, a son of Robert Vance Stewart who was a merchant at that place, and of Jane (Angell) Stewart. His grandfather was Samuel Stewart. He attended the public schools at McAlevys Fort, and a near-by seminary, and with the completion of his academic training, he moved to Chicago, being then a few years over twenty years of age. Here he accepted a position with the Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Company, manufacturers of harvesters and other agricultural equipment, and through consistent effort, with the high merit of his services, he was later appointed manager of western agencies for that company, continuing in this connection from 1887 until 1901. During his Chicago residence Mr. Stewart became interested in the tenets of Christian Science through the efforts of his wife, who was a devout worker for the cause. When the Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Company was merged with a trust corporation, he resigned his position to devote his attention exclusively to the publication of Christian Science material. He was appointed by Mrs. Eddy as a committee of one, known as the State publication committee. During the last three years of his Chicago residence he was head of the publishing company for the Church of Christ, Scientist, in Illinois, and so ably did he direct its affairs and with such fine discrimination, that he was then called to Boston by Mary Baker Eddy to assist in the publishing work of the Mother Church. Two years later he was given complete charge of the publication of Mrs. Eddy's own works which became with him a beloved and hallowed duty. In 1907 he was chosen a director of the First Church of Christ Scientist at Boston, maintaining this official connection with the Mother Church until 1918, when ill health forced his resignation. He was also honored in the faith by being designated a trustee under the will of Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart came South almost every winter, spending several months in the warm sunshine of the Southern States. After the Spanish-American War he became interested in the raising of pineapples in Cuba, and made several trips to that island. His Massachusetts home was maintained at No. 73 Longwood Avenue, Brookline, while his business offices were in Boston. In politics Mr. Stewart was an independent Republican, supporting all worthy movements for advance and progress in civic affairs. He held membership in several clubs and associations, including the Boston City Club and the Brae Burn Country Club. He was fond of all out-door sports, particularly golf, but he found the source of his chief pleasure in the quiet life of his home. Mr. Stewart had many intellectual interests, and kept well abreast of all developments in the great field of knowledge by constant reading and study. Chemistry and history claimed much of his attention, while he was a life-long student of astronomy, reading every bit of material on this science that was available to him. He possessed unusual critical ability and a liking for the best music, which he took every means to satisfy.

On January 12, 1881, Allison Vance Stewart married Ida Catherine Garrett, of Chicago, only child and daughter of Ezra Mather Garrett, a hardware merchant at Champaign, Illinois. Her family is an old and distinguished one in America and Mrs. Stewart traces her descent directly from the famous Cotton Mather, of Salem, Massachusetts. Ezra Mather Garrett was born in Cooperstown, New York, son of Seneca and Sarah (Mather) Garrett, the former a native of Herkimer County, New York. Besides Ezra, they had son, Seneca, and daughter, Sarah, who died as a young woman. Sarah Mather, a native of New York State, in line of descent is claimed to be one generation removed from the original noted Richard Mather, who came from England as the first Congregational minister, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was one of three sons, and his sons were: Cotton, Increase, Timothy, and Richard, of whom the last-named was president of Harvard College. Surviving her husband, Mrs. Stewart maintains a summer home in Boston, while her winter residence is in Coral Gables, Florida.

Mr. Stewart first came to Miami in 1918, and on March 14, 1919, he passed away in this city. This saddening news was received by his friends and acquaintances everywhere with the greatest sorrow for he was a man who possessed in preëminent degree the happy faculty of friendship, and an intimate association once established with him was never broken. He labored tirelessly in a great cause, and the fruits of his efforts have become a part of the very fabric of the Christian

Science Church. Nothing could have made him happier than that this should be so, and in the simple consciousness of duty well performed he found a sufficient reward. The peculiar warmth and charm of his character left an ineradicable impression upon all those with whom he came in contact in any way, and in their hearts his memory will live forever.

SMITH, MRS. JOSEPH HAMILTON, Philanthropist—The life of Emily Weeks (Bishop) Smith was a career of service in church, in home, and in benevolent affairs. She came of an old American family. The blood of pioneers was in her veins, and by right of birth she inherited the fine traditions of the mellow culture of the South. All the talents which were hers she freely gave to service in the public interest. Always her first thought was for others—for her friends and the members of her family about her, for those in need anywhere. The power of her example was an inspiration to all those who knew her, and the memory of her life and work will long remain.

Emily Weeks (Bishop) Smith was born at Newbern, North Carolina, a daughter of Leroy Cole and Elizabeth Edgar (Hall) Bishop, and a member of distinguished Carolina families, both paternally and maternally. In earlier generations those who bore these names supported the patriot's cause during the trying days of the Revolution. Thus through several family connections, Mrs. Smith was eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution, although she never applied for membership in that organization. Leroy Cole Bishop, her father, was a master wheelwright and an operator of turpentine and rosin stills. He was an important figure in the life of his community, and a pioneer in the development of local prosperity.

In 1853 Emily Weeks Bishop became the wife of Captain Joseph Hamilton Smith, well known in Florida and the Carolinas. He was a man of fine integrity and elevated character, generous in his support of all worthy causes and an active benefactor of the people of the South. He was a prominent Mason. Soon after their marriage Captain and Mrs. Smith came to Florida and settled first at Palatka. Later, however, they removed to Jacksonville, which was long to be their home. They became the parents of six children: 1. Mary Josephine, who married George M. Brittain, both now deceased. Several children were born to them, George M., Emily P., Georgette, Martha, Sallie Bishop, and James, deceased. 2. Lucy Buck, who married Frank White Mumby. They were the parents of the following children: Frank Welford; Ethyln, deceased; Effie Belle, deceased, and Jacquelyn Daniel, deceased. 3. Sarah Hamilton, who married William B. Thompson. They have two children: Belle, deceased, and Bessie. 4. Elizabeth Edgar, who lives at the family home in Jacksonville. 5. Florence Leroy, who married Edmund Dozier McCrary. 6. Joseph Freeborn, who married Mary America Brush. Their son, Joseph Freeborn, Jr., is now deceased.

Mrs. Smith was a devoted wife and mother, giving herself for her family's sake. She was a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church in Jacksonville, and in addition to her duties of church and home, she found time to help others continuously. Before the year 1910 she came to realize that there were a number of girls in Jacksonville to whom her efforts might be of service. She knew that these girls were compelled to work for small wages, and to obtain food, shelter, clothing—the bare necessities of life—were compelled to spend all they made. Mrs. Smith invited a number of prominent women to meet with her, and to them she explained the plan which she had thought out. She decided to establish a place where they could have a home at reasonable cost, enabling them to save money each week against the event of sickness, and to spend a little on the finer things of life which had heretofore been an impossibility. Mrs. Smith's enthusiasm was contagious, and her plans and dreams soon became reality. The Elizabeth Edgar Home for Working Girls came into being.

The old Bigelow home, at the northwest corner of Catherine and Adams streets, Jacksonville, was rented. This was a large, old-fashioned residence of spacious accommodations. Its rooms were comfortably furnished for the girls who were to occupy it, and through donations from merchants, solicited by Mrs. Smith, the kitchen pantry was kept well supplied. From the annual dues of the members of the organization, and by means of monthly collections from local friends, enough additional money was realized to pay for the help needed. The beginning, of course, was small, but improvements continued steadily. Several years later the home was moved to West Union Street, and was maintained there until 1919, when lack of available funds made it necessary to discontinue operations. But throughout the succeeding two years the directors met frequently, and plans were devised which resulted in the purchase of the present home at No. 119 West Beaver Street.

Mrs. Smith was able to pay only a few visits to this new home, but she was always happy dur-

ing the last few years of her life to know that the work she had started and carried on under great handicaps would be continued permanently along the course which she had mapped and charted.

Mrs. Smith died at Jacksonville, on March 21, 1928, her husband's death having preceded hers by many years. Of her it may truly be said, she went about doing good. Opportunities for service never needed to be called to her attention. She sought them out, and where none existed, she created them. She found sufficient reward in the simple consciousness of duty well performed, but by her life and work she built a surer monument to her fame than any material thing can ever be.

CUSHMAN, ALBERT J., Man of Affairs—Born in Ohio, Albert J. Cushman became an important figure in Iowa life, and in his last years was prominent in the development of Miami, Florida. Through consistent effort and his own ability, he achieved success in whatever field occupied his attention, triumphing over many obstacles in his rise, and pursuing with fine energy the opportunities which he was able to perceive although other men did not.

Mr. Cushman was born on August 21, 1847, in Trumbull County, Ohio, a son of Charles Cushman, a cabinetmaker, who died in 1855 at the age of forty-one, and of Laura Ann (Rice) Cushman, both parents being of English and German descent. There were three children in the family: 1. Albert J., of this record. 2. Lucy, who died in infancy. 3. Mary, who married J. D. Perkins of Nebraska.

As a boy, Albert J. Cushman attended the common schools and an academy of Trumbull County, early acquiring the love of reading and the habit of self-improvement which remained with him in all later life, enabling him to keep well informed on many subjects of general or special interest. While still a youth he determined to seek the larger opportunities which he was confident were awaiting him in new and untried fields, accordingly removing to Iowa where he settled in Cedar County, and there remained five years. At the end of this time he came to Cherokee County, and on September 2, 1872, purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Amherst Township, near Marcus, where he soon became known as a rancher and planter, operating his estate until his marriage and for twenty years thereafter. In the year before he first came to Cherokee County, he spent six weeks in this section and was consequently familiar with the lay of the land at his arrival, as well as the difficulties which he might expect to meet. His first task was to erect a small three-room house, which in the course of time was enlarged and became one of the finest farm residences in the township. But meanwhile there were many adverse conditions to be faced. From a standard history of the county, the following self-explanatory lines are quoted:

> The land was raw prairie, and the task of reclaiming it from nature's wildness was no light one. In addition to the usual drawbacks and hardships there were grasshoppers for the first five years, bringing pestilential destruction to crops and vegetation, a trial great enough to weaken the stoutest heart. Fuel was hauled a distance of sixteen miles, and even that which was then secured was of the poorest kind, consisting mostly of cottonwood brush. The residents of the vicinity were glad enough, however, to get even that. Facing one trial bravely brought courage for the next, and thus through perseverance the pioneer residents of the county attained to their reward.

The Cushman farm gradually grew until it was two hundred and forty acres in extent, all under good cultivation and with the finest improvements. Mr. Cushman himself played a part of decisive importance in the growth and advancement of the Marcus section. Not only was he active in the support of every worthy civic movement, but he personally established the first grain elevator in the community, the first rural telephone, the first rural free delivery mail route and the first county fair. He was a conspicuous figure in public life. For seventeen years and more, he held office as secretary of the local school board, and always took an active interest in the advancement of school work. He also held the office of trustee, while in the earlier days, with the hospitality of the true pioneer, he would throw open his house for political caucuses, and made every effort to forward his party's interest.

At Marcus, Mr. Cushman was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Elevator Company, and of the Western Cherokee Fire and Lighting Insurance Company. Gradually he became more and more interested in business and commercial pursuits rather than in agricultural activities and finally put various plans which he had been considering for some time into execution, moving to Sioux City. Here he engaged in real estate transactions, working, as always, for the upbuilding of the community. He possessed a remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values, and was thus almost uniformly successful in his new venture, realizing the progress which the future was sure to bring, and backing his vision with long term investments. After ten years, just before the outbreak of the World

War, he removed to Florida and settled at Miami. This was no sudden move on his part, but was consummated after mature deliberation and a keen appraisal of the possibilities of this rapidly developing section. He had the utmost faith in Dade County, and especially the city of Miami, and as usual translated his confidence into constructive activity, indicating his faith by his numerous projects for expansion and growth. Through his efforts in the real estate market in the last fifteen years of his life, he became known again as a pioneer citizen and leading developer of a fertile field, and the remarkable recent growth of Miami was merely a confirmation of his judgment, first expressed long ago.

In political faith, Mr. Cushman was a member of the Republican party, and as a leading Republican he participated in public life through the long years of his residence in both Iowa and Florida. His support for all worthy civic causes was assured, however, irrespective of their source of origin, so long as he was convinced of the desirability of the ends which they aimed at. He was a sturdy patriot, always, and particularly during the war gave his best efforts in the support of all government projects. Mr. Cushman was easily among the first to recognize the superb attractions of Florida in our modern American life, and until the end was a constant booster of the "Sunshine State." With his family, he worshiped in the Methodist Episcopal faith, holding membership at Miami, in the White Temple Church of this denomination, to which he was a liberal contributor of both his time and substance. He was proud to be active in all church work. Mr. Cushman was very quiet and home-loving in his tastes, finding a source of his chiefest pleasure in the happy companionships of his family life. He was also fond of motoring and of such leisurely diversions as horseshoe pitching, checkers and dominoes.

On February 14, 1883, at Marcus, Iowa, Albert J. Cushman married Elizabeth Arnold, a daughter of Franklin D. and Mary (Lehman) Arnold, the father of English ancestry, and the mother of German descent. Mrs. Cushman was born in Defiance County, Ohio, on September 30, 1862. Six children were born of this marriage: 1. Arthur G., who married Ethel Johnson, of Iowa, and they are the parents of two children, Arthur G., Jr., now attending high school in his fourteenth year, and Elizabeth, who is nine years old. 2. Edith, who makes her home in New Jersey. 3. Laura, owner and head of the Cushman Private School at Miami. 4. Charles F., who married Mabel Morem, and they have two children now, Franklin, who is eleven years old, and Robert, who is ten. 5. Lucy, who married O. C. Collins, of Tallahassee, Florida. 6. Lawrence, who married Catherine Unsworth, and they are the parents of a son, George William Unsworth, who is one year old. Mrs. Cushman continues her Miami residence at No. 589 Northeast Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. Cushman's death occurred at his Miami home on January 21, 1927, bringing to a close a long life of usefulness and service. His passing was sincerely mourned by his many friends in all parts of the country, and Miami was quick to recognize that it had lost a successful and outstanding member of the community. A man of strong will and attainments, self-sufficient from that early day at the age of six when he was called upon to aid in the family support after the death of his father, he owed his triumph over adverse circumstances to an indomitable energy and surpassing ability. Though always quiet and reserved, he possessed keen wit and humor and his companionship was most enjoyable. His friendship was dearly cherished and an intimate contact once established with him was rarely, if ever, broken. The memory of his life and work will long remain a vital influence in those communities for which he builded, as his achievements will stand in their solidity unto the generations of the future and the years to come.

GRESHAM, CARL EDGAR, Municipal Legislator—Political service replete with legislative ability was rendered by the late Carl Edgar Gresham, who was twice elected a member of the City Council of Jacksonville, Florida. Military service featured by soldierly efficiency was achieved by him with patriotic devotion during the period of the World War, even to the serious impairment of his health which eventuated in his death at an age when it seemed he ought to have been spared for the making further of a career already punctuated with such an enviable record. In the business world, Mr. Gresham was cashier in the Jacksonville office of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. He was also a prominent churchman of the Methodist Episcopal communion, having served the church of his local connection as a member of the official board and superintendent of the primary department. His civic activities in behalf of Jacksonville were only a portion of the fruits of an unusually full and well-lived life, abbreviated though it was by an untimely passing.

The surname Gresham has long been significant

of leadership in different endeavors in the Southland. William Gresham, father of the late councilman of Jacksonville, owned and operated a large plantation in Georgia. He was also prominent politically and had a large following of friends and admirers through whom his influence was widely exerted. He married Mary Victoria Yancey, a member of an old, esteemed Georgia family. Of their son, Carl Edgar, see further.

Carl Edgar Gresham, son of William and Mary Victoria (Yancey) Gresham, was born in Butts County, Georgia, February 15, 1888, and with high school and business college courses completed his education. He came to Jacksonville in 1913 to fill the post of cashier in the local office of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. With the exception of the four months that he was in the hospital on the occasion of his last illness, he had been connected with that concern either at Jacksonville or at the Norfolk (Virginia) office. He was well liked by his associates and superiors, who regretted to part with his services and fellowship.

With the entry of the United States into the World War, Mr. Gresham offered his services to the Government and received an assignment to an officers training school. He was made a corporal of the 33d Company, Infantry Replacement Troop, and proved a most efficient officer. Faithful to the extreme in the discharge of his duties, he was often unmindful of his health in meeting the rigorous demands of camp life. He contracted a severe cold which developed into a serious lung affection and finally into tuberculosis. He made a brave fight all through the incipient stage, and when the disease had become firmly seated some two years prior to his death, he was still the patient, heroic man, contesting the enemy with high morale and good cheer even to the end, which followed after some four months in the hospital of the United States Veterans Bureau at Oteen, North Carolina.

Arrayed firmly on the side of the Democrats, Mr. Gresham was first elected to the City Council of Jacksonville in 1925, and was reëlected early in 1927. During his first term on the Council he served on a number of important committees, including the budget committee, and he was instrumental in obtaining an appropriation for the opening of Union Street through to Talleyrand Avenue. He had not attended a meeting of the new council but was assigned by President Mack D. Gooding to serve on the finance, statistics, bridges and viaducts, printing, and city property committees.

Upon receipt of information of the death of Councilman Gresham, Mayor John T. Alsop, Jr., instructed City Auditor J. E. Pace, who was also custodian of the Jacksonville City Hall, to fly the flag at half-mast on that building for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect to the deceased member of the council. For a like period and purpose, the chair that he had occupied in the council chamber was draped in emblems of mourning.

As a member of the official board and superintendent of the primary department of the Sunday school of the Fairfield Methodist Episcopal Church at Jacksonville, Mr. Gresham found ample opportunity for the rendition of religious service, in which he greatly rejoiced. He carried the intents and purposes of the church into his everyday life; of a friendly disposition, he made numerous enduring friendships and no enemies that one could recall. He was known to be liberal with his purse, given to doing practical kindly things for others, and bearing testimony to the genuineness of his Christian profession. His influence was pervasive and always for good, and his manner while modest and unassuming, contained that element of convincing others of the correctness and desirability of his position on most subjects.

He was also an influential member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, affiliated with Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Knights of Pythias; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belonged to the Masonic Club, Masonic Luncheon Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association. While it might be said that most all men have their hobbies, he was one of the exceptions, unless his fondness and close attention to his home and church life and his secular employment could be termed as such. To these he gave the fullness of his strength in the years of his vigorous young manhood and his best thought.

Mr. Gresham married, December 31, 1917, at Memphis, Tennessee, Lee Ellen (Bennett) Carlton, daughter of Eli Bennett, of Knoxville, Tennessee, an engineer, now deceased. Children: Clarence J. Carlton; and Gloria Gresham.

The death of Mr. Gresham at the United States Veterans Bureau Hospital at Oteen, North Carolina, occurred on August 3, 1927. He was thirty-eight years old, and had lived as a man among men. Familiarly known to his intimates as "Carl," he was to all of them as a brother and comrade. His friendly, coöperative spirit permeates the heritage of a precious memory cherished by those for whom he lived and served.

As a tribute to his memory the following verses,

"To the Greater Beyond," were written after his passing:

A man among men, he has passed away
To the Greater Beyond, I am sorry to say.
He'll be missed by many, both far and near—
For to all of us, he was a friend most dear.

In life a companion, a brother and more,
Ready to do favors for you by the score,
Always willing to help you—that was his zeal—
The more he did for you, the more contented he'd feel.

With a smile he'd meet you, there was never a snarl
On the features of Gresham, we loved to call Carl.
But he's now gone and left us for the Greater Beyond,
Whence no traveler ever returneth from.

May the good Lord receive him as he justly deserves—
A world weary wanderer from this great Earth.
May the Angels receive him with pomp and with song,
To show poor old Carl that his work here was well done.

—E. SAXON.

DUNN, THOMAS D., Jeweler, Merchant—For thirty years, successfully, Thomas D. Dunn carried on business as a jeweler, in several major cities, the last being in Miami, Florida. Here he is recalled as a loyal, public-spirited citizen whose consistent and valued efforts were for the community's growth and progress. He died in Miami, June 18, 1924.

Thomas D. Dunn was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1866, son of William Thomas and Nancy Belle (Huntsman) Dunn. His father was of Welsh extraction, and while the family has long been represented in the United States, no record is extant concerning the time of its foundation in this country. William Thomas Dunn engaged in large business affairs, notably as glass manufacturer. He was of prominence in the trade, a well-known figure in the Wheeling of his activity.

After he had completed high school, Thomas D. Dunn engaged without delay in the school of experience. He went to work early in life, during his boyhood in fact, and formed habits of close attention to details entrusted to him. With the years came increased responsibility and larger fortune. Until he entered the jewelry business, his experience was varied and in several fields. It was in 1896 that he went into the business which was to constitute his chief activity until death; and this was with the opening of a jewelry establishment at retail in Washington, District of Columbia. It succeeded. Subsequently Mr. Dunn engaged in similar business ventures in Chicago, Atlantic City, Los Angeles, and ultimately came to Miami. Markedly successful in each venture, it seemed that all he touched prospered in augmented degree with the experience and years and vision brought to the individual project. In Miami his store became one of the best-known within a short while; and at the time of Mr. Dunn's demise few persons who were habitual residents of the city confessed to unfamiliarity with his name, occupation and value to the metropolitan whole. He was known as a business man of unusual ability, as a man of genial, kindly manner whose wit was keen but never biting, and as a public-spirited citizen whose works were of lasting value to the community he served. Sincere in all dealings, loyal to family and friends, he had legion friends indeed. He encouraged friendship warmly, and this reacted to the advantage of Miami, through his constructive thought and ability to execute the thought through kindred spirits. On the first non-stop flight from Miami to New York City, it is recalled, Mr. Dunn's firm had an advertisement appearing prominently on the fusilage, advertising the business and Miami. In Atlantic City Mr. Dunn maintained an information bureau for the purpose of attracting persons to Miami. He spent money and time with a liberality possible only for a good citizen truly interested in the advantage of his city, giving funds to all movements designed for the welfare of the Florida metropolis. During the World War he supported the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp campaigns, the Red Cross appeals, and other causes of patriotic bearing, doing everything within his ability for a speedy culmination of the conflict and victory for the allied forces. A Republican, he never sought office. His support in local political matters was held in high favor, as his influence was known to be large. Fraternally Mr. Dunn was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the United Showmen of America. His principal recreation was fishing, which taste he indulged at many opportunities during the course of a year; and he was a great admirer of fine horses.

Thomas D. Dunn married, in Chicago, October 16, 1893, Mary A. Martin, daughter of John W. Martin, of Sandusky, Ohio, grape grower and wine merchant, man of affairs; and of this union were born children: Mary C., now a partner in the Miami jewelry firm of T. D. Dunn, and William S., who died at the age of twenty and a half years, January 7, 1919. Mrs. Dunn survives her husband, controls an interest in the jewelry store, and is a lady of refinement and charm. She attends the Jesu Catholic Church, regularly. Mr. Dunn was a communicant of no church, but did attend this church with Mrs. Dunn, supporting its works with liberality.

W. S. Graeling.

The warm smile and firm handclasp of Thomas D. Dunn remain in the memories of those who held him dear. His acts of service to mankind remain graven in the hearts of those who were benefited. And his constructive energy toward the upbuilding of one of America's greatest cities remains in lasting and perfected form, a permanent memorial.

GRAMLING, WILLIAM STANLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—A resident of Miami, Florida, since 1898, the late Dr. Gramling was one of that city's pioneer physicians and during the almost thirty years of his active practice there acquired a very high reputation as an able and conscientious surgeon and physician. His professional standing was of the highest not only in Miami and Dade County, but throughout the State of Florida. Throughout his career he continuously kept in touch with the latest medical developments and discoveries, so that he might be the better equipped to serve his many patients. Though a man of strong convictions, he was also very kindly and sympathetic, and his generosity to those in need knew no limits. With the same spirit he always supported every worthwhile movement tending to advance the welfare and development of the community, in which he was as respected as he was loved. A member of several of the leading fraternal organizations, he was prominently active in their affairs, very popular amongst his fellow members, and frequently honored by election to high office. In every respect he represented the highest type of unselfish, useful and substantial citizenship, and though his life was comparatively short, it was crowded with many achievements and with much hard and helpful work.

William Stanley Gramling was born at Greenville, Alabama, August 2, 1872, a son of the late Adam Clark and Sallie Taylor (Stanley) Gramling. On his father's side he was of German descent, on that of his mother of French and English origin. His father, who died in 1878, was a public accountant and a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served as a private and a sharpshooter in the Confederate Army. Dr. Gramling was reared in Greenville and received his preliminary education in the public schools of that town. Having graduated from high school, he entered the University of Alabama, University, Alabama, after having first attended and graduated from Greensboro Military Academy. At the university he took up the study of medicine and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. Immediately afterwards he returned to his native city and there established himself in the general practice of medicine. In 1898 he removed to Miami, then only a small town. He was one of its pioneer physicians and continued to practice there until his death in 1927. His ability quickly gained him prominence in his profession in Dade County. One of his principles was to consider his medical studies always as uncompleted and he made it a practice to carry on constantly his investigations and research work. At different times he took post-graduate courses in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital and at all times he was deeply interested in all new developments and discoveries in the field of medicine. In addition to looking after a large and important private practice he also acted as a local surgeon of the Florida East Coast Railroad and served as a member of the Florida State Board of Medical Examiners. In this last named position he rendered valuable services to the medical profession and to the State at large, always maintaining the highest professional principles. He was a member of the Dade County Medical Society, the Florida State Medical Society and the Southern States Medical Association. During both the Spanish-American and the World War he served with the Army Medical Corps, holding the rank of first lieutenant during the latter conflict and serving at Camp Gordon. For many years he was prominently active in fraternal circles. He was a life member of the Miami Lodge, No. 948, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a Past Exalted Ruler. He was also a member of several Masonic bodies, including the Miami Commandery, Knights Templar, and Mahi Temple of Miami, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Though always interested in public affairs and though a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, he never sought or held public office. His favorite forms of recreation were motoring, bridge whist and baseball, of which latter pastime he was especially fond, never missing a game, if he could possibly find the time to go to the local ball park. He was a life-long member of the Baptist Church and to the end of his life maintained his membership in the First Baptist Church of his native town, Greenville, Alabama. He was very charitable, giving freely of his time, means and medical knowledge to those in need. Frank and sincere, he was always truthful and firmly stood for what he considered right, choosing sides exclusively on the merits of any question and utterly disregarding the consequences of his standpoint, either to himself or to others, though he was always most considerate

of the rights and feelings of other people. Still another of his outstanding characteristics was his probity and his strict adherence to the highest professional ethics, qualities well illustrated by the fact that, in spite of his varied and extensive interests, he owed at the time of his death only one single bill and that for a service which by its very nature could not be paid for more promptly by him. As was only natural for a man of this fine type and of such useful accomplishments, he enjoyed the friendship of many people, who liked him as much for his personality as they respected him for his character.

Dr. Gramling married (first), June 24, 1903, at Merritt's Island, Brevard County, Florida, Beatrice Sanders, a daughter of William Robert and Mary Frances (Waller) Sanders, the former a pioneer fruit grower of Florida, now retired. By this marriage he was the father of one son, William Sanders Gramling, born October 24, 1904, a graduate of the College of Law of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. Mrs. Gramling died January 8, 1915, and Dr. Gramling married (second), November 11, 1917, Alice Sanders, a sister of his first wife. By this marriage he had no children. Mrs. Alice (Sanders) Gramling, who has continued to make her home in Miami since her husband's death, is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Miami. She is also prominently active in social work, being an officer of the Miami Women's Relief Association, which maintains a very useful day nursery in Miami. Interested, like her late husband, in Masonic principles, she is a member of Fort Dallas Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and she is also a member of Southern Cross Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of which latter she is a past president.

Dr. William S. Gramling died at Battle Creek, Michigan, September 8, 1927, and was brought to his home in Miami, No. 305 North East Seventeenth Street. His passing was naturally a severe loss to his family, to which he was greatly devoted, and to his many friends, to whom he was always loyal and faithful. But far beyond these more intimate circles the entire medical profession in Florida and the city of Miami felt his death as a distinct loss and greatly regretted it. How highly he was regarded may be seen from a brief quotation from a "History of Florida," published in 1914, in which it is stated that "his life has been actuated at all times by high and honorable principles, manifest in his professional labors and in his private life. Anything which tends to promote medical efficiency or to increase general medical knowledge was of interest to him, and he has been ever a close and discriminating student of his profession, realizing fully the obligations which devolved upon him in the practice of his chosen calling." His death brought wide sorrow to many hundreds of people in and surrounding Miami.

BALLARD, FRANK ELLSWORTH, Builder —Although the latter part of his life was largely devoted to realty development and improvement in Florida, where he did a vast amount of creative work, Frank Ellsworth Ballard had for years been one of the most progressive business men of Connecticut and one of the leading political personalities of that State. He was a man of tremendous energy, possessed of a brilliant business mind, an organizer of unusual ability and an executive who understood men and the true value of coöperation as a medium of success. Merchandising was but one of his many activities, for even while engaged in that on a prosperous scale he found time to accept and administer public office, operate in real estate and conduct a successful line of steamships. He was sincerely devoted to the conduct of stable government, in which he long took a leading part in Connecticut, and was little less active in many fraternal and other organizations with which he was affiliated. Extremely active during many years, he was a natural maker of friends and was one of the most popular residents of both States with whose interests he had cast his lot and to which he lent his valuable energies. Progressive citizenship may be called his most prominent characteristic, but he was also a devoted family man and a lover of recreational sports, having been a swimmer of considerable note. His death removed one of the really valuable units in modern progress, whose place will not be readily filled.

He was born in Danbury, Connecticut, January 22, 1875, a son of John and Fannie (Harris) Ballard, his father having been engaged in building construction. After the regulation period of instruction in the public schools, including the Danbury High School, he entered the drug business at the age of nineteen years and in that line of occupation became prominent, eventually owning and operating the chain of nine drug stores in Bridgeport known as the Leverty Drug Stores. He also became the operator of a line of steamships running between Bridgeport and New York City. For thirty years he operated his drug stores before disposing of them to the Leverty brothers, then entered the real estate field and continued it in Connecticut before removing to Florida in 1924. In Bridgeport he was one of the leaders of the

Republican party, and had served as County Commissioner and otherwise. For a number of years after the late John T. King became leader he acted as one of his most able lieutenants. He influenced the Democratic party to nominate Allen E. Vincent for mayor. In 1915 Mr. Ballard was named by the General Assembly as a commissioner of Fairfield County, in which office he served two terms, having been succeeded by John H. Hill, of Shelton, in 1923. About a year following he disposed of his interests in Connecticut and removed to Miami, Florida, where he organized the New England Securities Corporation, became its president and began the development of Coral Way Heights, near Miami. This was a very successful project and brought him much fame as a creator of fine real estate developments. He formerly attended the Baptist Church of Danbury. Fraternally, he was a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic Order, having been affiliated with Corinthian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a life member of the Bridgeport Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was also a member of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport. His death occurred at his Florida home, No. 1402 Country Club Prado, Coral Gables, Florida, June 16, 1928.

Frank Ellsworth Ballard married, June 9, 1917, in the old Eighteenth Street Church in New York City, Marita (Hyland) Sperry, widow of Charles A. Sperry, and daughter of Cyril and Theresa (Diaz) Hyland of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, an officer in the English Army.

A son of Mrs. Ballard, Charles Alexander Sperry, was an aviator in the World War and received credit for bringing down nine enemy planes. He also had the distinction of being the youngest managing editor in the United States, having held that post on the Bridgeport "Evening Star" when he was twenty-three years of age. He served in the Royal Air Force in France, was decorated a number of times for unusual service and, upon his locating in Florida, was for a time editor of Miami "Life." He was killed in an automobile accident, January 9, 1926.

Frank Ellsworth Ballard was a man of great ability in numerous fields, a delightful companion, a true friend and one of the very useful citizens of the two States in which he operated. He was a great leader in pretentious undertakings, fearless and optimistic, a believer in coöperation and coordination in bringing about progressive results. The works he achieved will live long to do his memory honor, in both the commercial and realty fields in which he was a shining light.

SULLIVAN, HOWARD W., Ship Builder—Though he lived only to the age of thirty-six years, the late Howard W. Sullivan left behind him the record of an unusually replete and interesting career. He is remembered in ship builders' circles of the eastern coast of the United States; and in Brooklyn, New York, where his life and work were centered, he is recalled by many persons as a foremost citizen, whose activities were of enduring and constructive value to the borough. He was also well known in business, notably in shipping circles of Manhattan. His memory is perpetuated by reason of the usefulness of his endeavors in life. The Howard W. Sullivan Memorial Camp likewise stands today a tribute.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, November 17, 1886, Howard W. Sullivan died there, June 13, 1923. He was a son of John W. and Emma Jane (O'Neil) Sullivan, being of Irish descent in the paternal and of Scottish descent in the maternal lines. His father, a prominent banker, financial figure and ship builder of Brooklyn, was the inventor of the John W. Sullivan marine engine. This he perfected and manufactured and put on the market many years ago; and it still is in use, bringing thorough satisfaction to users. He owned and operated the Union Dry Dock Company of Brooklyn. From these docks, and yards, were produced numerous vessels of varying tonnage, knottage, usage and quality, from commercial craft to trim yachts. Socially, the Sullivans of Brooklyn were, and are in their present representation, very eminent.

In the public schools of Brooklyn, Howard W. Sullivan secured a sound academic instruction, which he added to with training of scientific character at Pratt Institute, also in that borough. As he intended from the first to follow his father's vocation as ship builder and financier, he did not take a college course beyond Pratt's, but went at once upon graduation therefrom into his life's work. At this work, until death, he spent about fifteen years, accomplishing in that period the substance of some twice that span. His first position was with the Consolidated Ship Building Company, known also as the Charles Seabury Company, as a draftsman in marine work. Thence he went to his father, at the Union Dry Dock Company, Weehawken, New Jersey, and gave him the benefit of a natural aptitude and practical experi-

ence as draftsman. From the position of draftsman he of course advanced rapidly, step by step, as his quick talents enabled him. He was active in the dry dock company until the last, personally being in charge of putting out numerous vessels, of designing new appliances for their use, and of repairing damages suffered in sea, bay and river commerce by vessels regularly applying for service. He was associated, too, with the Edgewater plant of the Union organization, and became a most prominent figure in ship building circles of the greater New York metropolis.

During the World War, when the call for new and better ships went out, Mr. Sullivan put his yards and docks at the limit of production, thereby assisting the Allies' common cause to the fullest of advantage. He subscribed liberally to all patriotic appeals for funds, and helped the Nation in every manner open to a loyal citizen of high standing. A Republican, he interested himself widely in general affairs, particularly in the political movements of the Nation, though he owned a large prestige in his own borough. He intended joining the New York Athletic Club, as he liked all out-of-door sports; and he was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, attending Christ's Church, Brooklyn. Fraternally active, he was prominent in Masonry, a member of all bodies, inclusive of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was Senior Warden of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, played cornet in the Templars' Band of the Commandery, Knights Templar, and in musical circles attained to some recognition for his skill with horn and piano. Opera pleased him deeply; he was a frequent patron of the opera companies of Brooklyn and Manhattan, a familiar figure in musical circles.

Howard W. Sullivan married, at Elmira, New York, January 1, 1910, Zorah M. Whiteley, of English descent, daughter of John Taylor Whiteley, native of Yorkshire, England, a merchant tailor. Of this union was born a daughter, Catherine Whiteley, now a student at Miss Harris' School, Miami, Florida, member of the class of '30.

Mrs. Zorah M. (Whiteley) Sullivan, social leader of sets in Coral Gables, Florida, and Brooklyn, is a lady of prominence, charm and gracious personality. She attends the Episcopal Church, is a member of the Coral Gables Woman's Club, was formerly a director of the Mosaic Society in New York City, and held office in the parliament and common council of that organization. She came to Florida in January, 1928, and now continues to make her residence at Coral Gables during the winter months, residing in Brooklyn in summer, and traveling widely.

The H. W. Sullivan Pine Land Farm near Middletown, Orange County, New York, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, which was purchased by Mr. Sullivan prior to his death has since been turned into a camp as a memorial to him and now is known as the Howard W. Sullivan Memorial Camp. Here children from New York are given vacations that include healthy recreation as well as wholesome food and pure milk. The camp has a dormitory, mess hall, barn, and tents, and although at first only eighteen children could be cared for, now as many as one hundred and twenty can be housed at one time. This splendid undertaking was sponsored by Mrs. Sullivan and her father-in-law, and is a worthy tribute to the memory of her late husband.

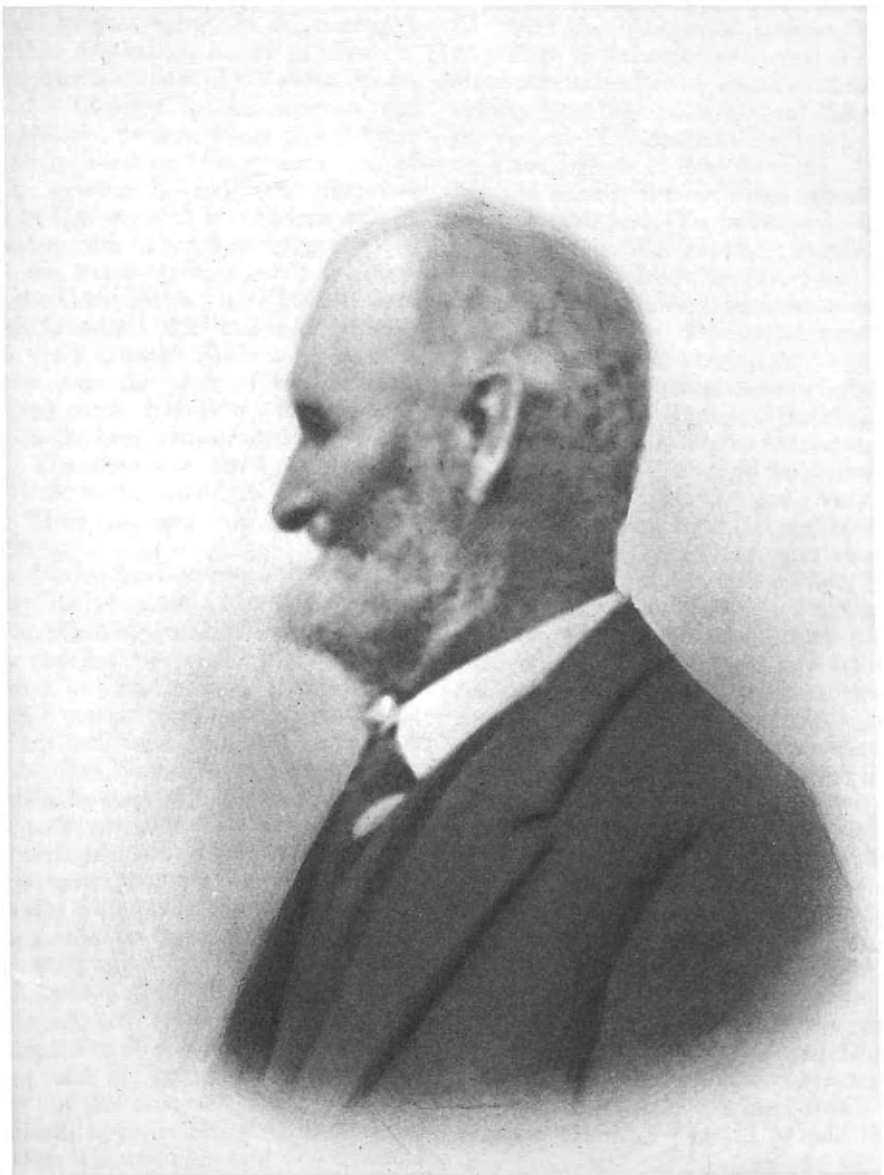
> Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, He is none of His.—*Romans*, VIII., 9.

Howard W. Sullivan had the Spirit of Christ in high degree, as he loved mankind and served those around him. Genial, kindly, charitable, he suffered no one to turn away from him in need. Loyalty, to his family, friends and country, was an outstanding characteristic. Of elevated mind, his heart was pure and good.

He will live long in the hearts of those who were his friends. The effect of his works for good will endure when the flesh of these friends is no more. He builded his life and character as he would have built a strong ship—strongly, so as to withstand storm and stress encountered.

MONTGOMERY, EUGENE I., Stock Raiser, Teacher—The worth of a man's life is to be found in his accomplishments, judged in the light of the good which his accomplishments have brought to man. The life of Eugene I. Montgomery, late of Deerfield, Virginia, was of the worthiest; for in its full completeness it benefited hundreds of persons around him. His death, July 29, 1921, in Deerfield, was mourned widely, not alone in the Deerfield community but in others where he had been known and highly regarded. His loss was the loss of a friend; it was as if Deerfield were a man, and that man had lost a devoted intimate whose benefits had accrued largely to his own good. A record of service was closed.

Eugene I. Montgomery was born in Deerfield, Virginia, May 5, 1856, son of William Wallace and Elizabeth (Irvine) Montgomery. He was descended of Scottish ancestors, the American



E. I. Montgomery

progenitor having come to the Colonies in 1730. From the progenitor down through each succeeding generation members of the house have added honor to a distinguished name. In the course of natural transition, one branch moved to Virginia, here upbuilding the traditions of the olden South, contributing also liberally to the progress and spirit of the new and modern South as we know it today. William Wallace Montgomery was of the Civil War generation, and held prominent position both in business and in religious affairs, having been a dominant factor in carrying forward the works of the Presbyterian Church of Deerfield through the balance of his life. He was born October 17, 1813, and his chief course of business activity was in stock raising. The blooded herds of his broad acres were the pride of the Deerfield community, doing much, through his wise management, to add to the well-known repute of Deerfield products. (Genealogy in detail of the Montgomery family is to be found in "The Montgomerys and Their Descendants," published by J. P. Cox, 1903.)

After he had completed courses in the public schools of his native place, Mr. Montgomery matriculated in Washington and Lee University, from which he took his degree with honors significant of a mind owning unusual gifts. Chiefly these gifts were concentrated upon English, the purity of which language delighted him as a student. English was his major in college, and it was his intention to spend his life as a professor in this absorbing study. He had, indeed, become educated so thoroughly in this field that he might become an instructor; but due to pressure from his family, notably from his father, who was proud of the family's position as dominant factor in stock raising, he left the profession of letters from early manhood, and devoted the balance of his years developing his father's stock. At his father's demise he succeeded to direction of the large Deerfield properties, and his record as business man was significant for the integrity of his word and act, for his success upon an honest basis, and for the fact that this success cost him few friends. When we have said that Mr. Montgomery left behind him the profession of letters, we mean that he did so simply as a life work. As a matter of fact he was a man of highest cultivation whose interests in letters continued in augmented force through the years of his life. He delighted in the classics, in proper speech, and in study of the dialects. His reading led him into a profound study of religion, and he developed a feeling for the church comparable with that borne by his father before him. A Democrat in principle and fact, he put the principle before the party, and would not refuse to vote another ticket on occasion when convinced that the better choice lay outside the strict classification of Democratic candidates. In college he belonged to several societies, but in after life he eschewed social inclinations to that extent, attending no lodges or clubs, but taking the deepest of pleasure in the society of his loved ones and friends of long standing. Fond of hunting and fishing, the out-doors attracted him with an undeniable lure. Yet he never deviated from his studious habits. Wit was his in fine degree. It never was biting to friends, however, and he employed it as a means toward pleasant converse rather than as a weapon. His genial manner endeared him even to those who might be termed casual acquaintances. A second meeting frequently proved the beginning of a lifetime friendship. Mr. Montgomery was of most worthy character, his qualities having been all that could be desired in a man of taste, refinement and vigor. Very modest and reserved, frequently he deprecated his own opinions when they were better than ones accepted, simply for the reasons of abnegation cited. Loyalty was another of his characteristics. Family and friends have reason to recall this loyalty with affection, admiration. He was known as a friend of man—nor did this exclude the negroes, whom he gave counsel and assistance frequently. He was one truly beloved of his community. He attended the Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church, of Deerfield, and, as had been his father, was clerk of sessions, devoutly concerned in the church's activities. During the World War he gave liberally to causes of patriotic appeal, with a patriotism truly just and right upon his conscience and with means in proportion thereto.

In Middlebrook, Virginia, May 5, 1885, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Virginia McVeigh Jordan, daughter of Augustus M. Jordan, architect and hardware merchant of Salem, Virginia; and of this union were born children: 1. Alma E., teacher, of Miami Beach, Florida. 2. Wallace M., who married Maude Stevens: and they have children: Wallace M., Jr., and Eugene Stevens. 3. Cornelius T., who married Lydia Mattes, and their children are: Cornelius T., Jr., Augusta V., and Alma M., another child, Dorothy E., being deceased. 4. Elizabeth C., a teacher, Miami High School. Mrs. Montgomery, who now resides in Miami, is a lady of pronounced charm and graciousness. She is a communicant of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and leads a highly spiritual life, contributing freely of her time to works of the church. Many of the good works which she helped set on foot jointly with her late

husband she continues to occupy herself with, having full responsibility therefor.

Of Mr. Montgomery it may be said: "He lived in a house by the side of the road and was a friend to man." His home always was open, a place of real hospitality and cheer. His friendship always was to be had, usually giving itself to persons in need of it without the asking. He was a gentleman, a scholarly, high-minded man; and his memory is perpetuated in the lasting quality of his works.

COMBS, CHASE DAVIS, Realtor and Promoter—A native of Kentucky and for the greater part of his life a resident of Indiana, the late Mr. Combs came to Miami, Florida, about 1920, and there engaged in the real estate and brokerage business. Though then still a comparatively young man, his previous experience and his natural talents for salesmanship enabled him to build up a large and profitable business. During the few years that he was permitted by Providence to be active in his chosen field in Southern Florida, he became a big factor in the development of Miami and he made many valuable contributions to that city's remarkable expansion and growth. In many other ways, too, he was prominently active in the life of the city of his adoption, and his many fine qualities made him very popular amongst all classes of people and gained for him a very high reputation as an able, progressive and reliable business man, who always had at heart the best interests of the community.

Chase Davis Combs was born in Louisville, Kentucky, June 14, 1886, a son of Dr. Albert N. and Elizabeth (Davis) Combs. His father, who was born about 1858 and who died in 1907, was a prominent physician, first at Louisville, Kentucky, and later at Marion, Indiana. In the latter town his mother's family was one of great prominence. Both Mr. Combs' parents were of English descent. He himself was educated in the public schools and after graduating from the high school at Marion, Indiana, attended Marion College in that city. Destined by his family for a medical career, not only his father but also several uncles having devoted themselves to the study and practice of medicine, his own predilections prevailed, and he was eventually permitted to take up a business career. The first step in that direction was the taking of a business course. After entering active business life he devoted himself to sales work, for which he had a great natural aptitude. About 1920 he came to Miami, Florida, and there entered the real estate and brokerage business, in which he continued with notable success until his untimely death March 14, 1927. A firm believer in the present and future possibilities of Miami and Southern Florida, he became one of a group of enthusiastic and far-sighted young business men who, at about that period, played an important part in the building up and development of Miami. He was one of the original founders of the South Miami Kennel Club, in the affairs of which he was very active and deeply interested up to the last day of his life. Other sports, too, like racing and polo claimed and held his interest. During the World War he eagerly supported the various patriotic, financial and benevolent campaigns of that period, to all of which he gave freely of his time and means. He also served for some time in a confidential capacity with the United States Secret Service Department in Detroit, Michigan. In politics he was an active and loyal supporter of the Republican party, though he neither sought nor held public office. To an unusual degree he was devoted to his home and to family life, a fact which explains why he did not belong to any fraternal organization, though at the time of his death his application for membership in a Miami Lodge of the Masonic Order was pending. His religious affiliations were with the White Temple Church of Miami, the work of which benefited frequently from his generosity. This latter characteristic was one of his outstanding traits and combined with his other fine qualities and with his unusually pleasing personality, gained for him an exceptionally large circle of firm friends.

Mr. Combs married in Detroit, Michigan, May 29, 1918, Irene Elizabeth Seavey, a daughter of George W. and Ellen (Lamkins) Seavey, of Chateaugay, New York; her father, a veteran of the Civil War, having served with the Union Army, from Plattsburg, New York, was wounded while in service. Mrs. Combs, though a member of the Presbyterian Church at Chateaugay, has been an attendent of the Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church, since she became a resident of Miami. She is a member of its Missionary Society, as well as of the Miami Home Demonstration Club, of which latter she is treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Combs had no children.

Chase Davis Combs died suddenly, January 14, 1927, at the early age of forty years, at his home in Miami, No. 1069 North West Second Street. His death, coming so prematurely in his early manhood, naturally was a great shock to his wife and to his large number of friends. It was a distinct loss to Miami, of which city he had been a highly respected and very useful citizen during

the last decade of his brief life. Though he had already to his credit notable successes in his chosen field of activity, he would undoubtedly have gone on to greater and finer things, had he been permitted to live out his life more fully.

SHRIVER, CHARLES WILLIAM—Organizer—The late Charles William Shriver was a financial organizer of pronounced ability, and is recalled to the people of Fort Myers, Florida, for the several developments headed by him which worked to the advantage of the greater community. He is recalled also by business circles of Michigan, of Texas, and in the city of Chicago, Illinois. Further, his large dealings were paralleled in his acts of goodness. He donated liberally to all worthy enterprises of philanthropic character, supported civic and social works at each center in which his operations lay, and had a life that was exemplary in its various directions of endeavor.

Born on a farm near Coloma, Michigan, September 10, 1859, Charles William Shriver died at Fort Myers, Florida, September 30, 1927, aged sixty-eight years. His parents were Robert and Frances (Clapsaddle) Shriver, and the paternal line is believed to have been of Germanic origin, though the name and dates of the immigrant ancestor are not extant. Robert Shriver, native of New York State, was a pioneer in Michigan, well known to the agricultural community in which he lived. He had a replete life, as farmer and as captain of the Great Lakes vessels. Frances (Clapsaddle) Shriver was a lady of ideals and gracious refinement. Her family name is said to have been spelled Clapsattle, rather than as Clapsaddle, in an earlier period. She too was of pioneer stock.

Charles William Shriver secured his earliest academic instruction in the district school nearest his father's farm, but went to Benton Harbor, Michigan, to complete his training, graduating there from high school with marks indicative of scholastic ability and a quick intelligence. He began his business career as clerk in a hardware store, kept at that occupation two years, then for three years operated a farm near Benton Harbor. His initial work of organization took place in this city, with formation of a realty firm. Mr. Shriver succeeded as realty operator. He retained his interest in fruit trees, which had grown to concern him through early residence on a farm, and at cultivation of which he was skilled. He set out a pear orchard said to have been the largest in the Benton Harbor area. Later, removing to Texas, he was credited with having duplicated this distinction in peach tree culture. He founded the West Michigan Nursery Company for development of these and similar interests, and later disposed of the control in order to reëngage in realty operations; and at realty he was engaged thence onward until the time of his death. From 1910 to 1916 Mr. Shriver lived in Chicago, as a business man. It was in this period that he first came to Florida, making occasional trips. Under the firm style of the Graham-Shriver Company he purchased land at Fort Myers. This name style is retained, and the company even now continues to flourish. Originally the firm was formed by Mr. Shriver and his associates to set out groves of citrus fruits. These groves since have become very extensive, covering many acres with orange rows and grapefruit, the rows extending a mile or more in a single tract of land. Mr. Shriver and associates were the first to grow successfully any watermelons in the Fort Myers district. They planted vegetables between rows of their fruit trees, thus doubling the output of the land, with success, and were said to have been the first in Fort Myers to offer the community vegetables through the grocery stores. With the Graham-Shriver Company, Mr. Shriver continued actively identified until the time of his demise. He was a dominant personality in citrus growing, a pioneer of Fort Myers, and constantly interested himself in the welfare of city and farming region.

During the World War he contributed with liberality to the many patriotic appeals. He was a natural business man, shrewd organizer, possessed of practical vision, and a close adherent to his ideals. He could raise money for any enterprise, whatever the character, in which he was identified. He spoke well of other persons, or spoke of them not at all. In public life, never an officer seeker, Mr. Shriver did at one time serve as an alderman in Benton Harbor, Michigan. But in lay capacity, there as elsewhere and particularly in Fort Myers, he was known for the quality and loyalty of his public spirit. Fraternally, he was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Blue Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at Benton Harbor. His chief relaxations were reading and golf; his greatest pleasures lay in the companionship of his home circle.

Charles William Shriver married, October 22, 1887, at Wolcottville, Indiana, Eva E. Shuman, daughter of William Shuman, building contractor of Wolcottville. Of this union were born: 1. Gladys, who married John Brozich, of Aurora, Minnesota; and they have a daughter, Charlene. 2. Uldine, who married Graham Tripp, of Wilmette, Illinois; and they have two daughters,

Natalie and Lydia. Mrs. Shriver continues to make her residence in Fort Myers, where she has many dear friends. She is a lady of culture and refinement, a gracious hostess, and of charitable heart, widely respected for worthy works.

McMICHAEL, JOHN THOMAS, Realtor, Builder—For thirty years, John Thomas McMichael lived in the city of Tampa, Florida, and here is recalled with affection to all who knew him, as a man of dominant qualities, a leader in business affairs, public-spirited citizen whose efforts proved of constructive and enduring value to the municipal whole, and man of charitable inclinations who benefited legion persons. Pioneer in Tampa, his residence in the State of Florida antedated his residence in this city. For a number of years he resided in Dade County, and was active in several centers of population, to each of which he gave his full force of constructive effort. He was a pioneer Floridian, typical of the highly developed type of men who founded and developed this great Southern State. When he died in Tampa, January 21, 1928, mourning was widespread, for one dearly and widely loved had passed; but his works live on. His record is one of unusual accomplishment, and here, in curtailed form, is presented.

John Thomas McMichael belonged to one of the oldest families in the United States. It was founded in four roots in this country, by four brothers, who came from Scotland during Colonial times to settle in the State of Georgia. Two of the brothers, hardy, intellectual men, remained in that State, while the other two went farther to the West, and there established the house in parallel accomplishments. From these progenitors down to the present, descendants have added honors to a distinguished name.

John Thomas McMichael was born in Marion County, Georgia, October 8, 1859, son of Thomas Jefferson and ——— (Avant) McMichael. His father, who died many years before this narrative was written, was a man of means and influence, a planter and owner of extensive lands in Marion County, Georgia. Prominent in economic matters through the breadth of his vast resources, he was truly of the Old South in all its grandeur and chivalry. When war came on between the States, he sprang to defend the principles of the Southland with alacrity and courage.

In private schools, near Buena Vista, Marion County, Georgia, John Thomas McMichael secured his academic instruction, and though he did not take a college course he became very well educated indeed, for his fondness for good books and reflection became rooted within himself early in life. His was the spirit of a student, and it was not necessary that his studies be supervised; he loved to read; and this taste for cultural accomplishment ripened and developed with the years, bringing him wisdom. Among other subjects, he became well versed in the law, not only as a means for better business, that he might assist his affairs with expedition, but also for the pleasure it gave his mind. His mind, indeed, was admirably fitted to the law, being of analytical keenness.

When Mr. McMichael first saw Florida he was a small boy, having come here with his father. In due course, remembering the qualities of this fair region, he returned, to make his career; and never once during the balance of his replete life did he have cause to regret the decision. He cast his lot with the pioneers; he helped to build up Florida. He resided, at the start, in Citra, where he became a general merchant, in association with a Mr. Monroe, with whom he operated an enterprise under the trade style of Monroe and McMichael. Mr. McMichael owned a half interest in the store, and soon made his presence in the firm felt advantageously; for he secured trade in large degree. Later he took as a partner, Mr. McRae, whom he put in charge of his interest in the store, while he himself removed to Dade City, where he purchased the assets of Sumner and Company, general merchandising organization. He conducted the business in Dade City with expedition and profit, and was enabled to look about him for still further outlet, which he found in the citrus fruit industry. Mr. McMichael planted one hundred acres in orange trees; also interested himself in tobacco and twenty acres of grapefruit, and cultivated this property with wise selection, until it had attained a considerable value. He now had considerable money, and, wishing to live in Tampa where he might engage in still further enterprises, sold his interest in the two store properties, put his other matters in order, and came here, entering the real estate field as realty broker and broker for investments, these having in the main to do with mortgages. He took an office, also, under the Federal Government, under President Cleveland, in the Internal Revenue Department, and continued in this work parallel with his personal enterprises. Later, however, he withdrew from the revenue division, and gave the whole of his time to business in realty and investments, keeping this business intact and flourishing up to the time of his demise.

John Thomas McMichael married, April 15, 1888, in Dade City, Florida, Rassie Dorsey, of Atlanta, daughter of John Milton and Mary E.

J. L. McMichael

(Tomlinson) Dorsey. Her father was descended from a very old family, and held a prominent position as Doctor of Medicine, having been a foremost physician and surgeon of his time in Georgia, practicing in Atlanta. Of this union were born children: 1. Henry Dorsey, who married Willie Paul; and their children are: Lulu Margaret, Frank Paul, Elizabeth Ann, and Dorsey Louise. Henry Dorsey is president and owner of Crenshaw McMichael Seed Company of Tampa, where they have two stores. 2. Douglas, who married Ida Mae Pippin, and is now engaged in the realty and investment business under the style of his own name, in Tampa. 3. John Thomas, Jr., deceased. Mrs. McMichael survives her husband, and continues to make her home in Tampa, where she is popular in various circles that she frequents, being a lady of rare charm and talents.

Public-spirited, loyal to his community, Mr. McMichael believed in the fortunes of Tampa, and did his uttermost for the local weal. Many times his name was suggested for public office, but to the pleas of friends that he accept nomination he turned a deaf ear, preferring to serve the city as private citizen and business man. He was, however, a member of the city's financial committee, doing excellent work for the municipality in this connection. He was interested in various other businesses in addition to those previously cited, and these were profitable. It was said, in fact, that any venture he cared to touch came out well, because of the astuteness with which he approached all new enterprises, and the conservatism and wisdom which he brought to bear in their conduct. He was a communicant of the Palm Avenue Baptist Church, of Tampa. An active worker for the causes of the church, he gave liberally to all worthy causes of charity. During the World War he contributed materially to the Liberty Loan and other patriotic appeals, also taking part in committee work having to do with war matters. Dr. McMichael was sought after a great deal by men who wished his advice, on business, on the law, and on orange growing, together with other fields of counsel in which he was skilled. He loved children, and this affection was invariably returned. He helped found the Baptist Sunday school in the Palm Avenue Church, and was a moving spirit in its early period following inception. A Democrat, he was of influence in affairs of the party. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, a charter member of John Darling Lodge. His principal pleasures were in reading—for as noted heretofore he never lost interest in books and cultural pursuits—and flower culture, at which he was adept, a recognized authority locally among friends. But he took the greatest satisfaction of all at home, among his loved ones, with whom he could be at complete peace, in a spirit of understanding and rest. His wit was kindly, humorous, and sharp.

John Thomas McMichael built as pioneers build, with courage and vision. Tampa, and the other communities of Florida in which he lived, have cause to remember him with appreciation, as one who contributed much to the development of the State.

GOLDEN, TIMOTHY JOHN, Executive—A business man of varied experience and proved ability in many fields, Timothy John Golden came to Jacksonville, Florida, in the closing years of the last century. He had behind him a record of success in Chicago business life, but he immediately decided to cast his lot with this State of the sunny southland. He foresaw the marvelous development which was sure to come. Through his efforts he contributed to the advancement of Florida, and in the prosperity which he himself helped to create, he justly shared.

Mr. Golden was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 1, 1866, a son of James and Mary (O'Callaghan) Golden. Both parents were natives of Ireland. The father, who was born in Cork, came to America as a young man, and entered the clothing business at Chicago.

Timothy John Golden was largely self-educated. He attended the Jesuit College at Chicago for a time, but while still quite young he left school to make his own way in life. He possessed a keenly intellectual and inquiring mind, and through all the passing years he maintained his interest in the great fields of human knowledge and in the realm of current affairs. When he first left school Mr. Golden entered the employ of the "Chicago Herald," and for several years devoted his attention to newspaper work. Then he was attracted to the real estate business which occupied him until he finally became connected with the well-known firm of Armour and Company as an auditor in their Chicago office. Mr. Golden entered upon his duties with the fine energy and enthusiasm which always distinguished him in every phase of his career. He performed his duties to the complete satisfaction of company executives and won both advancement and praise for his work.

In the year 1894 he came to Jacksonville in the interests of his company, and from that time until his death he made this city his home. Mr. Golden remained with Armour and Company for four years more. In 1898, however, he resigned to join the Consolidated Grocery and Naval Stores Company.

For seven years he occupied an important position in this organization and his services were recognized as an important factor in the company's growth. In 1905 he took over the duties of manager for the E. J. Smith Company, an enterprise in which he purchased large stock holdings. Under his able guidance this wholesale candy firm grew to be one of the most important of its kind in the South. He directed affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success, and as the company's business constantly increased, his own reputation as an executive of the first rank also spread. Upon the death of Mr. Smith Mr. Golden became president of the company, and until his own death he retained the active management of affairs. Able, talented, fearless, he was entirely unassuming in manner, making and retaining friends wherever he went. Mr. Golden was highly esteemed by the fellow-members of his profession. He was very active in the work of the Southern Wholesale Confectioners' Association, and several times was vice-president of this organization from Florida. He was the first member to address a meeting of the association, and in all its affairs he was recognized as a leader.

In politics Mr. Golden was a member of the Democratic party, and although far too busy ever to seek public office, he never neglected his civic duties and always could be counted upon to support worthy movements for progress. During the period of the World War he, and all members of the family, were active in support of their country's cause, the eldest son serving in the United States Navy. All members of the family have also been active in church work, holding membership in the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at Jacksonville. Mr. Golden was a member of the Holy Name Society, and fraternally was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, holding the fourth degree. For two terms he was Grand Knight of the local chapter of this order. Apart from his business, his chief interests were reading and the quiet pleasures of home life. He was devoted to his family and their welfare stood always first in his consideration.

On April 15, 1896, at Jacksonville, Florida, Timothy John Golden married Ella Michel, daughter of Joseph Michel who was born in Paris, France, and later engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Jacksonville. Mr. and Mrs. Golden became the parents of three children: 1. Lester James, who married Marie McIntyre, and has two children, Lester James, Jr., and Patricia Marie. 2. Gerald Joseph, who married Mildred McIntyre, and they have one son, Gerald Joseph, Jr. 3. Margaret Hayes, now the wife of Quinn R. Barton. They have one son, Quinn R., Jr.

Mr. Golden's death occurred at Jacksonville, on March 11, 1929. With his passing the city lost an important and familiar figure and a man whose life was one of usefulness and service. Benevolent, honest, and honorable, devoted to his many friends and kind to all those who deserved his kindness, he built in the grateful hearts of all those who knew him a lasting remembrance and a surer monument than any material thing could ever be. Although reserved in manner, his life was always an open book, where all could read his fundamental strength of character, his kindness and his complete freedom from any bad habits. He helped many who could not help themselves. He never sought the light of public attention for his good deeds, yet none could fail to know of them who came in contact with him in any way. His passing was a severe loss to Jacksonville and the entire State, for men of his stamp are rare and they can ill be spared.

HOYLE, RICHARD F., Merchant—A native of New York State, the late Richard F. Hoyle spent some fifteen years of his career as a business man in New York City, after having lived during his boyhood and youth in Ohio. To that State he returned eventually from the metropolis, but, a few years later, he removed to the South and there, first in Savannah, Georgia, and later in Miami, Florida, he spent the last twenty-two years of his life. In the latter city he engaged in the seed and commission business, as well as in the livery business and in the buying and selling of horses and mules. In these various enterprises he displayed at all times a very high degree of business ability, which gained him great success and which made him one of the leading business men of Miami. There he was also known for his unvarying integrity, for his ready support of all undertakings looking toward the advancement of the community's welfare and prosperity, and for his great interest in and liberal support of religious work. As a result Mr. Hoyle became one of the most popular, useful and highly respected citizens of Miami, and the number of his friends and admirers reached very large proportions.

Richard F. Hoyle was born in Newburgh, New York, February 17, 1835, a son of William and Henrietta (Ferguson) Hoyle. His father was a native of Manchester, England, his mother of New York State. The family name of Hoyle has been widely known all over the world for many years, many members of the family being engaged in the

manufacture of thread, calico, and similar products. These found a very large sale not only in England, but also in the United States and in Canada, and Hoyle spool cotton and Hoyle prints were sold in practically every store in those two countries during the second half of the nineteenth century. Mr. and Mrs. William Hoyle and their family removed from New York State to Ohio and settled in Elyria, where they spent the remaining years of their lives. The older Mr. Hoyle was a successful merchant and became one of the wealthy and prominent business men of that part of Ohio, owning much property there. He was related to the Hon. Charles Foster, of Fostoria, Ohio, at one time Governor of Ohio and Secretary of the United States Treasury, 1891-93, during the latter part of the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, Governor Foster having been a first cousin and an intimate friend of Richard F. Hoyle.

Richard F. Hoyle was educated in the public schools of Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, and there grew to manhood. When he had reached his majority, his father supplied him with a small capital, so that he might set out to make a career for himself. At that time Mr. Hoyle came to New York City and entered the employ of a large wholesale dry goods house, remaining with this firm for many years. At first, for some fifteen years he was one of the floor salesmen at the firm's New York City headquarters and in this type of work proved himself unusually able. Later he became one of the traveling representatives of the concern, a position in which he likewise met with notable success. Though he traveled extensively during that period, his work differed materially from that of the traveling salesman of today. He carried no samples and it was not his duty to secure orders, but he simply visited the local merchants in his territory, comprising the States of the Middle West, for the purpose of requesting them to give their patronage to his house, whenever they visited New York City to buy goods. Being a man of exceptionally attractive personality, he was unusually well qualified for this work and during these years he made many friends for his firm and for himself. In spite of this fact he eventually resigned this position and returned to Elyria, where he was for several years engaged in the retail grocery business. In 1898 he came South and for the next two years successfully conducted a high-grade retail grocery establishment in Savannah, Georgia. In 1900 he located in Miami, where he continued to make his home until his death. In this beautiful city of Southern Florida he established a seed and commission business, which he built up to very large proportions. Always a lover of good horses, he was engaged for several years with O. A. McNeil in the livery business, and dealing extensively in horses and mules, under the firm name of Hoyle & McNeil. Mr. Hoyle owned a beautiful country home, set in the midst of a fifteen-acre grapefruit grove, some five miles from Miami. He made his home there and came to the city every day to look after his business affairs. For many years he was a faithful communicant of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Miami, of which he was one of the first vestrymen, and the work of which he supported generously with time and money. He also gave freely to numerous charitable and benevolent institutions. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but, though he was always interested in public affairs, he never sought or held public office. Fraternally, he was connected with the Masonic Order. His favorite forms of recreation were hunting and fishing, and throughout his life he was a great lover of dogs.

Mr. Hoyle married at Miami, Florida, August 31, 1904, Susan Elizabeth Cross, a daughter of Edward S. Cross, a native of Massachusetts and, later, a manufacturer at Elyria, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle had known each other for many years, their first acquaintance dating to the time when Mr. Hoyle was engaged in business in Elyria, at which time his future wife was his bookkeeper in a successful canning factory. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle had no children. Like her late husband Mrs. Hoyle is a very active member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Miami. She is also a member of Biscayne Bay Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star and formerly, for about twenty-five years, was a member of the Miami Women's Club, from which she resigned, in order to give all her free time to church work.

Mr. Hoyle died at his home in Miami, November 14, 1922, in his eighty-seventh year. After impressive and largely attended funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, followed by Masonic services at the grave, he was laid to rest in Woodlawn Park Cemetery, Miami.

Throughout his long and busy life Mr. Hoyle was always exceptionally devoted to his home and wife. He made it a practice to maintain good spirits under all conditions and he looked at all times on the better and brighter side of life. His death was an irreparable loss to his wife and to his many devoted friends, and by his passing his community lost one of its most substantial and representative pioneer citizens.

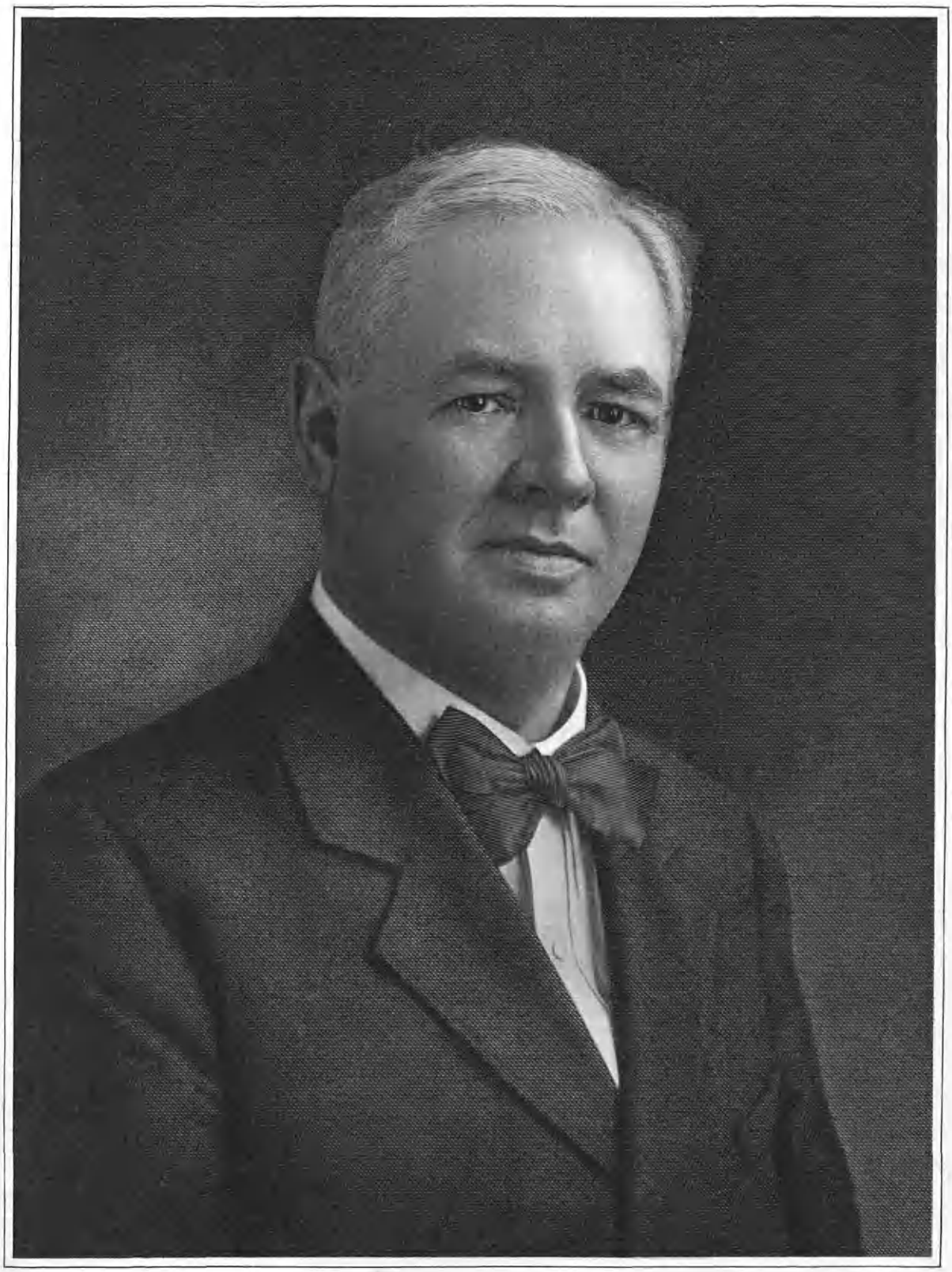
NORTH, JOHN LEOPOLD, M. D., X-ray Specialist—One day in Miami, Florida, Dr. John Leopold North was approached by a newspaper reporter who sought an interview. The reporter asked: "If you had a dozen words in which to counsel a young man, starting out in life, what would you tell him?" Dr. North answered: "Have an object in life and allow nothing to interfere with the attainment of that goal."

And in its essence, that counsel given by the late distinguished physician and surgeon comprised the personal experience of John Leopold North, whose life was productive of great good works, great good to humanity, and great inspiration to persons in contact with him. He was the pioneer X-ray physician specializing in the city of Miami, and attained to a reputation among the most honored in Florida. As a lad of thirteen years he purchased two medical books, he desired devoutly to become a physician, he became a physician; and at the time of his death, in Miami, December 22, 1924, was one of the foremost practitioners in the State at large, his ambitions of a lifetime fully realized.

Dr. North was born at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, December 29, 1863, son of Justus S. and Nancy Grace (Ripsom) North. His father was a native of Clarendon, New York, born March 2, 1835, of English parentage, and went West to Nebraska in 1858. For ten years there he followed general merchandising, afterwards removing with his family to Saginaw, Michigan, and thence to Putnam County, Florida, in 1872, becoming a pioneer at orange growing here. In time he came to be a leading grower of the citrus fruit, developing one of the finest groves in the State, and attaining to a position of prominence and affluence, this property being destroyed in the great frost of 1895, when all his trees were destroyed overnight. Justus S. North died in Putnam County in 1905. His wife, who was of Dutch descent, born at Brockport, New York, in 1837, died in Putnam County in 1894. In the family were five children, of whom three survived their mother: 1. Dr. North, of whom follows. 2. Katherine J., wife of John Dallow, of Putnam County. 3. Sophia Isabelle, wife of Haley C. Woodford, of Avon, Connecticut. 4. Maud, deceased, late wife of Joseph Woodford, of Avon, brother of Haley C. Woodford. 5. Caroline, who died in infancy.

Nine years of age when his parents came to Putnam County, Florida, from Saginaw, Michigan, Dr. North had secured part of his elementary training in the latter State. His mother had been a teacher, and she now continued her son's education, later, however, permitting him to enter public school once more. The profession of medicine always had attracted him with an undeniable appeal, and the desire to follow it influenced his early reading to a marked degree, causing substitution for lay books of works on anatomy and physiology. At a very early age he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George Welsh, of Palatka, Florida, and later attended the University of Louisville, whence he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. Without delay he began active practice, at Interlachen, Putnam County, shortly afterward removing his offices to Palatka, where he remained until the aforementioned frost of 1895 which blighted the orange groves and paralyzed prosperity. Then, seeking a more secure field and one broader, Dr. North went to New England, to Avon, Connecticut, where he reëngaged in his profession, serving also as health officer. From Avon he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and after two years there proceeded to East Hampton, Connecticut, where he spent four years at practice. After fifteen years' continuous practice in the State of Connecticut, then, he returned to Florida, and in 1909 opened offices in Miami. Here he occupied a foremost position in professional affairs until the time of his death, fifteen years later. Constantly he kept abreast of the times professionally, taking post-graduate courses in New York Polyclinic and New York Post-Graduate schools, supplementing this directed study with individual research on various subjects, and notably on the X-ray. His ability expanded through the years, and his clientele kept pace, to the last.

General affairs interested Dr. North consistently, especially those of civic and social connection with Miami. He adhered to no political creed, simply choosing the candidate whom he believed to be the best, and voting for him without regard to party affiliations. During the World War, being a man of intense patriotism, he assisted in all manners possible the expedition of the allied cause, giving of time, money and service to all movements brought to him for support and having to do with prosecution of the war. He served on the examining board charged with inspection of men entering the military, and following the war did all X-ray work in Miami for veterans. Fraternally, he was prominent in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he held the Thirty-second degree; in the Woodmen of the World, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belonged to County, State and American Medical associations, was past president of the Dade County Medical Organ-



Dr. John L. Nolte

ization, was a founder of the Jackson Memorial Hospital, one of its most steadfast supporters, and member of its practicing staff until the time of his death. He was a communicant of the Trinity Episcopal Church, gave of time and funds to its work, and when the pressure of his medical responsibilities would permit attended services. For a period he was superintendent of the Miami City Hospital, and acted as city physician of Miami. His principal relaxations were fishing, boating and reading. His deepest pleasure was in the home with his loved ones.

Dr. North married at Welaka, Florida, April 5, 1885, Alice Coy, who was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, daughter of John and Sarah (Clayton) Coy. Though a native of Canada, Mrs. North was reared in the United States, in the State of Minnesota, and at the time of her marriage was a resident of Pomona, Florida. Of this union were born children: 1. Mercedes, wife of Thomas B. Finley, and mother of children: James, born in 1910, Geraldine, born in 1912, Vera Alice, born in 1918, and Jane Marie, born in 1922. 2. Harry Ripsom, born in 1889, unmarried. 3. John Leopold, Jr., married Jessie Poppendick, and they have a son, John Leopold, 3d, born in 1924. 4. Crandall Justice, war veteran, who died in 1927, at the age of twenty-eight years, in the Government Hospital at Oteen, North Carolina, leaving a widow, Helen (Ferguson) North, of Cincinnati, and a daughter, Alice Ann, born in 1922. 5. Geraldine, wife of Walter Graham Morris, mother of a son, Walter Graham, Jr., born in 1924. Mrs. Alice (Coy) North survives her husband, and continues to reside in Coral Gables. She is a communicant of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Miami, much interested in its works of good.

Dr. North's name will live in the medical annals of Florida and the South, as one who had a thorough knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine supplementing a broad and comprehensive general education, who possessed a deep realization of the true and ultimate purposes of life, and who owned constantly a sense of responsibility, with broad, vital humanitarian instincts, in service to man.

STINE, ISAAC DEVORE, Architect—Versatile talent, constructive vision, ability to carry through large projects in a practical and successful manner, and a well-defined integrity known to all with whom he had dealings—these qualities made the career of Isaac Devore Stine of note in architecture, business and general affairs. Two cities remember him and his works with appreciation—Decatur, Illinois, and Jacksonville, Florida. The balance of his life was spent in Decatur, the last ten years in Jacksonville. In each he accomplished material benefit for the public whom he served as an architect, and the buildings which he designed will stand long as monuments to unusual ability.

Born in Decatur, Illinois, April 16, 1862, Mr. Stine died in Jacksonville, Florida, September 11, 1929, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a son of Hiram S. and Susan (Devore) Stine, his father having engaged for some time in the hardware business and as traveling representative of the W. J. Brink Company, a historical publishing organization. The founding member of the Stine family in America came here from Germany. For several generations the line has flourished here, its members contributing greatly to various spheres of undertakings. It is old in the State of Pennsylvania. The line has contained many pioneers whose movements have kept the family name in the forefront of new territorial developments, and the family settled early in Illinois.

Isaac Devore Stine attended the public schools of Decatur and Sullivan, Illinois, and though he did not graduate from high school, due to early commencement of his active career, he distinguished himself as a student, and in later life became a man truly well educated through judicious reading and reflection. Mr. Stine was a self-made man. Leaving school, he engaged in work for a historical publishing company, doing art sketches for the company's publications. He traveled widely as sketch artist, developed a distinctive talent at rendition, and returned to Decatur to work in the offices of an architect—R. L. Rosen. Subsequently he went into business for himself, as architect, and from the first met with success, planning many of Decatur's large structures which may be seen today. Later, for a short period, Mr. Stine did architectural work in Colorado, at Victor. In 1900 he again returned to Decatur, and added continuously to his prestige as an architect here until removal to Cleveland, Ohio, during the World War. In Cleveland he did publicity work for the Government, in connection with Federal Reserve issues of bonds. He was active during Third and Fourth Liberty Loans, and did all things within his ability for a successful termination of hostilities. Later, going to Waterbury, Connecticut, he invented and perfected the Stine Metal Screw Hole, in 1911. Coming to Jacksonville, he marketed this product with good fortune and resumed his architectural enterprise. He designed and supervised the construc-

tion of several important structures in Jacksonville, but his health failing him, he entered less demanding lines of endeavor before the close of life.

Mr. Stine married, January 1, 1885, in Princeton, Indiana, Elizabeth Bodger, daughter of William S. Bodger, a carpenter and millwright. Of this union were born children: 1. Pansy Dot, who married Fred Eastwood; and they have a son, Alfred. 2. Zoa Eno, who married J. B. Wand; and they have two children, Richard Benjamin, and Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Stine continues to make her home in Jacksonville.

Unselfish to the extreme, Mr. Stine continuously did services for those around him. Generous, he was widely known for the warmth of his heart. He was efficient in his professional and business movements, achieving by the quickest and surest route that which he sought. Persistent, this quality aided him heavily in his work. He was a deep thinker, broadminded, liberal in his views, capable always of seeing two sides of a question. His geniality, with these other attributes, made him a popular figure wherever he chanced to find himself, and his friends were numerous. At Decatur Mr. Stine was a communicant of the Congregational Church, but he was never active in church affairs. A Republican, he adhered strictly to the principles of the party. He was fond of fishing and other out-of-door recreations, having belonged to the Decatur Fishing Club. He was an honorary member of the Lumberman's Club of Jacksonville. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Free and Accepted Masons, in each of which organizations he continued reasonably active until late in life. His last illness was of several weeks' duration.

Replete of example to mankind, the life of Isaac Devore Stine did much to inspire and assist those in contact with his affairs. All came to admire him for his sterling qualities of character, and universally he is remembered with an undiminishing affection.

TATUM, ROBERT SNYDER, Broker—Successful business man, engaged constructively in several important lines of enterprise, and finally achieving marked distinction as a broker in the tobacco and cigar trades, the late Robert Snyder Tatum was born at Louisville, Kentucky, February 1, 1878, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, December 29, 1926, at the age of forty-eight. Jacksonville profited from his enterprise, largely, for his movements brought lasting benefits to the community as a whole, and to its business circles in particular. His record is one of note, distinguished for the accomplishment of the man.

He was a son of Clifton and Mary Elizabeth (Barfield) Tatum. His father, native of Washington County, Kentucky, died in 1914, after a most useful life. He was a member of the Tatum-Embry Live Stock Commission Company, one of the oldest firms of Louisville, still in operation and conducted under the name of Tatum-Embry. Clifton Tatum was a man of wide prominence in Louisville and the State of Kentucky.

Robert Snyder Tatum attended the public schools of Louisville, early evinced a marked tendency toward business as a career, and gave promise of an astuteness which the years justified in fact. He studied at Chenault Private School, matriculated in Center College, and there laid the foundation for academic and philosophical observations of later years. At his death, Mr. Tatum was one of the best educated of men, a philosopher as well as a business man, practical as well as imaginative.

Leaving school, he went into business with his father. Through the latter's notable record the family was well known in this field of endeavor, and had Mr. Tatum wished to continue in the field his future was assured. He did, in fact, continue in it for some time. After several years with his father in Louisville he removed to Kansas City, and was with Swift and Company. He learned all angles of the business; but after about two years in the Kansas plant of the Swift organization decided to choose another line of enterprise. He went with the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky next, remained with that organization about two years, and left it to go with the American Tobacco Company, with which he continued fourteen years, becoming a figure of importance in the company's operation. He held positions of trust and importance, this trust and importance being increased with the tenure of his service; and he was assured a high post for the balance of his life had he cared to remain. But again he decided to change the line of his occupation, this time remaining in the tobacco industry, however; and he left the company to go with Garcia-Vega, of Tampa, Florida. This was a well-known cigar manufacturing concern. Subsequently Mr. Tatum left this also, to enter the business of cigar manufacture for himself, independently; and this also he left, to act as broker in the tobacco and cigar businesses. As a broker he met with a fortune theretofore unmet in his other directions of enterprise; and a broker he continued with increased business until the time of his passing. He was one of the most widely known business figures of the South. He had friends wherever he did business.

It was said of Mr. Tatum that he had no ene-

C. H. Watson

mies. Generous, kindly, fair in all his dealings, ready with a smile when another might have frowned, he held in rich profusion those attributes which make men popular and high in the regard of their fellows. Congenial, he held the center of several congenial circles in business and in social affairs. Benevolent, he gave liberally to good causes, regardless of the narrowing restrictions of creed and class. His was a rare business judgment; his decisions were sound. At all times a gentleman, he was typical of the old school in the South, a "Southern gentleman" whose position entitled him to and won for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact, business or social.

Mr. Tatum was a true Christian. He lived, rather than professed, his religious views, and through his lifetime set a most commendable example to others. A Democrat, he used his wide influence constructively, less for the party than for the prosperity, happiness and uplift of mankind. He was well known in fraternal works, a member of the Blue Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During the World War he acted as a patriot and loyal citizen, subscribing to all appeals for funds, and doing his utmost as a citizen to expedite the close of hostilities. Tennis, reading, and business were his recreations—for business to him was more than business; he made it a pleasure, and perhaps in that lay one good reason for his success as a business man. He took his fullest and most complete happiness at home, in association with his family.

On June 21, 1903, Mr. Tatum was united in marriage, at Louisville, Kentucky, with Josephine Mattingly, daughter of Bennett D. and Josephine (Kane) Mattingly, her father having been a man of distinction and influence, a distiller, of Louisville, and her mother a native of France. To Mr. and Mrs. Tatum was born a son, Robert Stockton Tatum, who married Emma Love Fisher; and they have children, grandchildren of Mrs. Tatum: Clifton Mattingly, and Robert Stockton, Jr.

Rarely indeed does one encounter a successful man who has followed many diversified lines of business activity after the manner in which Mr. Tatum employed his versatility. For he was of pronounced versatility, and could, it is said by those who were his associates, have succeeded in any line of business that he might have chosen. His record is outstanding for its business achievement; but it is no less admirable for the qualities of character revealed in the man, and for the number of friends left behind.

WATSON, CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY, Sea Captain, Executive—The history of Florida, and more particularly as it concerns the development of Miami, pays tribute to Charles Henry Watson, late of this city, pioneer in its formation and interested factor in its advancement. For a number of years he followed the sea, became master of a vessel, and therefore was known as "Captain" Watson, even after he had retired to pursuits ashore and the successful conduct of a mercantile business. It was as a captain that he first came to Miami. His record is one of accomplishment, and in order to perpetuate a name of distinction is here presented.

Charles Henry Watson was born December 4, 1864, at Enterprise, Near Ocala, Florida, son of William B. and Hattie (Brock) Watson. His father, native of Georgia, was one time general manager of the De Berry line of steamships, which plied the St. John's River. He was called "Captain" Watson, as his son after him came to be called. He served in the Seminole Indian War, with credit for valor, and in the Civil War, under Southern colors, with equal bravery. He was a man of large heart, courage and business astuteness, and his death was widely mourned among rivermen, seamen and landsmen among whom he had been active for many years. Hattie (Brock) Watson was a native of Maine, member of a family old in the history of that part of the Nation. She died in 1866. Her husband lived until May of 1910.

Charles Henry Watson spent his boyhood and youth in Jacksonville, Florida, where he secured a comprehensive elementary and secondary academic instruction, graduating from high school with markings significant of scholastic excellence, and later took a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, becoming proficient in bookkeeping. He did not immediately make direct use of this commercial knowledge for he began his active career as a seaman, working on the vessels of the Atlantic coast, and in the Gulf of Mexico, continuing in this occupation until 1896. It was during this period that he first came to the present site of Miami, arriving here in 1890 before the city was founded. He took up a homestead at that time about six miles from Biscayne Bay, but after six months of residence resumed sea travel. His first job at sea, when he was seventeen and in the employment of his father, was as purser. As purser he continued until he was twenty-three, later becoming the captain and master of his own vessel, and sailed as master for eight years in

all. His second settlement in Miami was made in May, 1896, after he had completed his career at sea. From then until six years later he worked in a grocery store, conducted by E. L. Brady, as bookkeeper, at last employing directly what he had learned in commercial school. In 1910 he turned his attention to the hardware business, founding the Biscayne Hardware Company, in direction of which he was assisted by his son; and he was actively at the head of this enterprise until the time of his demise, in Miami, December 16, 1916. The business was located at Sixth Street and Avenue D (these have since been changed), and it occupied a two-story building sixty by one hundred feet, built of brick, and excellently equipped. The Biscayne organization under Mr. Watson controlled one of the largest hardware concerns in Miami, and enjoyed a large patronage, which was secured through energy of progressive direction and upright business ethics. In management, as indicated previously, Mr. Watson was assisted by his eldest son, William Cecil, then one of the outstanding younger business men of the city, and who, since 1922, has been a commissioner of Dade County, prominent figure in city and county affairs. Though Mr. Watson was connected indirectly, chiefly as depositor, with several banks, he declined to accept directorships, and gave the whole of his time to his own business, which flourished during the six years of his activity therein. A Democrat, he was a keen observer of political movements, a man of influence locally. He was honorary member and active in the Miami Home Guards. Fraternally popular, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, of Miami, and the Knights of Pythias, Titusville, Florida, and attended lodge regularly. He belonged to the Eagles Club of Miami, took pleasure in fishing, hunting and boating, and was a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, works of which he supported liberally with time and funds.

On June 8, 1899, in Miami, Charles Henry Watson was united in marriage with Anna Belle De Hoff, daughter of John Oscar and Elizabeth (Doheney) De Hoff; and of this union were born children: 1. William Cecil, of previous mention, who married Lois Shull, and they have a son, William. 2. Hattie Elizabeth. 3. Helen Earman. 4. John Harry, student. Mrs. Anna Belle (De Hoff) Watson survives her husband, and continues to make her home in Miami. She is a communicant of the Trinity Episcopal Church, in which she is fairly active, never shirking works of good.

Tributes of all sorts came profusely at the death of Charles Henry Watson—floral, verbal and printed. One dearly beloved had gone. Five score of Masons marched in the funeral cortege, and hundreds who had known and esteemed the departed were present at the services. For Mr. Watson had been a true friend. Home loving, always considerate of his family first, those about him second, and his own wishes last, he owned to marked degree a capacity for friendship; and this was one of his outstanding characteristics. He helped those in need whenever help was asked, and was glad of the opportunity. He assisted materially in the upbuilding of happiness for persons in contact with him, just as he assisted materially in the physical and spiritual growth of Miami. He was the friend of man, a pioneer in Miami, and his name will continue to be honored.

MILNER, JAMES T., Business Man—For more than forty years, James T. Milner was active in business circles of Chicago, Illinois. He is recalled there with deep affection, particularly in railroad matters and allied affairs in which he was most widely known. He is recalled also in Florida in the Miami area, for he spent the last of his life there as resident of Coral Gables. He was born November 29, 1861, at Norwich, New York, and died in Miami, November 19, 1928. He was a son of Thomas and Charlotte C. (Finch) Milner, the family having been founded in America from English origin.

Mr. Milner attended the public schools of Chicago, there completed a course in business college, and without loss of time went to work at the matters which were to constitute his career. In 1880, when nineteen, he entered the employ of the Pullman Company, Chicago. His advance followed merit, and he was appointed assistant purchasing agent, which post he retained until 1893. In that year he resigned from the Pullman company to become western sales agent for the Pressed Steel Car Company, with headquarters in Chicago. This post was a larger one, more fitted to the expanding talents of his ability, and he held it until 1901, then engaged in the railway supply business. In 1908 Mr. Milner entered the employ of the Standard Car Truck Company, as vice-president; and he was an invaluable executive of this great organization until the time of his demise.

General affairs of interest to citizens of constructive public spirit appealed to Mr. Milner from the year of his majority. He supported all major movements for the welfare of the people in Chicago, and in Florida was relied upon for support of similar undertakings. During the World War he contributed liberally to the several causes of patri-

otic basis, notably to the Liberty Loan and Red Cross. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, Union League Club, and South Shore Club of Chicago, and fraternally held prominence in the Free and Accepted Masons, having been a member of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Chicago, also belonging to other bodies. His favorite relaxations were travel and reading, and he made a pleasure of his work, taking joy in accomplishment. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. And it is recalled that during his residence there he seldom missed a service, until later years, when he became infirm as to hearing.

Mr. Milner married, in Chicago, May 15, 1900, Lora Nilsson Houck, daughter of Granville Lowther, of Paris, Illinois, merchant and business man, leader of his community. Mrs. Milner was the constant companion of her devoted husband. She now makes her home at Coral Gables, Florida, during the cold months, and in Chicago the balance of the year. She is a member of the Christian Science Church, which she attends in Chicago and in Miami.

Loyalty was one of Mr. Milner's dominant characteristics. More than one man prominent in business affairs today has reason to recall this fact with appreciation and regard for one who has gone. Genial, his friends were many. He had a ready wit that made conversation pleasant; and his presence lightened any group of social character. Just so did his presence bear the weight of experience commanding respect in commercial, industrial, and financial groups, with which he was so many years familiar, in Chicago. He was a man of high ideals, and these he strove to attain constantly, achieving not a few in reality. Ideals of business, home life and charity were uppermost in his mind at all times, never to be violated. The affection in which he is called to memory is fruit of a life well lived.

HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM DAVIS, Business Man—William Davis Holloway is recalled for his varied, interesting and replete career as railroad man and business director, for his interest in matters calculated for the advancement of his community, and for his devotion to friends, family, and ideals. He was born at Mahoning City, Ohio, December 23, 1864, and died in Miami, Florida, September 13, 1927. His father was Imla Cresson Holloway; his mother, Mary B. (Walker) Holloway. Though no continuous record of the family has been kept, it is known that it is of English origin, that its members have distinguished themselves in various fields of endeavor, and that it is long-established in the United States. It is known also that the family was among the earliest in Ohio, William Davis Holloway's great grandfather, Jesse Holloway, having been of record there in Columbiana County. In proof of this exists a document treasured by his heirs, showing that Jesse Holloway made full payment for the north half of lot or section number 4 of township 19 in range 6, having paid for this land to the treasury of the United States a sufficient sum. The certificate is signed by or bears the autograph signatures of two presidents, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and was issued through the register of the first land office at Steubenville, Ohio. This was in 1808. Hence it is known that William Davis Holloway owned a name established in this country probably in the Revolutionary period, possibly before.

William Davis Holloway received his academic training in the public schools of Salem, Ohio, graduated from high school there, and never ceased to study throughout life—he studied men and their philosophies, facts and their causes with bearing on the future and the present, and current events of interest and importance to his community, State and Nation. His practical experience served as the broadest of educations, making him a man widely learned in general affairs. He went to work soon after completion of the high school course as an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, at Oil City, Pennsylvania. He remained with the company six years or seven, then removed to Savannah, Georgia, where he went into the barrel manufacturing and distributing business. It was a lucrative trade. Under his direction the industry flourished with fortune; and in all, Mr. Holloway conducted six years, then came to Florida. In 1905 he took residence at Hapeville, Georgia, and in 1925, a score of years thereafter, came to Miami. Here he opened a grocery store which soon secured to itself a goodly trade, and he operated this until within a few months of the time of his demise.

In general affairs Mr. Holloway interested himself. Outspoken at times, yet in the main course he was reserved in speech and manner, modest, unassuming. He regretted that his schooling had not been more extended; but as recited heretofore, his independent reading and reflection gave him a real education of honest value, and with this he might well have rested content. Loyalty was one of his outstanding characteristics—loyalty to friends, to family and associates in financial enterprise. He was proud of his family, not so much for notable achievements—though these were not

lacking—as for the family's name for integrity, its position of honor and esteem. He was of Quaker descent, but became a communicant of the Westminster Presbyterian Church when he took residence in Miami. In the works of the church he was a devoted helper. He was a member of the National Guards while living at Oil City, and during the World War supported all appeals for assistance from our country. Fraternally, he was identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in the former at Crescent City, Florida, and in the latter at Oil City.

William Davis Holloway married, at Oil City, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1889, Julia Anna Vosler, of Dutch ancestry; and of this union were born children: 1. Imla Cresson, a druggist in Miami, Florida; married Clio Prothro, of Tunnell Hill, Georgia; and they have a son, Imla Cresson, Jr. 2. Sarah Gertrude, wife of Dr. C. E. Tumlin, of Miami; and their children are: Sarah Marjorie and Julia Carolyn. 3. William Davis, Jr., who married Floy Rusk, of Barnesville, Georgia. 4. Mary Walker, unmarried, of Miami. 5. Lida Martha, unmarried, student, class of 1930, Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee, Florida. 6. Annie May, deceased. Mrs. Holloway was a communicant of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Miami, very active, and a religious worker of deep spirit until two years before her death, May 7, 1927. Shock at her death is thought to have speeded the death of Mr. Holloway, for they had been much attached in their love and in their children's love. Imla Cresson Holloway served in the World War. With the rank of major he served in Herbert Hoover's staff in Armenia, having had charge of food supplies to be disbursed there for stricken people perishing for relief.

Sixty-three years were given William Davis Holloway. It can be said truly that not one of them was illy used, or that one failed in benefit to mankind.

SCHILLING, WALTER WILLIAM, Business Man—In the death of Walter William Schilling, August 26, 1924, Miami, Florida, lost one of its most prominent citizens, a business leader whose operations had contributed largely to the progress of the municipality through more than a decade. His record is one of attainment and interest.

Mr. Schilling was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, December 10, 1887, son of Louis C. and Pauline (Streckenbach) Schilling, his father having been a foremost factor in the life of Green Bay, where the family were among the oldest residents, having been established there in 1830 by the progenitor of the American branch, a native of Germany. W. C. Schilling, brother of Walter William Schilling, continues to reside in Green Bay, and in 1930 the house will have been represented continuously there an even century. I. E. Schilling, another brother, lives in Miami, and is at the head of the building material and supplies company bearing his name.

Mr. Schilling secured his elementary and secondary academic instruction in the public schools of Green Bay, matriculated in the University of Wisconsin, and from its School of Engeering took the degree of Civil Engineer, in 1912. During the score of months that followed his graduation he engaged in various professional engineering capacities, notably in connection with building the Government water locks at Sault Ste. Marie, then, in December of 1913, came to Miami. He liked the city, saw a favorable opportunity for a career here, set about building that career, and spent the balance of his years in constructive activity, a foremost figure in the city's expansion and prosperity. Early in 1914 he became associated with his brother, I. E. Schilling, in the I. E. Schilling Company, operators in building material and supplies, and as building contractors. This business was and is the largest of its type in Southern Florida, and Mr. Schilling became its vice-president, which office he held at the time of his death. He was of great assistance in cultivating the business, through his aptitude, his training as civil engineer, and a strong talent manifested in all forms of business enterprise. His interests became many financially. He was director in a bank of Miami, director of the Monmouth Plumbing Company, wholesale distributors, of Miami, and held other positions of comparable responsibility.

While he was deeply devoted to his financial affairs, Mr. Schilling was likewise deeply interested in general matters of importance to city, State and Nation. When the United States entered the World War he put aside his large business connections for the greater cause, going to Philadelphia, there to put his civil engineering training in use as draftsman in the Navy Yard. He contributed liberally to all patriotic causes during the war, especially to those of the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, and the Red Cross, and it is of record that the I. E. Schilling Company of Miami held open the positions of men who went to war, so that their places were ready and waiting for them upon their return. Politics did not concern Mr. Schilling, though he worked for various candidates whom he favored as a nonpartisan. He was a charter member of the Civitan

W. W. Schilling

Club, a member of the Anglers' Club, fraternally was active in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and held the thirty-second degree in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His chief relaxations consisted of swimming, sailboating and hunting. He was not a church member, but attended the Christian Science services with regularity, and gave freely to charitable causes. Above all things he loved his home and his family, spending his happiest hours with his wife and children.

Mr. Schilling married in Miami, August 28, 1917, Ruth Bailey, daughter of William Henry Bailey, D. D. S., of Miami, and of this union were born children: Walter Bailey, and Warren Paul. Mrs. Schilling survives her husband. She continues to reside in Miami; is a member of the Miami Woman's Club; charter member of the Riverside Woman's Club, in this work being interested in library activities; the Miami Music Club; and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Tributes extended in memory to Mr. Schilling at the time of his demise were many, spontaneous and sincere, coming from persons in all walks of life, the prominent, the little known, men befriended in time of need, and from points widely separated. Mr. Schilling had the quality of making lasting friendships. He was admired for his character and integrity, his ability as a business man, and for his tenderness. His smile lighted care, his handclasp assured of support. His was the strength of self-reliance, and he gave of his strength to worthy causes. The name of Walter William Schilling will endure through many decades to come.

GAUTIER, THOMAS N., Man of Affairs—Prominent in the city of Miami, Florida, as business man and politician, pioneer citizen of this community and valued proponent of measures designed for its advancement, Thomas N. Gautier had a full and useful career. He was born July 20, 1857, at Marianna, Florida, and died June 5, 1911, in Miami. He is recalled to the present time with affection undimmed by years, by those near to him in days gone past when the city he helped to build was naught but a village. His life provided a worthy example for emulation in its living.

Thomas N. Gautier's family is, as the name implies through its spelling, of French origin. It was founded in America by three brothers from France; and the three lines here have been well represented in many communities, in many directions of endeavor, always honorably. Mr. Gautier's father was Rev. Thomas N. Gautier, clergyman and fruit grower, prominent in his home community in Florida. He married Rosa Pittman. Concerning Rev. Mr. Gautier, a friend wrote (the friend was T. Bishop, as signed in the newspaper tribute quoted here):

> Rev. Thomas N. Gautier departed this life December 30, 1883.
>
> Brother Gautier was a man whose zeal for the church was unbounded. Strong in the faith, earnest and faithful as a peacemaker, he contributed more, perhaps, than any one man in establishment and maintenance of Methodism in the bounds of Fruitland (Florida) circuit and Volusia Mission. While physically able he never grew weary of working with the pastors in those fields in protracted meetings, spending days and weeks from home in this way. . . . He has gone on to a rich reward. . . . May the Holy Spirit minister comfort and consolation to his bereaved wife and children, and may his sons receive their father's mantle and emulate his example.

Thomas N. Gautier did emulate his father's good example for notable works, though he did not enter the ministry. He received a sound practical education, and learned widely through experience as he worked in later years, becoming a man well-rounded in his knowledge, truly well educated, broad in taste and certain in refinements. During early life he taught school, at De Land, Florida. For years he was an outstanding citizen of Putnam County, Florida, and was a factor of importance in the political circles there. He owned valuable orange grove properties at Crescent City, served this district on the Board of County Commissioners for several terms, and after the big "freeze" which destroyed hundreds and thousands of acres of citrus cultivation in 1895 removed to West Palm Beach. But he did not remain there long, coming soon to Miami, 1897, where he spent the balance of his years, fourteen in number. Here he opened a grocery store, to help supply foodstuffs to the then-village; and he opened a hotel, invested in town lots; and as the city took larger and stronger shape he reaped to advantage, assisting meanwhile in the growth of the community. His realty interests increased in value. For ten years he continued in the grocery business, then gave it up for the more pressing demands of his hotel enterprise and direction of realty ventures. For several years he was supervisor of the Miami public schools, and always took a lively interest in the welfare of the local educational system. One term he served as tax collector for Dade County, and at the time of his death was city councilman, having held the office several terms. Mr. Gautier belonged to the

Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and enjoyed all sports to various degree, taking the greatest pleasure and relaxation in the home, in company with his loved ones. He was active in the Trinity Methodist Church, South, of Miami, having been a founder of the church, one of its trustees, a steward, and holder of various other posts therein. He was devout in his religion, and practiced it more than he professed it. For a number of terms he taught in the Sunday school. During the World War he gave his assistance to all worthy causes of patriotic meaning. Highly-regarded in Miami, a newspaper wrote of the city's twenty-five leading pioneer citizens, referring to him thus:

T. N. Gautier, Sr., now dead, had a grocery and also made judicious investments in the earliest days and accumulated considerable property. . . .

City officials attended Mr. Gautier's funeral in a body, and the cortege was one of the largest ever seen in Miami to that time. The funeral was held from the Methodist Church.

Mr. Gautier married, at Fruitland, Florida, May 1, 1884, Linnie L. Tucker, daughter of Joseph Tucker, fruit grower and farmer of that community; and of this union were born children: 1. Thomas N., 3d, who married Claire Adams, of Miami; and they have children: Thomas N., 4th, Augustus H., Claire Virginia, and Linnie L. 2. Jefferson D., who spent seventeen months overseas in service during the World War, and concerning whom a Miami newspaper had this to say:

Friends and the family of Lieut. Jeff D. Gautier are rejoicing that he is in this country again and is at Camp Mitchel Field awaiting his discharge. He was in charge of the 370th aerial squadron and as its commanding officer was recommended for a captaincy just before orders were issued for its return to this country.

Lieut. Gautier received his first service stripe in England, where he was stationed at the time of the great Army and Navy baseball game when the King and Queen were present. . . .

Jefferson D. Gautier now makes his home in Miami. 3. Lawrence P., who married Theda Tisdel and they have a daughter, Gloria. Mrs. Gautier was an organizer and now is a leading member of Trinity Methodist Church, South. She belongs to the Woman's Club, Order of Eastern Star, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and attends meetings of all three organizations, being a foremost spirit in their affairs.

Thomas N. Gautier, business man and politician, was a true and sincere friend of humanity. His acts of benevolence were many, seldom mentioned even to intimates; and his works of good endure still. His name will live in the community which he helped so materially to build as that of a pioneer who owned courage, firm conviction and the will to carry through constructive programs.

GRAHAM, SALEM, Hotel Operator—The pioneers of Florida laid the basis for the great State of Florida in all its resplendent beauty and prosperity today. Salem Graham was one of the hardy figures whose foresight and ability during the early period of State-building left enduring monuments; and to his memory the people of Miami owe a debt that is unpayable. Born at Kingston, just across the boundary in Ontario, April 15, 1851, he died October 3, 1928, at Tillsonburg, Canada; but though he was a native of the Dominion and there died, the years between birth and death were given to the service of the United States, the wealthiest portion of his career having been contributed to Florida.

Mr. Graham was a son of Thomas and Ann (Powley) Graham, his father born January 22, 1804, having been a Methodist minister, a builder and cabinet maker, whose career was spent in Oxford County, Ontario. Records of names and dates in the family are not extant as this is written; but it is supposed, from the surnames of both parents, that Mr. Graham had the blood common to peoples of the British Isles—Scottish or Irish, separately or intermixed. Nor is it known in what year the progenitor in America, or Canada, took residence on this continent, or where he lived. He was born in the British Isles and came to Kingston when a young man.

After he had secured his academic training in the public schools of South Norwich, Oxford County, Mr. Graham set about the business of his life's work. He came to Florida in 1875, at the age of twenty-four years, and at Palatka engaged in business for the succeeding two decades. Then came the great freeze of 1895, and citrus groves were destroyed in his community. Discouraged to see the works of a score of years blighted overnight, he came now to Miami, and here looked about him, taking heart as he looked. The city then was but a village; but he saw in it a vision of what it would become; and he settled here, purchasing a site for a home, before returning to Palatka to conclude his affairs. In 1896 he came back to Miami, first taking over a hotel named the Miami, built by Mrs. Julia Tuttle. This hotel has since burned down. He took over also, subsequently, a hotel owned by J. A. McDonald, named the Biscayne, which he operated as manager for eight years, with considerable prosperity for himself and advantage to the grow-

A. R. Parrott

ing city. This hotel still stands, at the intersection of Flagler Street and Miami Avenue. In 1905 Mr. Graham began construction of the Halcyon Hotel, and completed it the year following, from plans drawn by himself and by his wife. The architectural work of the structure has been held worthy of such a noted architect as Stanford White, of New York City, and a story to the effect that Mr. White did the designing was current here for about twenty years. But in fact the Grahams did not know Mr. White, and he had nothing to do with the modelling of the Halcyon. Mr. Graham had no assistance other than that given him by his wife in its planning. But successful as was the Halcyon in design, it was less fortunate as a business endeavor. The cost of construction exceeded the original budget heavily, and after two years its operation also was found overbalanced by expense. As a loss, it was turned over to those who had bought stock; and Mr. Graham once more began business in another hotel, the Gralynn (the name being a union of his name with that of Mrs. Graham), a small house which he purchased. Later this was enlarged; it was enlarged a second time, and a third, in 1920-21. At the third remodelling there was trouble with the workmen; but Mr. Graham carried the day, had his property in shape just as the season opened, and once more found himself in a sound commercial station. Subsequently he was enabled to retire from business.

At one time Mr. Graham was in the reserve military service of Canada. Fraternally, he held the thirty-second degree in the Free and Accepted Masons, and his original church has been the Christian Israelite. When he came to Miami, finding no church of this denomination, he attended and contributed to the Methodist Church. Mr. Graham was strongly in favor of abating the drink evil as it then existed, and he practiced his convictions, refusing to dispense spirits in his hotels at any time. A home-loving man, his tastes were quiet. He took his chief recreation and relaxation in flowers, plants, etc.

Mr. Graham married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1886, Emily Madora Lyon, daughter of Robert Lyon, of Kingston, Ontario. Mrs. Graham survives her husband, now making her home at Coral Gables, Florida. She was a true helpmate to Mr. Graham during his hotel enterprises, encouraging him in the face of disappointments, standing firmly at his side in hardship as in time of rejoicing. She too is a pioneer, of the sturdy stuff of pioneers, a lady of graciousness, and hostess of charm.

Rich in the philosophy of life, Salem Graham lived as a true philosopher, not permitting obstacles to vanquish an ideal. His fortunes of life were of his own making, for the most part; and that life may well inspire others to heartier effort, as it did in the living. His was a pleasant, genial, attractive manner which drew persons toward him and kept them as friends. Miami remembers him as a loyal citizen whose activities contributed to the common weal of the municipality; but to the legion persons who were his friends, his memory will continue a personal, beloved tribute to a man departed, a memory that years cannot lessen in tenderness.

PARROTT, ARCHIE ROSCOE, M. D., Physician, Benefactor—Well known to the people of Florida, Dr. Archie Roscoe Parrott had lived and practiced his profession in Miami for five years at the time of his death. He was highly esteemed as physician, citizen and man, and his passing brought a sense of universal sorrow more than complementary to the time of his residence here. His life was exemplary, replete of works of benefit to man; and his record, one of honor, is given briefly in this narrative.

The family of which Dr. Parrott was a distinguished member has been represented long in the Southland. His father, Charles Wesley Parrott, was a native of South Carolina, but early in life removed to Georgia, where he succeeded largely as a farmer handling general products of the soil, and more particularly as a cotton grower. He was a quiet, modest man, one whose word was as good as his bond, and whose integrity never fell before a challenge. His whole career as grower and farmer was spent in Georgia, near the little city of Americus, where he is recalled with enduring affection by those who knew him well. He married Georgia Smith; and it is of their son that we write.

Dr. Parrott was born in Americus, Georgia, November 7, 1884, and his earliest recollections were of that community, where his childhood and youth had their pleasures and trials. He graduated from high school with scholastic markings significant of a gifted mind, and early decided upon the medical profession as a life's work. After he had completed a comprehensive course in preparatory school he entered Vanderbilt University, took premedical work there, transferred to Emory College, and from the latter institution took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1908, well toward the head of his class, members of which, as himself, subsequently made well known names for themselves at their chosen careers. A graduate at the age of

twenty-three, Dr. Parrott served as interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, of Atlanta, there married, as will be recounted hereunder, and in 1909 opened offices at general practice in Jacksonville, Florida. His skill brought him renown locally within a brief period of time; his personality attracted friends of lasting attachment; and he became one of the dominant medical factors in the Jacksonville area before he had practiced there five years. This, in the light of his character and talent, was not to be otherwise. When the United States went into the World War in April of 1917, however, he was eager to serve in the greater common cause, to put his talents to the use of our country in the line of battle; and he volunteered, one of the first from Florida to go into the medico-military department of the army. With the rank of captain he was ordered to the base hospital at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and thence to France, in June of 1918, serving overseas about a year. The unit with which he was connected was sent to Bourne, and soon after his arrival overseas he was advanced to the rank of major, being made surgeon in charge of Base Hospital, No. 77, where he continued in direction until after the Armistice. He returned to the United States in May, 1919, and following his discharge, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, came to Miami, in June, 1919. Here were destined to occur great advancements in his career; but here, at the very height of that career, he was to be halted in his works as benefactor to his fellowman, by death, whose hand is no respecter of persons.

It was in Miami that Dr. Parrott was to perform his greatest and final services to those who depended on his science. Quickly he re-installed himself in the profession as a civilian, and within twelve months had become one of the city's outstanding figures as practitioner, notably in his work with the X-ray, at which he was both an authority and an expert. He was recognized as one of the most outstanding and competent men in the profession as physician and surgeon, and achieved a wide reputation. He was vice-president of the staff of James M. Jackson Memorial Hospital, held the thirty-second degree in Masonry, having been affiliated with the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Mahi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was affiliated also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with the Knights of Pythias, and the Ku Klux Klan. He represented the medical profession in the Civitan Club, belonged to the Medical Society, and was a member of Harvey Seeds Post, American Legion. Arden sportsman and lover of nature, he took delight in hunting and fishing, and only the pressure of time exacted by his practice precluded further and more intensive recreation along these out-of-door lines. Unlike many physicians, Dr. Parrott proved that science and religion need not conflict, for he was a foremost communicant of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and it is recalled that he never missed a service save when the duties of his humanitarian profession intervened. He gave freely of time, personal effort and funds to the work of the church, was unselfish to a fine degree, unconscious of self; and it was quite natural that he became one of Miami's best loved men—the healer, the churchman and benefactor, ever ready with assistance for those in need, ever generous with his goods, advice and cheer for persons less fortunate in life's struggles than was he himself.

Dr. Parrott married in Atlanta, Georgia, May 17, 1909, Annie C. Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. Wiley T. and Sarah (Ware) Hamilton, the father a member of the North Georgia Methodist Episcopal Conference, South, a minister of sincere belief in God's word and His conscientious agent here on earth. Of this union were born children: 1. Margaret, student in college at Tallahassee, Florida. 2. Eleanor L., student in preparatory school, at Bristol, Virginia. 3. Archie H., in junior high school, Miami. With his family Dr. Parrott spent his happiest hours. A mutual bond of love encompassed father, mother and the three children; and this bond is perhaps still more tender, certainly unforgettable, in the four who survive. Mrs. Parrott has always been a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has given liberally to its undertakings, of time and money and service, and interests herself especially in mission activities, now being secretary of district mission work. She is a communicant of the Trinity Church, Miami; and in this denomination, as indeed in all their former common grounds, carries forward the wishes of her late distinguished husband, as servitor of the Lord in all worthy causes at hand where help is needed.

Dr. Parrott died, as he lived, in the service of mankind. Contact with an electrical current in the X-ray machine over which he labored for the perfection of a little child's life shocked him fatally; and though all resources of science and love were expended, he died, May 7, 1924.

Possessed of all qualities which make for success in the profession of healing, he had endeared himself to hundreds and to thousands in the city of Miami. This came about either through tender and sympathetic ministrations as a physician, or

through day-to-day contact as a neighbor and friend. The press of Miami carried eloquent tributes; those who had known him were quick and sincere in their expressions of heartfelt loss. Confreres in medicine, friends in all walks of life, rich and poor alike, joined in the feeling of sadness at the demise of one held dear. A locomotive engineer, whose wife's life the good doctor had saved, stopped his train to let the funeral cortege pass. A banker, whose baby's life had been saved by the doctor, followed with bowed head. The hospital of whose staff he was an official modified its plans for a contemplated celebration, in his memory. Miami had lost one whose place was not to be filled easily. His name will endure here.

DILLS, WINFIELD SCOTT, Man of Affairs —The career of Winfield Scott Dills took a diversified character, and was successful in its outcome in each line of endeavor. The majority of his active years he spent in the business and public circles of Dewitt, Clinton County, Michigan, but upon retirement he came to Miami, Florida, and here is recalled as a citizen whose movements were of constructive value to the city.

Mr. Dills was born at Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, near the city of Detroit, January 30, 1847, and died in Miami, September 29, 1923. He was a son of William and Maria (Hillaker) Dills. His father, born September 10, 1820, lived to great age, his death occurring in June of 1913. William Dills was a farmer and land dealer, regarded as one of the most practical, progressive and successful agriculturalists of his community.

In rural school, then in a select school and afterward in the public schools of Dewitt, Michigan, Mr. Dills secured his academic instruction, and began the actual course of his active career in 1885, when he was thirty-seven years of age, the years meanwhile having gone into farming and general experience. He took an active part in all affairs of the Dewitt community, for five years served as sheriff there, with distinction, was interested in the undertaking business with John E. Wood, of Lansing, and owned large pieces of land in the trading area, inclusive of several town sites which ascended in worth during his years of retention. His chief business was as dealer in horses, which he bought and sold for Eastern markets; and in this connection retained a constant interest in farming and stock-raising. He was director and manager of the Grange Insurance Company, of Dewitt, and for more than seventeen years acted as supervisor of highways for that community. He was a member of its school board over a considerable period. Staunch Republican, he exercised a helpful influence in the party's affairs while in Dewitt. He belonged to the Grange of Clinton County, in that organization also having been a prominent figure, because of his large interests pertaining thereto and his pleasant personality. Mr. Dills was only sixteen years of age at the time of the Civil War, so did not fight; and during the World War he was beyond the required age for military service. At that time he was ill, but contrived to assist patriotic movements, giving liberally of his support to the Liberty Loans and Red Cross drives. He was a Universalist, the church to which his parents had belonged, and always gave unstintedly to works of the church. When he came to Miami and entered retirement, his time for works of good was increased. He availed himself of the broadened opportunity as a man of wisdom and true Christian charity.

Mr. Dills married, in Dewitt, Michigan, February 20, 1878, Ella A. Bowker, daughter of Albert Bowker, a farmer, of Groton, New York. Of this union were born children: 1. Clair B., who married Carrie Neller and they have children, Ernest Ray, and Ella C. 2. William Scott, who married Alice Mabel Hooks; they have one child, Ruth A., born in 1916. Mrs. Dills, who survives her husband and continues to reside in Miami, is not an active member of any church, but by preference attends the Universalist. She is a member of the Miami Parent-Teachers' Association. Her health will not permit wide participation in club work, but she interests herself in all possible projects for the happiness of her children and grandchildren and the people of her community.

Those who recall Winfield Scott Dills do so with tenderness and a full regard. His record, honorable in its every turning, persists an exemplary thing, worthy of emulation.

RICKMERS, ANDRÉ ERWIN, Connoisseur —Traditions of aristocratic mind were those of André Erwin Rickmers, late of Miami, Florida, and recalled with respect by prominent persons of both hemispheres. The circumstances of his career were extraordinary, though little attempt will be made to bring out this fact in the narrative at hand; and his accomplishments, chiefly as connoisseur and world traveler and gentleman, were of remark. He is recalled for his dignity, mental grasp of difficult problems, for his competent and critical judgments of art, a wide knowledge of foreign affairs, and for the worthy qualities of an unusual character.

André Erwin Rickmers was born in the beautiful and then exclusive watering place known as Baden Baden, near the Rhine and Black Forest, Germany, December 10, 1883. His father, a figure of prestige during the last half of the nineteenth century in Germany, engaged in business affairs of large scope, and was known chiefly for his activities as shipbuilder. His father, William Rickmers, died in 1890. The family was one of wealth and position, and it followed that André Erwin Rickmers enjoyed every advantage of position and training. After a preparatory education of great thoroughness he entered old Heidelberg University, traditional seat for the education of the nobility and men of genius. Heidelberg, then even more than today, perhaps, was the training school of men who had large places in the world outlined for their occupancy in later years. The solitude of the wooded hills outlying the peaceful little city, which has changed remarkably little from the peaceful days of the last century, provided a majestic and tranquil setting for the ripening of thought; and it was there, in company with his school fellows, that André Erwin Rickmers found a full appreciation of things artistic that was to mark the balance of his life. He learned to appreciate beauty as few know it in themselves to do; the innate appreciations of his soul found complete flower in the cultivations of Heidelberg, in the classroom, amphitheatres and the greenwood surrounding. With other members of the proud students' corps he lived a studious, yet gay and rounded life which continued with him as a dear memory until the close of his days in another country. This other country, the United States of America, he came to love with complete devotion, here made his home, and caused its problems to be his own. Citizen of the United States, he was a citizen of the world. No shackles of nativity or of residence hampered him in his movement, or in his appreciation of what was good in any civilization. He was a cosmopolitan.

Advantages of his birth, together with the old-world conception of the pursuits of a gentleman, precluded the necessity for André Erwin Rickmers to engage in financial endeavor of any sort. To be sure, he maintained a diversity of financial interests, which he supervised with astute control. But the necessity of work was from him removed; and he gave himself the greater advantages of cultural existence. He chose Miami as a place for his residence because of Florida's beneficent climate, its sports—he was very fond of fishing and hunting and other out-of-door divertisements; and lived here also because of the situation's great natural beauty, which satisfied his æsthetic desires for natural scenes striking the fires of a Divine Genius' construction. He traveled much, and grew familiar with numbers of the world's outstanding capitals, where he was received in suitable social estate. He spoke seven languages, and was a linguist of remarkable fluency and perfection of phraseology. He was of pleasing, retiring disposition. His dignity, poise and graciousness made of him a figure unique, a true cosmopolite, scholar and gentleman. It was his delight to converse with learned contemporaries on various subjects, touching philosophy, ethics, art, writing and allied topics; yet he took real pleasure also in talking with uneducated men, studying their manners of life, and assisting them when possible. Numbers of beneficences, bestowed without recognition, are known to have come from him. Ostentation he deemed adverse to a character of true worth, and scored it. To the close of his years he retained a devout affiliation with the Lutheran Church, and gave with liberality to all of its works for the good of man.

It was in New York City, in 1905, that André Erwin Rickmers married Edna Jay Allen, daughter of Colonel Edward Jay Allen, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Colonel Allen was a retired writer, a man of fine discernments as to character in his literary work as in his personal preferences. Mrs. Edna Jay (Allen) Rickmers survives her distinguished father and husband, her husband's death having occurred April 15, 1924, at Lake Constance, in Southern Germany. Mrs. Rickmers is president of the Florida Society of Arts and Sciences, a charter member of the Florida Historical Society, and is deeply interested in the affairs of these two organizations, in which she is a moving spirit. She is well known socially in Miami and in other centers of the nation, having a wide acquaintanceship also in foreign centers. She is a lady of deep refinement, cultivated, and with charm.

Mr. Rickmers left a lasting influence for good, wherever he lived.

WORLEY, GEORGE AMBROSE, Jurist—Courage, strength of mind and body, genius at pleading the law, and wisdom as a judge, together with practical vision and its active application to problems at hand—these qualities helped George Ambrose Worley attain the dominant position that was his as foremost criminal lawyer, jurist of renown, respected citizen of Miami, Florida, and man of affairs. He contributed notably to the advancement of greater Miami, giving the city,

Yours A Worley

county and State full loyalty of support during the thirty-two years of residence in Miami. A pioneer, his was the rugged, honest character of a hardy race. He was a builder of Florida, and as such is recalled to the high regard of all persons who knew him in his honored life. His death, which occurred in Miami, September 21, 1926, was the occasion of wide mourning, indicative of the warmth of affection in which he had been held.

The family of which George Ambrose Worley was a member was of old American establishment, and of English origin. Joseph Nathan Worley, native of England, was the American progenitor, having settled near Morristown, Tennessee, in 1755. His son, Joseph Nathan Worley, 2d, fought on the side of the colonies in the Revolution. Sallie Dalton Gaines, paternal grandmother of George Ambrose Worley, lived at Somerset, Kentucky, was daughter of Samuel Dalton Gaines, well known Indian fighter and political orator of that State. Dr. Ambrose Gaines Worley, father of him concerning whom we write in this narrative, was a Methodist clergyman of wide prominence, one of the ablest pulpit orators of his time. His active career was spent in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and the two Carolinas. For three decades he was an outstanding figure in the Methodist Episcopal conferences of Virginia and Georgia. His father, grandfather of George Ambrose Worley, was closely related to James Madison, Zachary Taylor, Judge Edmond Pendleton of Richmond, Virginia, and General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, of the United States Army, hero of Fort Erie, in 1814. Dr. Ambrose Gaines Worley married Elizabeth Baker Worley, who, despite the similarity of surname, was not of the same kinship. Born in Germany, she came to the United States with her parents during childhood, and here met and married Dr. Ambrose Gaines Worley. They lived for a time in Wythe County, Virginia.

George Ambrose Worley was born in Wythe County, Virginia, August 31, 1866, of the above-mentioned marriage and descent. His early boyhood was spent in Georgia, and it was in the schools of that State that he secured his elementary instruction. His father, an extremely devout Christian, had ambitions for his son in the Methodist Church, and accordingly, when he was twelve years of age, sent him to attend Emory and Henry College, in Virginia. But George Ambrose Worley even at that early age was of firm conviction that he would never care for the ministry as a life's work. The college mentioned was a Baptist school, broadly celebrated for the quality of instruction offered. Of decisive character, Mr. Worley entered the school as his father directed—but ran away from it next day. Never in later years was he heard to regret this bold step, though of course he did not wish to affront his father. It was the only course open to him as he saw it, the parent having been adamant in his religious zeal for the son. That was in 1878.

Having left school thus unceremoniously, Mr. Worley came southward to Florida, in quest of his fortune, whatever it might be. He roughed it along the St. John's River, and secured work in a lumber crew, as the "most insignificant member," receiving his board, lodging and laundering in return for expeditious carrying out of any small duties assigned him. He did this two years.

The rigorous life of a lumber camp either makes or breaks men. When, at the age of twelve, he secured employment, Mr. Worley already was large in stature and firm of muscle. At fourteen, when he quit the job, having graduated into the class of heavy work reserved for men of proved strength, he was six feet three inches tall, broad of shoulder, and weighed two hundred and three pounds. In his prime he came to weigh two hundred and ninety pounds, of which very little was fat, and stood six feet three in his stockinged feet. His physique truly was magnificent, finely wrought as it was enormous; and his mind kept pace with this splendid body.

Departing from the lumber crew in 1880, Mr. Worley went to Texas, and there had employment on a cattle ranch, where his health, never ill, improved almost daily. The following year he returned to Florida, obtained employment with a surveying party under Hamilton Disston, who was surveying a four-million-acre tract which he had purchased from the State of Florida at twenty-five cents an acre, and helped lay the nucleus of the many good-sized towns and cities which have since developed in the Disston Everglade tract. Mr. Worley did not specialize in any one phase of the survey, but made himself generally useful, remaining with the Disston party eighteen months.

Meanwhile his thoughts concerning a career had become quite serious, and he found himself inclined toward the law. Determined to enter the profession, he now left Florida for Georgia, where at Washington, he studied law under the preceptorship of his brother, Joseph Worley. In December of the year in which he took of these studies, in 1885, he was admitted to the Georgia Bar, being then twenty years of age. But he could have passed as a man of twenty-five, his early work and hardships having left their lines of determination on his countenance and in his character. A youth, he was a man, ready for his career at the undertakings of a life endeavor. He took up his profession, practicing for more than forty years up to

the time of death, becoming well known in the legal circles of Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and particularly in the State of Florida.

As criminal counsel Mr. Worley gained a celebrated reputation. His services in this field were sought after from nearly every state in the Union, it is recalled. From 1884 to 1887 he resided at Kissimmee, Florida, and in 1896 took residence and offices in Miami, where he spent the balance of his years. Here he was numbered conspicuously among the ablest barristers and judges of city and State, and in later years took into professional association his son, under the firm style of G. A. Worley and Son. He was an orator of pronounced ability and fire of expression, and had the distinction of delivering the first Fourth of July oration in Miami, 1896. In 1912 he was elected to the Florida State Legislature, as member of the Lower House, and in this responsibility was enabled directly to accomplish much of enduring benefit to his constituency. His first judicial position was as municipal magistrate of the city of Miami; and in this connection he so credited himself that he was given the larger bench of justice of Dade County, in which position he achieved still greater honor.

George Ambrose Worley married, at Kissimmee, Florida, October 25, 1886, Mary Kate Headly, of that city, daughter of Philip Dennis Headly, her father having been a citizen of foremost place in affairs of Kissimmee, a jeweler and merchant of means. Of this union were born children: 1. Mary, who married B. J. Sheppard; resides at Miami Beach. 2. George Ambrose, Jr., who married Bessie Chevis, of New Orleans; and they have children, William, and Richard. 3. Christine, married R. W. Rolston. 4. Gladys, married A. L. Hoffer, and they had issue, Sylvia, Jean, and Georgia. 5. Kathrina, married G. F. Williams, and they have a son, George Frederick, Jr. 6. Lee M., who married Betty Turnbull; and they have a son, Lee, Jr. Mrs. Worley survives her husband, and continues to reside in Miami, the center of his greater activities and the family home since 1896. She is a communicant of the Moravian Church, kindly contributor to charitable causes, a lady of charm and culture, deeply devoted to her children and grandchildren. Mr. Worley also is survived by two brothers and three sisters: S. G. Worley, of St. Augustine, Florida; Judge G. M. Worley, of Elberton, Georgia; Mrs. Sue Hazlett, of Elberton, Georgia; Mrs. Betty Meacham, of Grantville, Georgia; and Mrs. Kate Kimbrough, of Gainesville, Georgia.

Dominant at legal practice and a leader of the Florida Bar, Mr. Worley interested himself largely in general affairs. During the World War he was of valued assistance in the various patriotic appeals, for funds and aid for the allied nations. One of his sons, George, Jr. was an instructor in the American aviation corps at that time. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, and Knights of Pythias, being a member of the Miami lodges in these orders. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In club activities he was a member of the Country Club of Jacksonville, the Miami and Tarpon clubs, and made a pastime of fishing, which pleasure he indulged frequently. Generous, tenderhearted, his hand, purse, and counsel were at the service of his friends, of whom he possessed legion, and who bear his memory close to their affections undimmed by years. His smile is not forgotten, nor is his eloquence, his tenacity of purpose in legal fray, his diligent justice from the bench, nor his sagacious mental talents amounting to genius in a notable profession.

George Ambrose Worley had sixty years of life. These he utilized to the full, and made for himself a most worthy career. That career has inspired many. And as it inspired numbers of men in its unfolding, so may this account serve to inspire still others.

FERRIS, DON F., Merchant—Within the business and social circles of every community are men who, because of ability, character, and energy, are held outstanding, and who take upon themselves the habiliments of public figures, even though they do not hold public office. Don F. Ferris, late distinguished merchant of Miami, Florida, occupied such a position in this community. Successful merchant, operator of several men's wear and clothing enterprises in the Miami trading area, he is recalled even more clearly as a citizen whose status never failed to be defined on issues at hand, and whose word in matters of civic policy was as bold as it was wise.

Don F. Ferris was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born June 23, 1876, son of Pierre S. and Jennie (Whiteside) Ferris. His father was a native of Michigan; his mother of Ohio. The former is deceased; the latter now (1929) resides in Georgia, making her residence at Atlanta.

When Mr. Ferris was four years of age his parents removed to Nashville, Tennessee. Subsequently they removed to Omaha, Nebraska, later to Kansas City, Missouri, and still later to Atlanta. Mr. Ferris studied in all these cities, receiving a comprehensive academic training on which to base

future independent studies. He left home at the age of thirteen to seek his fortune, having been of a rather adventurous turn of mind and of hardy courage; and it was then that he began his long contact with the men's furnishing and clothing trade, at retail, securing a position in a haberdashery store, where he learned at first-hand the rudiments of the business. His experience was varied, but kept with regularity its identity with the apparel industry in its distributive branches. He had experience in several cities, and so when he came to Miami, in 1911, at the age of thirty-two years, he was a finished merchandiser of proven talent. Here he established himself in business as proprietor in Flagler Street, and succeeded roundly from the start. His personality, which always had attracted customers and retained them, conjointly with the quality of merchandise which he handled, now came into full play; and in December of 1919 he opened a second retail establishment in Flagler Street. In 1921 he opened a fashionable men's shop in the Flamingo Hotel, Miami Beach. Still later he founded a fourth enterprise, established in the Urmey Hotel, Miami. The latter two, in the hotels named, were winter stores; the former two operated the year entire. All functioned under the trading style of Don Ferris, Clothier, and all, uniformly, handled the finest of men's apparel and accessories. His principal Miami store in Flagler Street was one of the finest, most elegantly equipped and lavishly furnished of the sort in the nation, it is recalled. His extensive experience as a dealer, and as an importer of Europe's best in apparel, were reflected accurately in his shops, and bespoke the quality of his clientele. The most discriminating traded at Ferris's. Miami in wintertime is the fashion center for men. Styles introduced at the beaches of this region are worn quite nationally in the summer following, and innovations in men's wear, more than half, are sponsored by discriminating Floridians, or by the persons who sojourn here from the North and who are appreciative of the unusual, the beautiful and practical as it is developed in clothing. Mr. Ferris was a pioneer in placing Miami and the Miami region at the forefront in men's apparel styling; or more properly, at the front as a style indicator for Northern centers. His taste found expression in the masculine modes, and he helped materially to make Miami and environs similar in style point of view to Biarritz, France.

But the clothing business did not wrap up all Mr. Ferris's time and attention, which was shared with other financial endeavors and with general affairs, in which he was deeply interested at all times. He was vice-president and half owner of the British-American Insurance Company, a corporation of Nassau, Bahama Islands. He owned large parcels of realty locally, and handled these judiciously on a rising market. As a boy he attended the Episcopal Church, and sang in the choir; but as a man his attendance became less regular, and, while he supported the Second Episcopal Church of Miami worthily, he was not considered one of its leading members. Intensely patriotic, he supported all patriotic movements of moment which developed during the World War. His sympathies and assistance were always at the disposal of soldiers stationed in and near Miami; and in this connection is recalled an incident of November, 1918, following the armistice which brought to a close hostilities. With the close of war the military and naval men naturally wished for greater liberties, and would not brook any demand, to the contrary, that former liberties be made less. But their all-night liberty privilege was revoked; a resolution supporting the revocation appeared in the afternoon newspaper favorable to certain civic organizations; the military and naval men were incensed at this apparent unfair discrimination, and that night staged a demonstration of protest. Several hundred marines from the local marine air corps station, joined by a large number of sailors from the Miami naval air station, participated in the affair, down town. Censure came from the major in charge, who said, in a statement to the people of Miami, through the "Herald": "Whether the stopping of overnight liberty will assist in preventing this (liquor) traffic is a question, and I will not discuss it here; but I can say that the spirit shown by the marines of my command last night is not the proper spirit for a marine to have, and I can and will correct it." Mr. Ferris, though he did not dispute the major's right to direct the men in his charge, did violently object to the curtailment of liberty imposed on our soldiers of the sea, and in a full page advertisement, appearing in the same issue of the newspaper, he said in boldface caps:

TO THE ENLISTED MEN OF UNCLE SAM:
MIAMI WELCOMES YOU AS THE FLOWERS
IN MAY, DAY OR NIGHT.
MY HAT IS OFF TO YOU AT ALL TIMES.
WHO IN THE H.... IS THE CIVIC LEAGUE?
TO H.... WITH THE KAISER!
TO H.... WITH THE CIVIC LEAGUE!
YOU HAVE ALWAYS ACTED AS GENTLEMEN.
STAY WITH US!
DON FERRIS,
"THE MAN WITH A CONSCIENCE."

Don F. Ferris, as shown by that advertisement, was both outspoken and courageous. He did not,

indeed, fear to be outspoken on any subject in which he was morally certain he was in the right. He fought whenever opportunity offered against the wrong, whether it were against a citizens' league or another popular organization—though in this case it developed that the league, through officials, might have been in the wrong, though the league as an organization was above reproach. Probably it did no good to Mr. Ferris's business; but as to that, he cared little. He championed the cause he thought was right. Handsome and of a pleasing but gruff personality, he was of an unusual temperament, but popular in business and socially. He was punctual to keep an appointment, and considered it a sacred duty whether at home or at the store. He was not a "home" man, but loved his home none the less. His was the way of a man of spirit, a gentleman of courage, and a sportsman. It followed that he was a good business man, and it was said that with few exceptions everything in which he was interested financially prospered. To be sure one company in which he was heavily interested (the British-American Insurance Company) went into bankruptcy; but this was no fault of his, and did not depress him unduly, such was his spirit. His death occurred September 10, 1921.

Don F. Ferris married, June 23, 1912, at Jacksonville, Florida, Lula Roehl, daughter of Joseph C. and Laura (Knott) Roehl, retired landowner and business man of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Ferris survives her husband, and continues to reside in Miami, where she is a communicant of the Second Episcopal Church.

Active in business and general affairs, Don F. Ferris was also active fraternally and in club matters. He was Past Exalted Ruler of Lodge No. 948, Miami, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having become a member of the lodge February 13, 1913. He belonged to the Bimini Bay Rod and Gun Club, and to the Miami Chamber of Commerce. He traveled extensively, and in all comparative lists was a loyal champion of Miami, an enthusiastic builder of a municipality which has become great. His name will live.

BROWN, CHARLES MONROE, Merchant —To define the activities of Charles Monroe Brown with one word, merchant, is inadequate, and it is here employed simply because the final period of his life's endeavor was given to mercantile affairs. His life was full, and its directions many. Veteran of the war between the States, barrister whose love for citrus cultivation overcame his preference for law as a profession, and later a business man well known in general matters of interest to Miami, Florida, he lived several separate careers wrapped into one, and distinguished himself severally in every course undertaken. His was an honorable life, a distinguished name, and long-established family. His death, in Miami, November 27, 1927, is recalled with sadness by legion persons of the State of Florida and elsewhere, for it marked the passing of one dearly beloved. He was of the fourth generation of his house in America, thus:

(I) The progenitor of this family, great-grandfather of the late Charles Monroe Brown, was a man of prominence in the New York Colony. He served in the Continental Army during the Revolution, thereby making his contribution to the freedom of our nation.

(II) Charles Brown, his son, migrated to Columbia, South Carolina, and there amassed a fortune, as a manufacturer of hats. He had a son, Stephen.

(III) Stephen Brown lived the forepart of his life in South Carolina, and in 1846 came to Florida, where, it is said, he planted the first orange tree in Marion County, his home having been there. Soon he developed a profitable citrus business, for himself and associates. Stephen Brown married, in 1842, Patsy Faison Frederick, of a prominent North Carolina family; and of their union was born Charles Monroe Brown.

(IV) Charles Monroe Brown, son of Stephen and Patsy Faison (Frederick) Brown, was born in Cusseta, Chambers County, Alabama, August 16, 1843, his parents having taken residence in Alabama for an interval prior to removal to Florida. He was three years old when the residence was changed to the "land of sunshine," and his earliest recollections, accordingly, were of this State, which he regarded as his native place. Here, in Marion County, he attended the schools most accessible, graduated from secondary school with excellent scholastic markings, and then matriculated in Irving College in Tennessee. He was a student there when the Civil War broke out, and though he was but eighteen years of age, he laid aside all books to enlist in the Confederate Army, as a member of Company G, 2d Florida Regiment. Thrice wounded, once in the lungs, and in the arm and a leg, he took part in many battles, the three wounds being received in as many engagements. He was in the ranks when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He served throughout the four years of the conflict. Enlisted as a private, the last two years of his service were with the commission of captain. Had the Southland succeeded in secession, Mr. Brown

would have been the first cadet at the Southern West Point, promise to that effect having been given him by President Jeff Davis of the Confederate States.

The war done, Mr. Brown now began the serious works of his career. His interest, he believed, lay firmly in the law, and accordingly he set about completion of preparation in that profession. He was admitted to the Florida Bar at Ocala, 1872, when twenty-nine years of age. However, as with his father, whose interests had followed closely the development of the citrus industry, he could not forsake the citrus groves, and put aside his practice for this cultivation, concerning himself with the culture of oranges. Fortune smiled on his efforts, until the year of the great freeze, when frost robbed his groves of their golden revenue. He then owned one hundred and twenty-five acres of oranges. Virtually ruined, he came to Dade County and Miami, in 1895.

In Miami, 1895, Mr. Brown reconstructed his fortunes as a merchant, being most highly successful in these pursuits. In 1904 he established the Dade County Furniture Company, the successful history of which has since been known to all Miamians of residence, continuing from that year to 1927. Almost wholly through the founder's initiative, practical sense, devotion to business, and his vision of the future—which then was modern Miami—he built up an extended trade which came to rival that of any comparable institution in the city. He witnessed great changes in the city's physical appearance, and in its economic, civic, and social development; and in these played an important rôle as business figure and citizen of loyal public spirit. Meanwhile he had re-interested himself in citrus products, and developed trees in Dade County to good profit. He was a pioneer citrus grower in the county, and in Ocala he built several hotels and other properties of size and importance including The Ocala House and Harrington Hall which still stand.

Mr. Brown took a conspicuous part in the political history of Florida. Several times he served in the two houses of State Legislature, and on one occasion nearly was elected to the highest office within the gift of the State's voters—election to the governorship of Florida. His defeat, by three thousand votes, was at the hands of Napoleon B. Broward, father of Everglades drainage and benefactor to the Commonwealth. His term in the Senate was eight years, in the lower body two years. In religious life also he held leadership. For fifteen years he was superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, in Ocala, and for more than forty years was active; later was ruling elder in the Shenandoah Presbyterian Church of Miami. Possibly the crown of his life was his unswerving faith in Christ as his personal Saviour from sin. His was not the nominal expression of faith that so many of us, and so few, realize. To him the faith was a profession, and seemed to have behind it the vitalizing work of the Holy Spirit and consciousness of a work of grace in his heart. His faith was simple, strong, devout. In fraternal affairs Mr. Brown was very active in the Free and Accepted Masons while living at Ocala, but suffered this activity to diminish after coming to Miami. He belonged to the United Confederate Veterans, and in this was a moving light, whose words stirred comrades of other days. His address before the grand convention of this organization at Tampa before an audience of six thousand persons is recalled for its brilliance of expression and depth of sincere feeling. In it he sounded the note of love for the Southland which beat in his own breast, but also sounded an equal love for the United States in its great development through the years following the Civil conflict. Though at the time he was past his eighty-third birthday, his expression was not that of an old man in senility; rather was it the sharp and philosophical discourse of a true and gifted scholar. Two paragraphs from the address give a portion of his philosophy of life:

> And now, my dear comrades, there is one more "grand reunion," which I trust we shall all attend. The sign of this reunion will be when a bright light appears in the East, above the brightness of the sun, and shines even unto the West—when the heavens will be thronged with angels, clad in heavenly plumage, and He who died for us shall appear in a chariot of golden cloud, gliding softly down from heaven to earth, upon a magnificent pavement of laminated sunbeams.
>
> Be ready then, my dear comrades, for then we shall have no fear. For the terror by night nor for the arrow that flieth by day, nor for the pestilence that walketh in the darkness, nor for the destruction that wasteth at noon day.

Mr. Brown married (first), in 1870, Augusta Faison, of North Carolina; and of this union were born four children, none of whom survived their father. Mr. Brown married (second), on April 26, 1916, May Underhill Crosland, who alone survives him. Mrs. Brown was born in Aiken, South Carolina. Her father, Major James Edward Crosland was a native of Bennettsville, South Carolina, where he married and spent his entire life as a prominent educator. Mrs. Brown is very active in the Presbyterian Church, giving liberally of her time to its works. She is prominent in affairs of Miami, where she continues to reside.

In conclusion we cite a portion of a tribute rendered Mr. Brown's memory by friends in Miami:

> In the death of Charles Monroe Brown the State of Florida has sustained an irreparable loss. He was a Southern gentleman of the old school, brave, affectionate, affable, courteous, scholarly, patriotic, a personification of kindness, honesty and chivalry. . . .
> Mr. Brown was a . . . . true friend, a loyal citizen, a faithful and devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man worthy of our highest regard.

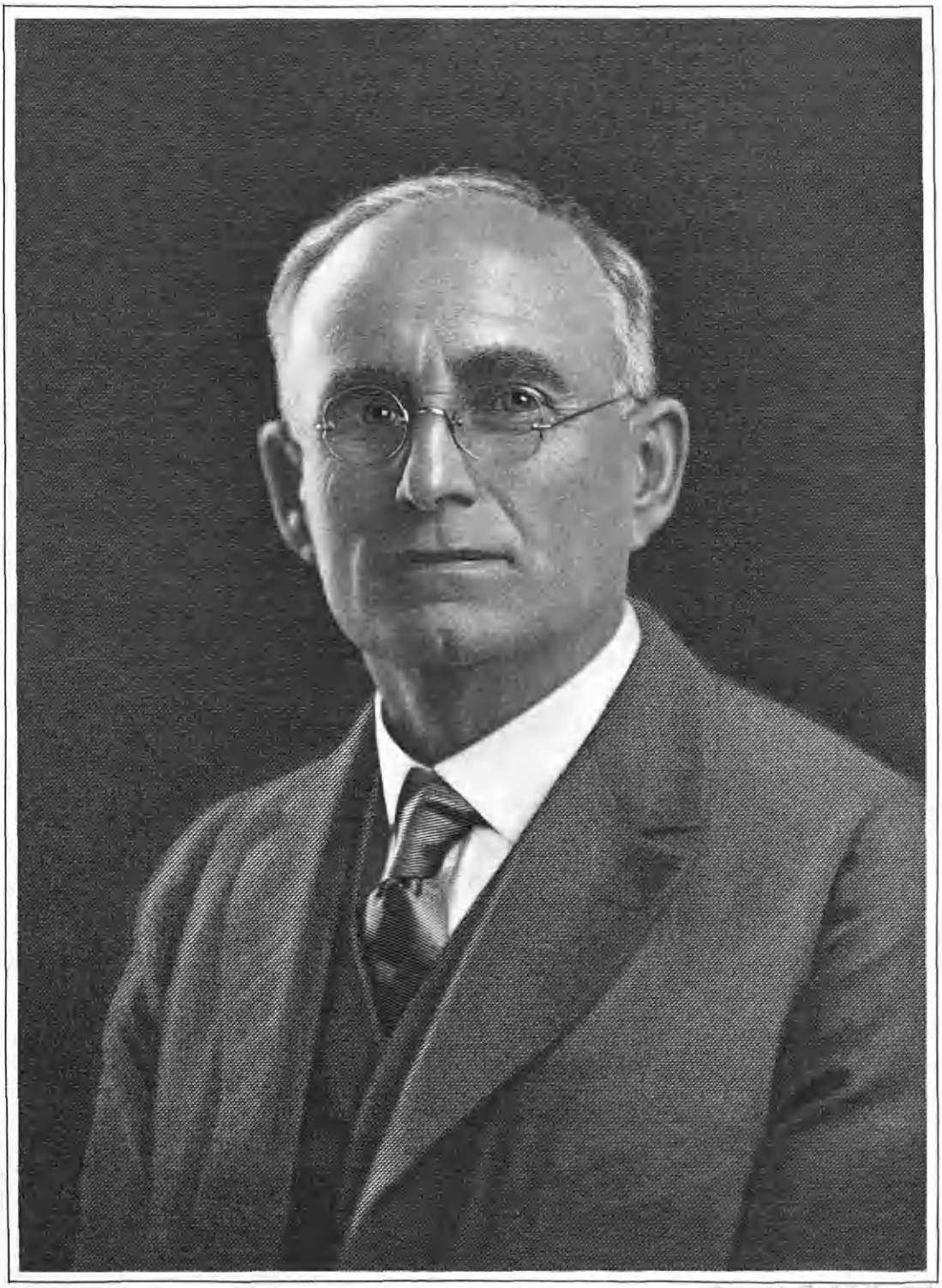
PHEIL, ABRAM CUMP, Financier, Benefactor—When St. Petersburg, Florida, was in its infancy, Abram C. Pheil, then a youth, took residence within the community and began his career. He grew with the city; and in large measure the city grew with him. Much of the community's progress was through his individual effort in advantageous directions. In addition to his business activities he found time, continuously, to share in civic affairs, and served the city well as chief executive and in other capacities of public bearing. He became one of St. Petersburg's most outstanding and beloved citizens, and his death, November 1, 1922, brought a deep sense of loss throughout the municipality.

Born at Marion, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1867, in 1884, the family having removed to Williamson, Pennsylvania, where he secured his academic instruction, Mr. Pheil left his home and came to Florida. His first residence here was in Citrus County. In 1894 he came to St. Petersburg, the city then being a village, and a small one. It had a railroad, and a future. Most persons, perhaps, would have passed it by as a place in which to build their fortune; but, like General John C. Williams, Mr. Pheil had foresight, and made St. Petersburg his home. (General John C. Williams founded the community.) He realized that one day the "Sunshine City" would be a popular winter resort for Northerners, because of its warm climate and location. But he did not wait idly for tourists to bring him wealth. Because he believed that work of a constructive sort was the only sure route to success, he began work at once—and had to work, in fact, in order to live. His resources were negligible and he at once found a place in a sawmill, near what has since become Seventh Street and First Avenue, but which then was "up in the woods." He was energetic and ambitious, purchased a few lots, erected houses thereon, and sold his holdings in due course at a reasonable profit. Before many years had passed he was sole owner of the sawmill in which he first got work, and shortly afterward purchased the St. Petersburg novelty works. Thirteen years later he sold it, meanwhile having operated it profitably, largely in complementary part with his sawmill. St. Petersburg's first road worthy of the name was made of sawdust from the Pheil mill, from Seventh Street to the Home Line pier. Mr. Pheil himself hauled much of the sawdust used, declaring himself disgusted with driving a team through the heavy sand. He had decided that the city was entitled to a better road, even if he had to build it himself.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Pheil's first purchase of land in St. Petersburg brought much criticism, many persons saying he was foolish to buy a lot on Central Avenue, asserting that he was throwing his money away, that the business section never would extend beyond Fourth Street, etc. But Mr. Pheil lived long enough to satisfy himself that his judgment, and faith, were right. The lot today would be worth many times the amount paid. With a vision characteristic of himself, Mr. Pheil began construction of St. Petersburg's first tall building—an eleven-story structure to be used as a hotel building, next to the Central National Bank. Because of the war and difficulties of securing material, work on the building was many times delayed. Mr. Pheil carried forward all payments on the dot, and at the time of his death, the hotel near completion, it represented a goodly sum which by many would be considered a small fortune. Shortly before he died he expressed the wish that he might live long enough to see the building completed. His sons brought it to completion as per the original plans, and the hotel stands today a monument to a true builder, a pioneer and loyal-spirited citizen.

From the commencement of his residence in St. Petersburg, Mr. Pheil was concerned personally in civic matters. He was elected mayor in 1912, and went out of office the year following, a creditable record behind him. Prior to that he had served as alderman and councilman. Frequently he opposed the course of the city in giving away its public utilities. He helped to keep down the cost of public work by taking contracts himself, at less cost to the people. He organized the first brass band in the city, and led it with a tuba. He kept abreast of the times in current affairs, and was one of the first to recognize the commercial possibilities of the airplane, and had the honor of being the first passenger in the first commercial airboat line from St. Petersburg to Tampa.

One who interviewed Mr. Pheil a year before his death said that "to hear him talk of St. Peters-



Engraved by Sartain, New York

A. B. Reid

burg that was and now is, is like reading fiction, and far more interesting." The remarkable story of land value appreciation is well known. He witnessed graduation exercises when the high school turned out its first pupil—a class of one—and in 1921 saw his daughter graduate with a class of more than sixty. From a start as an unimportant workman, he became one of the largest property holders in Pinellas County, Florida. Because of his numerous kind deeds, he had a host of friends. At his death the city offices and business houses of the city he loved were closed, and flags stood at half-mast.

Mr. Pheil married, December 6, 1896, at Lenard, Florida, Lottie Close, daughter of Peter and Mary Augusta (Kuster) Close, her parents being natives of France. Of this union were born children: 1. Abram L., who married Helen Litchfield, now resident of St. Petersburg. 2. Bertha, wife of Walter P. Bobbitt, and mother of a son, Walter P., Jr. 3. Harvey William, assistant tourist sport editor of St. Petersburg "Times." 4. Clarence Elmer, student in the University of Gainesville. Mrs. Pheil continues to reside in St. Petersburg. She is a lady of sincere graciousness, a loving mother deeply interested in the welfare of her children, and gave to Mr. Pheil the best of help in his many worthy undertakings of life, many of these undertakings having been jointly undertaken with her. His charitable bequests in the main are continued by Mrs. Pheil who recently gave chimes in his memory to St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

Tributes to the memory of Abram C. Pheil, city builder, pioneer citizen, constructive business man and friend of his associates, were spontaneously given and demonstrated surely the esteem in which he had been held by the people of St. Petersburg. His life in the living had inspired many. A single tribute, from a St. Petersburg newspaper's editorial page, is presented in conclusion:

> . . . . The permanent residents feel real sorrow that death has called him. With characteristic vision and courage he started the first St. Petersburg skyscraper, and all of those who knew him regret that he did not live to see it completed. It was his greatest dream, and his ambition was to have the first towering hotel in the town which he had helped to build and had seen grow from a very small beginning into a real city.
>
> Mr. Pheil did much for St. Petersburg as a citizen and as an official. It was largely through his work that the Seaboard Air Line Railway built a line into this city. He loved St. Petersburg and worked hard for its success, and today all St. Petersburg feels sorrow over his death.

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE, World War Veteran—The career of Richard Channing Moore Page was brief, but exemplary, replete of courage, and brilliant in its span. He defended the interests of his country and the Allied cause against the Central Powers, bravely, as an airman; won citations and honors giving him a permanent place among our nation's heroes; returned to his native land to proceed with the professional life he had planned, and met death before this could be so. His life persists in record as an inspiration to mankind.

Richard Channing Moore Page was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1892, and was killed in an airplane accident at Fort Myers, Florida, March 2, 1920, at the age of twenty-seven years.

He was a son of Carter Henry, Jr., and Elizabeth (Roberts) Page, member of a family old in the United States, descended from John Page, who came from England to settle in Virginia in early times. His father, who was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, September 4, 1864, and who died July 15, 1919, was by profession a mechanical engineer, talented in his field and widely recognized among confreres for his marked ability. For twenty-three years he was identified with the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia. He was affiliated with the Episcopal Church.

Richard Channing Moore Page had his academic instruction in Friends' School, Philadelphia, matriculated in the University of Virginia, studied in the University's School of Law, and from it took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1914. He set about furthering his career as attorney without delay, and was thus occupied when the United States entered the World War, in April, 1917. He enlisted for service June 4, 1917, and on June 6 reported to the United States School of Aeronautics, in Boston, Massachusetts, where he learned to fly. On January 21, 1918, in France, he was placed in air duty. During the period which followed until the close of hostilities, his record was one of daring and brilliance. He brought down three German planes by official recognition, and two others for which he did not receive this official recognition, in five large air fights. On October 18, 1918, he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross. On December 8, 1918, he received the French Croix de Guerre; on December 26 of that year he was authorized to wear the silver star upon the ribbon of the Distinguished Service Cross, and on January 8, 1919, was decorated with the Croix de Guerre a second time. In merit of his action, he was promoted to the rank of captain, March 18, 1919, and received appointment to com-

mand the 88th Aero Squadron of the American Expeditionary Forces, at Treves, Germany, April 5, 1919. Returning to Fort Myers, Florida, following his discharge, August 7, 1919, he sought to resume professional activities, and had matters well begun for re-commencement of his career when, most tragically, half-year after returning, the end came.

On the occasion of receiving his first Distinguished Service Corps, Richard Channing Moore Page was cited for heroism as follows: "For extraordinary heroism in action near Fismes, France, August 9, 1918. These officers (another first lieutenant, which rank he held, also having been cited) were detailed to fly without escort on a visual reconnaissance over the enemy's lines. They were attacked by six enemy planes 1,800 metres over Fismes. The Americans unhesitatingly fought this superior number of the enemy. Lieut. Rancourt (Lieut. Page's companion) was three times seriously wounded in the legs above the knees; yet he continued to operate his machine gun and shot down one of the enemy planes. In spite of the fact that his elevator controls on one side had been shot away, Lieut. Page skillfully maneuvered the plane throughout the combat, and piloted it safely back to his airdrome."

Richard Channing Moore Page organized, with comrades, the first American Legion Post in Fort Myers, and was first commander of the organization. Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, he was to have taken the third degree on the evening of the day he died. His interests in life had been many. Quick of mind, his success at the law was assured; a bright future lay before him there. Reading, notably of the classics, did not interest him as much as sports; yet he read of good things when he had time, and was well educated in cultural subjects. Football had taken much of his interest in college; and flying later absorbed this interest almost to the extent of a loved hobby. His friends, because of his worthy character, uprightness in all things, genial personality and warmth of affection, were numerous.

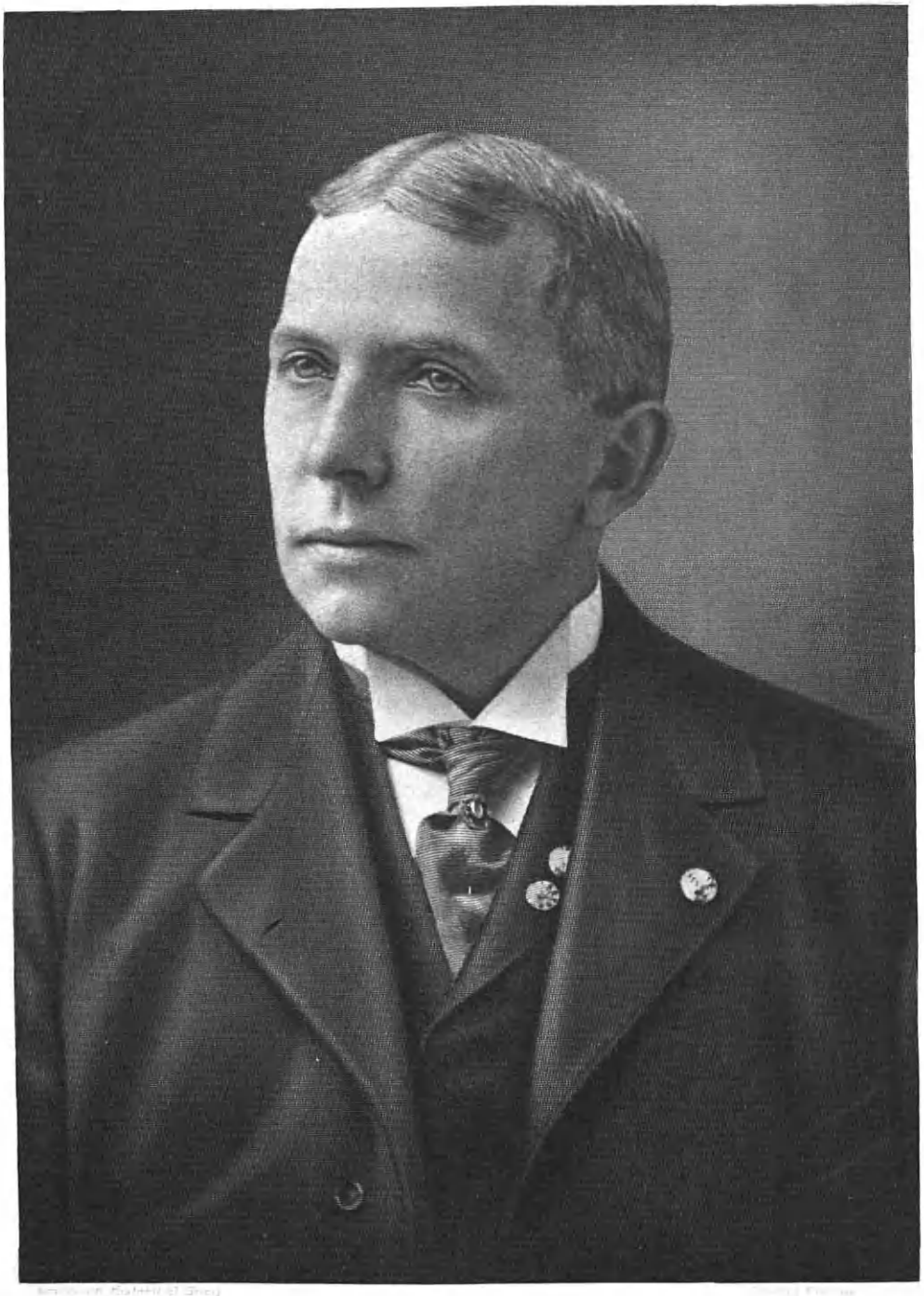
His life was one of service for his country. He is survived by his mother and a brother, Edward Roberts Page, of El Paso, Texas. Edward Roberts Page married Elizabeth Woolslair, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth. He is survived also by a sister, Katherine, who married E. M. Lipscomb; and they have children, Katherine Carlisle and Thomas Page. All members of the family are communicants of the Episcopal Church, which Richard Channing Moore Page had attended from boyhood.

His memory survives in the hearts of men.

BEER, OSCAR B., M. D., Physician and Surgeon—One of the well-known builders of the Coral Gables community in Florida, Dr. Oscar B. Beer is recalled for the fulness and usefulness of his career as professional man and citizen. The greater part of that career was spent in his native West Virginia; but, coming to Florida in later years, the constructive wisdom of his years was given in replete advantage to Coral Gables. Here he died, October 13, 1927. The good works of a lifetime, both in Florida and West Virginia, live after him.

Born on a farm in Upshur County, West Virginia, March 27, 1870, Dr. Beer was a son of George W. and Mary (Taylor) Beer. His father, who now (1929) lives ten miles to the West of Buckhannon in West Virginia, has had an unusual longevity. Born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, 1847, he enlisted for service under Union colors in the war between the States at the age of fifteen. In the schools of Pennsylvania he secured a rounded education, made an enviable record as teacher in the rural schools of West Virginia, being active thus fifty-three years, and has long been numbered among the substantial planters of Upshur County, as he confined his teaching to the winters, giving his summer work to farming. A Republican, George W. Beer has supported the party's principles consistently. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the family were nine children, of whom Dr. Beer was the eldest.

Dr. Beer spent his childhood and youth on the home plantation, and his educational advantages were those of rural schools. Following in his father's footsteps, he became a teacher, prior to entrance into the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, where, effectively, he supplemented his academic instruction. Meanwhile his taste had turned toward the profession of medicine. He saw in this a fuller method of benefiting mankind, and entered the American Medical College, of Baltimore, whence he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 1896. He began his medical practice at French Creek, West Virginia, and removed to Buckhannon, West Virginia, where, it may be said, the chief course of his medical reputation became in force, as he spent the majority of his years in practice there, remaining until 1925, when he came to Coral Gables, in the Miami area of Florida. In addition to controlling a large practice at Buckhannon, Dr. Beer operated a fine, large, and excellently equipped private sanitarium there for treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, which he made his specialty; he was also a surgeon. He became known throughout West Virginia as



Louis Bopp

a leader in this field, and his reputation for professional excellence followed him to Florida.

Located at Buckhannon when our country entered the World War, Dr. Beer left his pressing practice indefinitely for the greater common cause, enlisting in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, with commission as captain. He was in the service three months, a part of which time he was stationed at the base hospital in Greenville, South Carolina.

Dr. Beer was vice-commander of the American Legion Post at Buckhannon, the oldest member of the legion in Upshur County, held membership in the County Medical Society, the West Virginia State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, was Past Chancellor of the Buckhannon Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, of Buckhannon. Aside from his practice, Dr. Beer had various financial and business identities, which reached their full fruition in Florida, but which also were considerable at Buckhannon. He was a stockholder in the Buckhannon Light and Water Company, and he was a member of the Buckhannon Board of Education.

In Coral Gables, Dr. Beer continued and increased his activities as a citizen, the pressure of his medical practice now being abated. He erected a fine office building here, became a foremost member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was known as one of the city's most loyal supporters, constantly ready to assist a worthy cause.

He married, December 29, 1895, Ada J. Sexton, daughter of Worthington Sexton, a West Virginia planter and man of affairs. Mrs. Beer, who survives her distinguished husband and continues to resides in Coral Gables, is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution through both paternal and maternal descents. She attends the Congregational Church, is a member of the Coral Gables Woman's Club, of the American Legion Auxiliary, the Flower and Garden Club, and other bodies, but has not been especially active in social matters since the death of Dr. Beer. In the family were born children: 1. Harold, who died at the age of eight years. 2. Sexton B., born in 1904, student at Vermont Military Institute, class of 1932, intended for West Point.

Honors of every sort were given Dr. Beer during his life: after discharge from the army he attained the rank of major; he was a foremost surgeon and physician of West Virginia; and served one term as mayor of his community, elected on the Republican ticket. His word was true, his manner gracious, his temper charitable. Men came to him for serious counsel; and this he gave in the proper spirit, kindly. His geniality made him the center of many gatherings.

He will be remembered long as a leader of his profession, as a citizen, and man among men.

BOPP, LOUIS, Sculptor—Born in New York City, August 9, 1864, Louis Bopp died in St. Petersburg, Florida, March 18, 1923, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a son of Andrew and Fredericka (Young) Bopp, his father, who came to this country from Germany in 1867, having engaged long as a shoe manufacturer, in New York.

After Louis Bopp had completed the public school course offered in his native city, he went to work as a sculptor, his first experience at modeling being at the age of but fifteen years. After about five years with the initial firm of his contact, he transferred to another similar firm in New York City, worked for the second house of sculptors for about two years, then went into the profession independently, in New York City. He started in a small way. But his work was good, his business judgment sound, and little by little his clientele increased until the business under his direction became very large. He branched out into the manufacture of merry-go-rounds, through the avenue of his profession, and engaged in this business for a score of years. He designed the horses for merry-go-rounds, from wood, and also the wooden horses used for the display of harness. This put him in close contact with places of amusement, and he removed to Revere Beach, Massachusetts, where he was the proprietor of a number of amusement concessions until the time of his death, and was chosen secretary of the Revere Beach Mardi Gras Committee. For a year, 1891, Mr. Bopp ran an amusement park at Jamaica, the West Indies. He had a sound business sense, and while this was true, his artistic side never diminished. His hobby and his work were one, and he will be remembered as a sculptor rather than as the operator of amusement resorts. Mr. Bopp was a familiar figure in St. Petersburg, well known in sporting, social and professional circles here. He belonged to the Yacht Club of St. Petersburg, and owned his own craft, the "Niagara." Fraternally he was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Fishing, in addition to yachting, was one of his chief recreations. First coming to Florida in 1912, he used Florida at first as his playground, and later regarded it as his home. The people of St. Petersburg almost came to look upon him as a native son, so highly was he regarded, and so well known.

Mr. Bopp married, in New York City, April 2, 1886, Katherine Conrad, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Gross) Conrad, her father having been a member of one of Germany's oldest and proudest houses, himself a prominent builder of New York. Of this union was born a son, Louis, Jr., who married Helen Roberts; and of this union in turn were born three children, Dorothy, Eleanora, and Richard. Louis Bopp, Jr., was a young man of fine manner and intelligence. He did not see active service in the World War only because life ended at the crucial time, while he was in Texas, preparing to enter the front lines, 1918. Mrs. Katherine (Conrad) Bopp, who survives her beloved husband and son, continues to reside in St. Petersburg, where her friends are many and devotedly attached. She is a communicant of the German Lutheran Church, devout in her faith, much given to works of good and a liberal contributor to the undertakings of the denomination to which she belongs. She now takes her greatest happiness in considering the progress of her daughter-in-law and three grandchildren.

Mr. Bopp was a member of the German Lutheran Church. His works of philanthropy were many, and did not diminish with the passage of years, but tended to increase as his resources expanded, enabling him to be of increased service to mankind. During the World War he contributed largely to the various patriotic appeals, doing everything within the ability of a loyal and patriotic citizen to stem the tides of conflict, even being ready to sacrifice his son for the cause, had his son lived to go to the front. He was a home-loving man, most pleased when with his wife and intimate members of the family.

What he accomplished in life was through unassisted effort and ability. His record lives after him, an honored tribute to a lifetime well employed for the service of his fellowmen.

MALLETT, EUGENE R., Physician—the life of Eugene R. Mallett was one of unusual accomplishment in the field of medicine, and of interest in the many-sidedness of Dr. Mallett's personality. He was a man of singular brilliance, talented at the profession, a foremost practitioner, though for five years or more prior to his death, in Miami, Florida, November 1, 1925, he had been in retirement from active medical responsibility. He is recalled here as one who contributed loyally to the advancement of Miami interests, and his record is presented forthwith, in much abbreviated form.

Dr. Mallett was born at Toledo, Ohio, January 30, 1871, son of Benjamin Franklin Mallett, retired property owner and man of affairs, of prominent position in the city of Toledo. His father was a native American; his mother a native of England.

In the public schools of Toledo, Dr. Mallett secured a sound elementary and secondary academic instruction, then having decided to take up medicine as a profession and career entered Physio-Medical College, from which he graduated, afterward graduating from the Allopath Medical College and from the Natural College of Electro Therapeutics, of Indianapolis, Indiana, 1897. Admitted to practice that year, he opened offices in Toledo, and attained to some distinction almost immediately for his skill in diagnosis and treatment of specific diseases. But he had within himself a wanderlust, a love of foreign parts, which had never been satisfied; and so, to accomplish this and to further his professional work, he went to Nassau, British West Indies. In that settlement in the Bahamas he lived and practiced twenty-two years, becoming a dominant physician and surgeon and leader in the profession, known in both Britain and America for his writings on conditions and activities of the medical life of Nassau. His period of residence there was interesting for the contact which it gave him with new diseases and their treatment, and was of interest also for the sheer adventure of living in the Bahamas. While at Nassau he became a British citizen, and upon retirement from the profession, desiring to rejoin other members of the family in the United States, he now renounced allegiance to the British Empire to declare for citizenship in the land of his nativity, the United States of America. It was in 1920 that he made application to the Government, declaring his intentions of citizenship, having become naturalized as a British citizen in 1909.

Dr. Mallett never practiced medicine in Miami. When he returned from Nassau and the Bahamas he returned also to lay matters, and devoted the major share of his time in Miami to general affairs. He interested himself rather heavily in realty here, and suffered heavy losses during the period of realty deflation which preceded his demise. When the crash came his health felt it directly, and he did not recover fully from its effect on his strength. Much weakened, he did not lose his loyalty to Miami's future, always having entertained the most sanguine belief in this. He was a communicant of the White Temple Methodist Church of Miami, a devout Christian, who lived as well as professed his religion. During the World War, while he was a British subject, he supported all Allied causes, with funds and activity and influence. He made a pastime of fishing.

Dr. Mallett was twice married. By the first

American Historical Soc'y.

Louis Bopp Jr.

union he had a son, Clarence, who now resides in Toledo, Ohio. He married (second), January 25, 1920, in Miami, Adele I. Moore, daughter of John B. Moore, of Nassau, Bahama Islands, local minister, dry goods merchant a man of means. Mrs. Mallett, who survives her husband, is a member of Holy Comfort Episcopal Church, in which she belongs to the Guild and is very active as pertaining to social affairs and the works of the church, attending services regularly. Of this union were born twin daughters, 1921, Jean Rattenbury and Joan Adele, both of whom attend school in Miami. Two brothers also survive Dr. Mallett—Judge B. F. Mallett and Harry E. Mallett—and a sister—Mrs. Julia A. Wright—all three being of Toledo. Interment was in the Memorial Cemetery, Toledo.

Renowned as physician and surgeon, Dr. Mallett had an existence that was full of worthy attainments designed to be of benefit to the happiness of mankind. His existence was of the sort which the philosophers term full, replete of service, well-rounded in mental contacts and in friendship. A cheerful man, Dr. Mallett's smile gave warmth and pleasure to the hearts of persons with whom he talked. His handclasp, firm, betokened a genuine sincerity. He will long be remembered as physician, man and friend.

HOLT, PLEASANT ALLEN, JR., Civic Leader—A resident of Jacksonville, Florida, since his early boyhood, the late Pleasant Allen Holt, Jr., was for many years preëminent among those who helped to make this city the attractive business center, residential city, and winter resort, that it is today. Throughout his entire life Mr. Holt devoted himself with untiring energy, unchanging enthusiasm and deep public spirit to active participation in public affairs. He became known as one of the outstanding political leaders, not only in Jacksonville, but in Florida, and his ability as leader of political campaigns gained him a national reputation. For more than a quarter of a century a member and at times the presiding officer of the Jacksonville City Council, Mr. Holt's contributions to that city's development and progress were many and important, and not a few will prove themselves to have been of lasting value. Naturally, he was widely known, both within his own community and throughout the entire State. Many of those who at first were mere acquaintances, later turned into loyal and sincere friends, having been attracted to him by his magnetic personality, his sincere regard for the welfare of others, his innate kindliness, and his many other fine qualities of mind and heart.

The Holt family of Alamance County, North Carolina, is one of the old and prominent Colonial families of that State. The founder of the family came to this country from England and at first settled in Pennsylvania. From there the family spread to Virginia and later to North Carolina. The first to settle in that State was Michael Holt, the great-great-grandfather of Pleasant Allen Holt, Jr. He came to Alamance County about 1740 and died there about 1765. He was a great-nephew of Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain, and married Sallie Thompson. One of his sons was Captain Michael Holt, the great-grandfather of the subject of this article, who was born in Virginia, May 6, 1729, became a resident of North Carolina in 1744 and died in Alamance County, North Carolina, July 20, 1799. He was a wealthy land holder, a captain of the Orange County militia, and otherwise prominent in the Colony and State. The Battle of Alamance was fought on his plantation. By his second wife, Jane Lockhart, he had seven children, the fourth of whom was William Holt, grandfather of the subject of this article. William Holt was born July 9, 1780, and died November 9, 1846, having married Sallie Steele, by which marriage he was the father of nine children. The seventh of these was Pleasant Allen Holt, Sr.

Pleasant Allen Holt, Sr., was born in North Carolina, April 24, 1826, a son of William and Sallie (Steele) Holt. He studied medicine and became a prominent physician and surgeon of Graham, North Carolina, the county seat of Alamance County. Later he removed to Lake City, Florida, and from there to Jacksonville, Florida, in both of which cities he enjoyed a large and important practice. During the war between the States he served as brigadier surgeon in General Pender's Division of General A. T. Hill's Corps. Dr. Holt married at Lake City, Florida, April 18, 1867, Meta Theodosia Long, who was born December 20, 1830, a daughter of Judge Thomas Telfair and Theodosia Susan (Scarlett) Long, and a granddaughter of Francis Muir Scarlett, a native of London, England, and his wife, Ann (Crumb) Scarlett, of Camden, South Carolina. Dr. Holt died at Jacksonville, December 31, 1881, his wife surviving him until May 29, 1886. Dr. and Mrs. Holt were the parents of three children: 1. Pleasant Allen, Jr., of this record. 2. Meta Long, who married the late George McCall Boyd, of South Carolina. 3. Annie Frank, twin of the former, who married, November 15, 1893, Joseph Edwin Bryan, of Greenwood, Florida, now a resident of Jacksonville, Florida.

Pleasant Allen Holt, Jr., was born at Lake City, Florida, April 19, 1869, the oldest child and only son of the late Dr. Pleasant Allen and Meta Theodosia (Long) Holt. He came to Jacksonville with his parents as a small boy, and it was in the public schools of this city that he received his education. At an early age he became deeply interested in politics and as soon as he had reached the age of twenty-one years, he began to take active part in political work. At that time he was made a poll captain, and it is related of him that the loss of his first political campaign by only one vote made such a deep impression on him that from then on he was never known to relax his caution and alertness during a political battle. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Jacksonville City Council, in which body he represented the Fourth Ward. With the exception of one term he served continuously from then until his death, his service covering a period of some twenty-eight years, during which he was president of the council twice and at one time served as acting mayor. In recent years his political position and power had become so strong that for his last two terms as councilman he was elected without opposition. He bore the reputation of having won more heated and important political fights for the Democratic party than any man in the State. In 1903 he managed Frank Clark's first successful campaign for Congress. In one of the State's most spectacular political races, Mr. Clark was elected and served as Congressman until the current term. Mr. Holt managed Senator Duncan U. Fletcher's initial successful campaign for the United States Senate. In 1914 he managed the campaign of the local option forces in opposition to state-wide prohibition. He was successful in that campaign. His influence is said to have been responsible for the success of many men now holding high political offices in the city and State. He also managed two campaigns in Florida for the late Oscar W. Underwood, his personal friend, and United States Senator from Alabama, when he was seeking nomination for the Presidency.

Always eager to further the progress of Jacksonville, Mr. Holt participated very actively in the movements to make possible the St. Johns River Bridge. He was also engaged in the real estate business and years ago started the development of State Street. Together with John Flynn, he built the Hamilton apartments on Main Street, Jacksonville. His religious affiliations were with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Jacksonville.

Mr. Holt married, June 30, 1914, at Atlanta, Georgia, Mrs. Edna (Watt) Wishart, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Ludia (Lloyd) Watt, of Columbus, Georgia. Mrs. Holt's father was a prominent planter, of Columbus, and served as its postmaster for sixteen years. There was one son, Pleasant Allen Holt, 3d, of this marriage. Mrs. Holt by her former marriage, had an only daughter, Agnes Wishart, of whom Mr. Holt was extremely fond and for whom he manfested a sincere fatherly attachment.

At his home in Jacksonville, No. 324 East Beaver Street, Pleasant Allen Holt, Jr., died suddenly, after a brief illness, February 6, 1926. Funeral services were held at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, the rector, Rev. Menard Dowell, Jr., and the rector emeritus, Rev. V. W. Shields, officiating.

Innumerable expressions of regret at Mr. Holt's sudden and untimely death and of admiration of his brilliant career and numerous achievements reached his family and also found their way into the public press. The city commissioners, at a meeting following Mr. Holt's death spread on their minutes a resolution of regret, which also provided that the flag on the Jacksonville City Hall was to be lowered to half-mast for a period of thirty days. The Board of Directors of the Elizabeth Edgar Home of Jacksonville, an institution which had frequently benefited from Mr. Holt's interest and help, also adopted resolutions of regret. The city council, of which Mr. Holt had been such a prominent and useful member for so many years, held a special meeting in his honor, a meeting which was immediately closed after the following resolutions had been passed and read:

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has taken from us our associate and coworker, Mr. Pleasant A. Holt, who for more than twenty years has been a member of the City Council of the City of Jacksonville; and,

WHEREAS, He had been one of the outstanding figures in the public life of this city and devoted untiring efforts and time in the public affairs of this city generally, and assisted wonderfully in constructive legislation pertaining to the city and State at large; and,

WHEREAS, This Council and the community at large has suffered a great loss in his passing from amongst us, and his family an irreparable loss, this Council does now desire to express not only to the people of this community, but as well to the bereaved family of our departed associate and fellow-worker, our heartfelt sympathy. Be it

Resolved, By this Council that the Mayor of the City of Jacksonville be requested to have the City Hall of this City and the chair occupied by Mr. Holt in the Council Chamber in the City Hall of the City of Jacksonville draped in mourning in honor of our late associate and coworker, and that the same remain so draped for a period of thirty days. Be it further

Resolved; That this Council do adjourn this meet-

HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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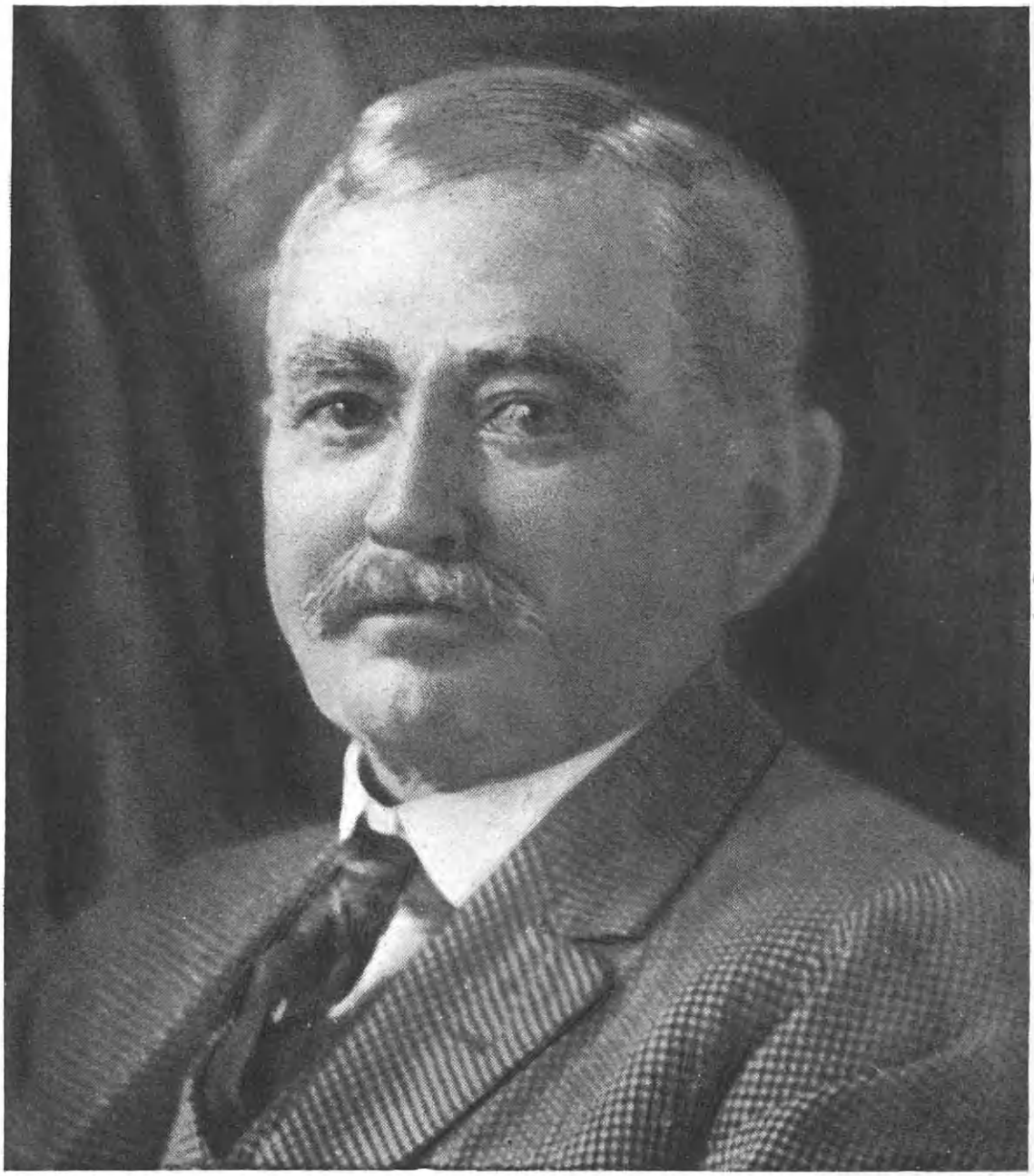

Elisha N. Dimuck

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ing upon the reading of this resolution and without doing any business at this meeting. Be it further

Resolved, That the City Recorder be directed to copy this resolution in the minutes of this meeting and forthwith forward a copy to the daily press of this city with a request to publish the same, and also send a copy to the bereaved widow of the late Mr. Holt.

H. CLAY BULLARD,
P. GUY CREWS,
M. D. GOODING,
Committee.

The sentiment of the community in general found expression in the following editorial published in one of the leading newspapers of Jacksonville:

In the death of Pleasant A. Holt the City of Jacksonville has lost the services of a man who had served it ably for many years. He was a member of the City Council for more than twenty-five years and during that period he was always in the forefront of civic affairs, giving his time and counsel to questions pertaining to the public welfare. He sought to make Jacksonville a better place in which to live. By that test of public service, Mr. Holt will rank high in the estimation of the city.

Mr. Holt also exerted a powerful influence upon State affairs. There were few movements that did not in some way feel the effects of his influence and views.

His passing will be mourned by many here and throughout the State. His acquaintance was wide and all who knew him will join in sorrow at his death, which came at a time when, had his life been spared, he could have helped in the solution of many important issues upon which he was well informed. The city has lost a public servant whom it will greatly miss.

DIMICK, ELISHA NEWTON, Financier, City Builder—In the city of Palm Beach, Florida, there stands a statue of noble proportions in bronze, set upon a block of Georgia marble, and facing to the West. It stands in perpetual memory of one of the city's pioneers, developers and representatives; in memory of one concerning whose record the city feels a just pride and warmth of heart—Elisha Newton Dimick, known more affectionately to the people of Florida and Palm Beach as "Cap" Dimick, because in early days he commanded a sailing vessel.

Elisha Newton Dimick was born at Constantine, St. Joseph County, Michigan, April 24, 1849. He died at West Palm Beach, Florida, city to which he had been a kindly and wise benefactor, January 6, 1919. He belonged to a family in whom pioneer blood coursed strong, it having been established during Colonial days in Massachusetts by one of the name from his native England. The name originally was spelled "Dymoke," and under this orthography is found in olden English history. Since foundation of the house in its American branch, members of the family have distinguished themselves notably in varied fields, and became especially known for their propensity to follow pioneer trails to new centers, which they developed, and in which they were leaders. One such was Moore Wellington Dimick, father of Elisha Newton Dimick. He was a farmer of prominence in St. Joseph County, Michigan, when that county was in process of development, and in 1876, with his good wife, children and several relatives, came to the State of Florida, here to settle at Palm Beach and reëngage in pioneer works under a happier climate than he had encountered to the north. He lived here eleven years, death occurring in 1887, and lies interred in the land that he helped to modern prosperity. He had married Parthenia May, and of their union was born Elisha Newton Dimick, who was a youth of twenty-six when the trip southward was undertaken. He had assisted his father in working the Michigan farm until removal to Florida, and had secured a sound enough education at matters academic in district school. It is of note, in this regard, that while Mr. Dimick was largely self-educated, he was among the best educated of men, having read wisely and liberally of the classics, having reflected thereon and with analytical mind pondered the problems of human philosophy which he encountered on every side from day to day. So when the family came to Florida he was in his strength of years, and ably assisted in clearing the land on which his father built their first home—of the type common to pioneer residents of Palm Beach in 1876. The younger Mr. Dimick came to Florida from Illinois in 1875. It was his good report that brought the balance of the family to the sunshine State of the Gulf; and in all they were thirteen. They found the climate all that could be wished, but pioneering was not all play. The only means of transportation to the outside world were the inland water route and open sea. Titusville, a hundred and fifty miles from Palm Beach, was the nearest trading point. The nearest post office, St. Lucie, was distant sixty-five miles. It was virgin soil. Before homes could be erected and crops planted, the hummock had to be cleared away, and to add to the discomfort of the new settlers, barely three weeks after their arrival a hurricane swept the section in which they lived, dropping the household goods hither and yon in mad profusion, all but sweeping the Dimicks into the sea. But they went to work bravely afterward, cut foundation timbers, shaved shingles, and built homes. Gardens followed, with crops, and hopes brightened. It was at this time that Elisha Newton Dimick entered trade.

In 1876, soon after his establishment at Palm Beach, Mr. Dimick took a load of sweet potatoes to Key West, and returned with eighty dollars—the first income from his new venture as master of a sailing craft. He then turned to tropical fruits, going to the Bahamas for seeds and plants, bananas, pineapples, avocado pears and citrus fruits, with which, later, he had signal success, developing groves in what was to become Palm Beach proper and on Hypoluxo Island. Gradually the wilderness was subdued; the colony grew, and living became easier and better. The settlers, with Mr. Dimick as one of their leaders, opened the inlet to larger vessels and established more facile connections with Northern Florida. In 1880 a petition for a post office was granted, and in 1893 Henry Flagler came to Florida, to the spot that always will be most closely identified with his genius. At that time plans for America's "playground" were made, and a lifelong friendship was established between Messrs. Dimick and Flagler. The following year brought the first railroad to Palm Beach. Mr. Dimick began to see the little community which he had helped found grow into two thriving towns—Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. In recognition of his devotion to the community interests, he was sent to the State Legislature in 1890, and six years later was returned to Tallahassee as Senator, being reëlected to that office at the next election. He was a dominant force in Democratic party circles, yet it is recalled that he put its principles above the party itself, and always saw to the proper representation of his constituency. In 1893 he organized the Dade County State Bank, became its first vice-president, and several years thereafter its president, which office he held for a considerable period, to the bank's profit and the welfare of Palm Beach. Meanwhile he had been honored with the post of mayor of the city, and from that time until his health forced a resignation as advisable, he continued as the city's chief executive. In 1900, commenting on Mr. Dimick's valued activities, the "Lake Worth News" said, and this expression was significant of the regard in which he was held by the people at large:

In all his public as well as his private life, his every act has been inspired by that spirit of rugged honesty, candor and fair dealing which has characterized the pioneers of America. Senator Dimick came to Palm Beach when it was a barren waste, and has had the satisfaction of seeing it transformed from its native state of barbaric wilderness into the most popular winter resort on earth. And what is more to the point, he has been one of the prime factors in the development of this section. In his private life, there is no more congenial comrade, no warmer friend, than "Cap" Dimick, as he is familiarly known to his many friends; and find him where you will—in his home, on the streets, or in legislative halls—he is still the same, honest, genial and progressive.

General affairs constantly interested Mr. Dimick, if they pertained to the advancement of the Palm Beach area. He was the first county commissioner of Palm Beach County to Miami, and made the trip monthly to attend the Miami meetings. The quickest way for him to make the trip was to walk the beach and swim the inlets, necessitating two days' travel over the seventy miles covered. Mr. Dimick as county commissioner never missed a meeting. He was president of the Palm Beach Fair Association, a founder and the president of the Palm Beach Property Owners' Association, and was a major force in the development of Royal Park. He built the initial bridge across the waters of Lake Worth from Palm Beach to West Palm Beach. He lived his religion, was most generously disposed to those in need. He was genial, and the clasp of his hand brought cheer and warmed the heart. Mr. Dimick contributed liberally to the common cause during the World War, had the honor of seeing his only son in the service, was popular in those organizations to which he belonged, held identity with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, took recreation in hunting and in reading, and spent his happiest hours at home, by the hearthside, in company with his loved ones.

Mr. Dimick married, at Lyons, New York, January 18, 1871, Ella Jane Geer, daughter of Harvey and Angelina (Roys) Geer. Her father, a son of Levi Geer, native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage, was a farmer and pioneer citizen of the Palm Beach area in company with the Dimicks. Mr. and Mrs. Dimick were the parents of: 1. Belle Geer, who married (first) Thomas Tipton Reese; (second) Edward W. Whitman, since deceased. He was a native of Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and resided in Lyons, New York, and St. Joseph, Michigan. Her mother, Angelina (Roys) Geer, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, daughter of Orson and Amanda (Curtis) Roys, the latter of the same family as is Cyrus H. K. Curtis, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Reese had a son, Claude Dimick, who married Ann Daniels; and they have a son, Claude Dimick, Jr., and another, Thomas Tipton, Jr. 2. Frank Moore, who fought in the World War as above noted, and who married Marie Ellis. Mrs. Ella Jane (Geer) Dimick continues to live in the Palm Beach area, at No. 316 Greymon Drive, West Palm Beach. She carries forward many of the

works which she started jointly in company with her husband, these having to do largely with charity and the upkeep of institutions in which they were together interested.

When the bronze statue in memory and effigy of Elisha Newton Dimick was unveiled the afternoon of February 26, 1922, the crowd attending was vast. It came not so much to see the handiwork and genius of a noted sculptor—Burt W. Johnson—as to look upon the likeness of a city's friend and benefactor for whose works they were grateful. But were the statue absent, his place in the hearts of the townsmen left behind would still be large, and he would be remembered by word and in print through generations, as a pioneer, a financier whose operations were to good and broad effect, as a city developer, statesman who regarded politics only as a means to service, as a friend, and man dearly beloved.

SHIELDS, THE REV. VAN WINDER, D. D., Minister, Civic Leader—A leading figure among churchmen of the South, the Rev. Van Winder Shields was known to thousands through his ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church and his long career of service in the great fields of human endeavor. His work at Jacksonville, Florida, was of decisive importance in the progress of that city, both spiritually and materially. With no thought of self, unheedful of his personal convenience or safety, he dedicated his entire life to the welfare of others and by the inspiration of his example led the way to higher things. "If ever the words from Holy Writ could be applied to man," wrote the "Jacksonville Times-Union" editorially at his death, "it seems most appropriate to repeat them in remarking upon the passing of the Rev. Van Winder Shields. . . . 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

Dr. Shields came of old and distinguished American families, seated in Delaware, Maryland, and Mississippi. He was born at Rokeby plantation, in Jefferson County, Mississippi, July 3, 1849, a son of William Bayard and Emeline Elizabeth (Cox) Shields, and was reared in that State during the days immediately preceding the Civil War. His preliminary educational training he received at Pleasant Hill Academy, but in the last year of the war between the States, he entered the Confederate service, under General Kirby Smith, until the surrender at Marshall, Texas, being just a boy of fifteen years. After the termination of the conflict he resumed his academic career, entering the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he studied in both the academic and theological departments. He was graduated in 1876, and in later years was long known as one of the oldest alumni of the university.

Dr. Shields had early determined to enter the church. He was ordained deacon in the Episcopal faith in 1876 by the Rt. Rev. William Mercer Green, Bishop of Mississippi, and on May 13, 1877, was ordained priest by Bishop Green. Dr. Shields took up his life work immediately thereafter, becoming pastor of Emmanuel Church at Winona, and St. Clement's Church at Vaiden, where he served from 1876 to 1877. In 1879 he moved to Kittrell, North Carolina, as rector of St. James' Church, where he remained until 1881. Then for eight years he was rector of Christ's Church, at New Berne, North Carolina. It was during this period that he first came into prominence in the Episcopal Church of the South. He represented the Diocese of East Carolina at the general convention of the church in 1886 and 1889, impressing his fellow brethren of the faith by his earnestness in the work, his saintly character and many fine talents.

In the latter part of November, 1899, Dr. Shields came to Jacksonville, Florida, which was ever afterwards to be his home. He took over the duties of rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, and held his first service in the city on Advent Sunday, December 1, of that year. Until his retirement from active life in 1924, he served as rector of St. John's.

When he first came to this city, Dr. Shields found the population which numbered fifteen thousand, suffering from the ravages of the yellow fever epidemic of the previous years which had carried away five hundred lives. His ministrations to the bereaved families soon endeared him to the people of Jacksonville, and with the sympathy and encouragement which welled from his heart he won the love and confidence, not only of his parishioners, but many others. During his ministry at St. John's, he saw the city grow from a population of fifteen thousand to one of more than a hundred and thirty-five thousand, and under his guidance and influence, his church grew in proportion. In 1899 there were three hundred and twenty-nine communicant members of St. John's. At the time of his retirement in 1924, there were well over a thousand. Under Dr. Shields' rectorship, his parish founded St. Mary's Church at Laura and Ninth streets, and St. Mark's Church, both of which are well established parishes in the city today. To quote from the "Jacksonville Times-Union," whose words are the testimony of all those who knew him:

From his coming the people of Jacksonville began to know Dr. Shields, and it was then to appreciate his

splendid honesty, his tolerance and unusual ability. With high attainments and a deep student, he had that faculty of meeting every man upon a plane of understanding; and in his thirty-eight years' residence it could be easily said that he had no enemies save those who lived by evil.

Never aspiring to the selfish height of brilliance, Dr. Shields was a man of unusual information. His eloquence was in the appeal of reasonableness, and his success lay in the strength of his argument—well grounded and yet not offered as of his own; rather the understanding of Divine intention, and given freely, gladly in the hope of bringing the best of all to the front. Dr. Shields' parish grew steadily; it grew substantially. Men and women were drawn to St. John's. It is significant that the choir boys who first sang there grew to manhood, married, and brought their children to St. John's for baptism, looking upon the Rector as their guide, friend, confidant, and help in fair weather or day of sorrow.

Until his retirement two or three years ago, it is probable that few men of the city had such wide acquaintance; few indeed such influence as this friendly, cheerful, earnest man. Liberal in that he recognized humanity wherever placed and however surrounded or informed, he sought to be of use in every emergency no less than being ready to rejoice with those who were happy. His religion was set forth in his features; joy in the faith which had been his inheritance and acceptance; anxious to share the confidence which it gave him with others, he brought solace to a thousand sorrowing homes, hope to as many despairing hearts.

During the Spanish-American War in 1898, when there were thirty thousand troops quartered in Jacksonville, Dr. Shields became a real pastor to the soldiers, many of whom enjoyed the hospitality of his home, and many of whom knew his kind ministrations in sickness. Again during the World War, when tens of thousands of soldiers were in training at Camp Johnston, Dr. Shields again extended the help of the Episcopal Church to them. The Brotherhood of St. Andrews established a hut there which proved invaluable. At the suggestion of one of the soldiers who came under the influence of Dr. Shields at this time, he had the parish erect a memorial cross on the church lawn to commemorate all the men from Camp Johnston who worshipped at St. John's and later lost their lives overseas. No one knows how many of these boys went away from Camp Johnston with his blessing upon them.

Dr. Shields inevitably brought aid and comfort to those in sorrow and affliction, but his own ministry here was not without its trials. The great fire of 1901 completely destroyed St. John's Church and Dr. Shields' home. With the whole city impoverished from this calamity, he and the members of the parish began bravely to build all over again, and the present stone church, one of the most beautiful in the South, is the result of their efforts. All of the present units of St. John's parish were built or acquired under Dr. Shields' rectorship. The church and rectory were built shortly after the fire, the Community House, at No. 325 Market Street, was acquired in 1921, and the beautiful Taliaferro Memorial chapel, at Market and Church streets, which houses the Sunday school and other activities of the parish, was built just before his retirement in 1924. In 1913, because of her devotion to Dr. Shields, Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, left her beautiful winter home, Keystone, on the St. Johns River near South Jacksonville, to St. John's parish, to be used as a church home for children. The home has been successfully operated now for some years. Altogether an estimate of more than half a million has been placed on the property and buildings acquired by St. John's Church under Dr. Shields' rectorship.

Dr. Shields was always prominent in the work of the Episcopal Church in the South. After having represented the diocese of East Carolina at two general conventions, he was elected in 1892, to represent the Diocese of Florida in the general convention of that year, and served continuously thereafter in every one of these conventions except the one of 1925. In the year after he entered the Diocese of Florida, he was also made a member and president of the standing committee of the diocese. He remained president of the committee until his death, a period of thirty-seven years. This standing committee of the diocese is the council of advice to the bishop, and when there is no bishop, it is the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese for all purposes. After the death of the late beloved Bishop Weed, this committee administered the affairs of the diocese until the consecration of the present bishop, the Rt. Rev. Frank A. Juhan. The committee called the two councils of the diocese which resulted in the election of the present bishop, and Dr. Shields was unanimously elected and presided over both councils. As president of the standing committee, he fulfilled most of the functions of bishop of the diocese from the death of Bishop Weed, until the consecration of Bishop Juhan. After establishing the Church Home for Children at Keystone, South Jacksonville, he also became the first executive head of the home and remained at the head of this institution until his retirement as rector of St. John's.

This occurred on May 31, 1924, after thirty-five years of continuous service. Dr. Shields' retirement by no means severed his connection with the parish. He was immediately elected rector

emeritus, and as long as his health permitted, he took part regularly in the services every Sunday and in many other of the parish activities. Until his final illness, he was as diligent in visiting and comforting the sick and the sorrowing as he had been through all of his ministry, which lasted over fifty years. "Dr. Shields," wrote another local paper at his death, "endeared himself to the whole community of Jacksonville, to members of all creeds and of no creed, who knew his ministrations in time of sickness and sorrow. His ministrations were called for frequently from far outside the limits of St. John's parish. He was never a minister to just one church, but to the whole community, all of whom knew and loved him."

In 1878, Rev. Van Winder Shields married Amelia Eliza Kittrell, of Oxford, North Carolina, daughter of Benjamin A. and Amelia (Foster) Kittrell, of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Shields became the parents of four children: 1. Bayard Benoist, unmarried. 2. Robert Benoist, who married Cora Julie Bowen, and they have two children, Robert Benoist and Benjamin Bayard. 3. Van Winder, Jr., who died by accident, June 29, 1929, at Pasadena; who married Janet Phelan. They became the parents of two children, William Hunter and Robert Bayard. 4. Amelia Dunbar, who married Carl Robertson Kurtz, of Washington, District of Columbia. The children are Amelia Shields and Carl Robertson, Jr.

Dr. Shields' death occurred at his Jacksonville home on May 13, 1927, following an illness of several months. In his seventy-eighth year of life, the end came on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. It is impossible to speak with any adequacy of the overwhelming sorrow which came to all those who knew him at his passing. He was honored in life by the loving affection of thousands. Churchly honors came to him in abundance, and in 1893, in recognition of his distinguished career, his *alma mater*, the University of the South, had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Now in death, the most eloquent tributes were paid to his memory as those in every walk of life mourned his passing with deep regret.

Wrote the "Jacksonville Journal":

> Jacksonville mourns the passing of a man who has, for many years, been actively engaged in the task of making it a better city. His impress upon his age and his influence upon the life of his city will be felt when those who now survive to mourn the death of the Rev. Van Winder Shields have likewise passed, for his works were of the enduring kind. He had been intimately associated with many diversified movements for the betterment of his fellowman, and the results of his labor were marked in many monuments of service. Ordained just fifty years, he had lately retired from an active rectorship when death beckoned him. Over such a span, it is given to a man of energy and kindly feeling to do much, and the late rector, whom the city now unitedly mourns, took full advantage of the opportunity thus presented.
>
> Beloved for his many unheralded acts of kindness, sympathy and assistance, as well as for those that received public attention, he was a churchman, a civic leader, a friend to all people. His beneficent acts were not limited to his own church, or the membership over which he officiated, for the radiance of his personality, of his human qualities, of his interest was unrestricted. He gave the use of his talents unstinted to movements far removed from his special calling.
>
> Aside from his acts and personal duties in contact with the people of many classes and beliefs, Dr. Shields took a leading part in the administration of the church. His counsel was widely sought, and in the affairs of the diocese many exacting tasks fell upon him, which he always performed in that thorough, whole-hearted and efficient manner which marked all his services of a public or private character.
>
> Dr. Shields lived so long in Jacksonville that he was almost as much a part of the city, as deeply interested in it, as if he had always lived here. Jacksonville claimed him as her own, and her right to that enviable distinction was based on his long service here, his public works, his clerical labors and his devotion to the city.
>
> No community can suffer so great a loss as that of losing its forward-looking citizens. Dr. Shields was of that kind, judged by every standard by which the contribution of men to their fellows is measured.

BURROUGHS, JOSEPH HALLETT, Business Executive—A member of an old and prominent Southern family, founded in this country in Colonial times, the late Joseph Hallett Burroughs himself was a native and lifelong resident of the South. Though justly proud of the fine record of consistent public spirit, patriotism, physical and moral courage and useful public service established by his eminent ancestors, it was by no means necessary for him to content himself with inherited glory. For he himself possessed many of the fine qualities, which had distinguished his forebears and, as a result, his own life was a record of useful, worthwhile achievement in many different fields. He became widely known as a very able business executive, took an effective part in the building up and management of several important business enterprises, was prominently active in religious work, and in many other ways stood as a fine example of upright, useful and patriotic citizenship.

The Burroughs family, of English origin, is of great antiquity, and the family records of Mr. Burroughs' ancestors in England date back to mediæval times. Even as long ago as the fourteenth century members of the family were very

prominent in England. John Burroughs, a noted divine of his times, who held the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Cambridge University and who died in 1386, was appointed chancellor of this university in 1384. Even earlier another John Burroughs, a Benedictine, who flourished about 1340, was the author of some books of travel. In 1553 Captain Stephen Burroughs took part, under Sir Hugh Willoughby, in an expedition made by the Muscovy or Russian Company to reach China by the Northern route, safely reached the White Sea and established commercial relations with Russia. A few years later, in 1556, he was in command of another expedition, which reached the Island of Nova Zembla, discovered Wygatz Island and Wigatz Straits and reached North Latitude 70 degrees and 3 minutes, a higher point than had ever been reached before by any navigator. He was also the first to observe the declination of the magnetic needle and upon his return to England he published an account of his observations and experiences. William Burroughs, who was granted a coat-of-arms by Queen Elizabeth in 1586, was clerk and comptroller of the Queen's Navy. His grandson, Sir John Burroughs, was appointed keeper of records in the town of London in 1623, served as secretary to the Earl Marshal, was later appointed King of Arms at Arundel House in the Strand, London, was knighted July 17, 1624, was made Garter Principal in 1634, and attended Charles I, when he went to Scotland to be crowned in 1633. His son, also named John, was knighted by Charles II. The family has continued to be well represented in London, and one of its modern members, Silas M. Burroughs, became the head of the largest drug firm in the world, Burroughs, Wellcome & Company.

In America the family was founded in the seventeenth century by John Burroughs, who was born in Dorsetshire in 1617. He was a member of the Long Parliament, which was dissolved by Oliver Cromwell, and with many others he fled from England to escape religious persecution. He landed at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1642, later moved to Long Island, then still inhabited by the Indians, and, in 1652, was one of the original settlers of Middleburg, of which he was for a time town clerk and clerk of the court. In 1666 he was one of seven patentees of Newtown, Queens County, Long Island, serving as town clerk for eleven years and until his death in 1678, when he was succeeded by his son, who held the office for many years. From Long Island the family spread to other parts of New York and also to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Benjamin Burroughs, the great-great-great-grandson of John Burroughs and the great-grandfather of Joseph Hallett Burroughs, was the first member of the family to come to the South. He was born at Newtown, Long Island, March 31, 1779, and died at Savannah, Georgia, April 14, 1837. He married Catherine Eirick, daughter of Alexander Eirick, a member of the Colonial Parliament. Benjamin Burroughs was a prominent cotton and commission merchant and part owner of the steamship "Savannah," which inaugurated ocean navigation by steam in 1819. He was a leading member of the Independent Presbyterian Church, to the building fund of which he gave, in 1817, $5,000.

Joseph Hallett Burroughs, son of Benjamin and Catherine (Eirick) Burroughs, and grandfather of the subject of this article, was born June 30, 1803, graduated from Yale University and engaged in the cotton business with his father. He married Valeria Gibbons Berrien, who came of a family no less renowned and distinguished than his own. The Berrien family was of French origin, and the ancestral seat was Berrien in the Department of Finisterre, France. Huguenots, they were compelled to flee from their native country and took refuge in Holland. The first of the Berrien family to come to America was Cornelius Jansen Berrien, who settled at Flatbush, Long Island, New York, in 1669. His grandson, Cornelius, married Sarah Hellette, whence the family name Hallett is derived. His great-great-grandson, Rev. William Berrien, was rector of Trinity Church, New York City, for thirty-three years and ministered in the parish for fifty-two years. John Berrien, a great-great-great-grandson of Cornelius Jansen Berrien, lived at Rocky Hill, Somerset County, New Jersey. He was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony, and was on the Committee of Safety in 1775. It was at his home, the historic "Judge Berrien Mansion," that General Washington wrote and, on November 2, 1783, delivered his famous farewell address to his army and there he had also, just two months previously, signed the treaty of peace with England. Major John Berrien, a son of Judge Berrien, emigrated to Georgia in 1775. An officer in the King's Army since his youth, he resigned, when the Colonies rebelled, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Continental Army. He served as aide-de-camp with the rank of captain and later of major under General McIntosh, with whom he went North to join Washington's Army at Valley Forge. He was conspicuous in the Battle of Monmouth, where he was severely wounded, and rendered many other distinguished services, in recognition of which he was decorated by General Washington himself

with the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati. A die made later from Major Berrien's decoration was adopted as its Eagle by the Georgia Soicety of the Cincinnati, while the decoration itself passed into the hands of Dr. William Berrien Burroughs of Brunswick, Georgia, a great-grandson of Major Berrien and an uncle of Joseph Hallett Burroughs. Major Berrien was commissioned captain, in 1784, of the first cavalry company raised after the War of the Revolution, the Liberty Independence Troop, one of the oldest military organizations in the United States. He occupied numerous other positions of honor and trust and died in Savannah in 1815. His wife, Margaret (McPherson) Berrien, was a sister of General William McPherson, of Revolutionary fame, and of Captain John McPherson, who fell at Quebec. John McPherson Berrien, the son of Major John and Margaret (McPherson) Berrien, was a graduate of Princeton University, served as Recorder of Savannah, as Solicitor General of Georgia, as State Judge and State Senator, and as United States Senator from Georgia during 1825-29. Attorney-General of the United States in President Jackson's cabinet during 1829-31, he resigned together with the other members of the cabinet. In 1840 he was again elected to the United States Senate, serving for twelve years. He died in Savannah, January 1, 1856, and it was his daughter, Valeria Gibbons Berrien, who became the wife of Joseph Hallett Burroughs and thus the grandmother of the subject of this article.

Dr. Richard Berrien Burroughs, son of Joseph Hallett and Valeria Gibbons (Berrien) Burroughs and father of Joseph Hallett Burroughs of this record, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 19, 1833. He studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1856. Prior to the Civil War he practiced his profession at Tallahassee, Florida, and in Camden County, Georgia. Upon the opening of hostilities he entered the Confederate Army as a surgeon and was assigned to the 63d Georgia Regiment at Thunderbolt, near Savannah. Desiring more active service he was transferred in 1862 to the 4th Georgia Cavalry and with that famous regiment participated in the Atlanta campaign. A considerable part of his service was spent as surgeon with the gallant J. J. Dickison's command in Florida and he greatly distinguished himself by numerous acts of daring and bravery. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession and, in 1880, he located at Jacksonville, Florida, of which city he was for many years one of the leading physicians. In 1869 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Louisville and in 1892 he was appointed by General J. J. Dickison Surgeon General of the Florida Confederate Veterans. At the request of a committee of citizens he wrote an eloquent and patriotic letter of condolence to Mrs. Jefferson Davis upon the death of her distinguished husband. He was instrumental in establishing the Jacksonville Hospital and for many years was chief surgeon of the Florida division of the Seaboard Air Line. He passed away at the home of his son, Joseph Hallett Burroughs, in Norfolk, Virginia, September 11, 1901. Dr. Burroughs married his cousin, Ella J. Burroughs, a daughter of Oliver S. and Ann Constant (Maxwell) Burroughs, and a granddaughter of John J. and Mary A. (Baker) Maxwell, thus being through her mother a descendant of one of the most famous Scotch families.

Joseph Hallett Burroughs was born at Tallahassee, Florida, January 23, 1858, a son of the late Dr. Richard Berrien and Ella J. (Burroughs) Burroughs. He received his early education in the public schools and then became a student at Chatham Academy, Savannah, Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1876 with third honors in a class of eighteen. In January, 1877, he entered upon a business career, which was to win him honor and distinction. His first position was that of clerk to the master mechanic of the Florida Central Railroad at Jacksonville. In time he developed into an expert accountant, and his outstanding ability won him frequent promotion to positions of ever increasing importance and responsibility. He became clerk to the auditor and later to the cashier. Next he was appointed cashier, serving in that capacity during 1882-83 for the agent of the Plant System at Jacksonville. During 1883-1884 he was joint agent of the Florida Central and Western Florida Transit and Peninsular roads at Baldwin, Florida. Then he served for two years, 1884-86, as traveling auditor for the Florida Railway & Navigation Company. For the next thirteen years, from January 1, 1887, until June 30, 1900, he was chief clerk to the auditor for this company and its successor, the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. When these lines were taken over by the Seaboard Air Line, he was made auditor of freight receipts for this large railroad system, with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia, where he remained for five years. He resigned in April, 1905, and returned to Jacksonville to accept the presidency of the Southern Warehouse Company. Two years later, in 1907, he was elected vice-president of the Naval Stores Export Company, a vast commercial enterprise with headquarters in Jacksonville and branch offices in

seven other important commercial centers. At the same time he also became secretary and treasurer of the Lester Clay Company, handling Fuller's earth. Both of these important positions he continued to fill with much success and ability until his death.

Early in life Mr. Burroughs became interested in military affairs. He was a charter member of the reorganized Jacksonville Light Infantry, rising from private to lieutenant, which rank he held at the time of his resignation. His interest in military affairs, however, continued, and at the time of his death, he was still a member of the Florida National Guard. He was also a member of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati, the Masonic Order and the Florida Country Club, as well as an honorary member of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but, though he always took an intelligent interest in public questions and civic affairs, he was never active in public life. His religious affiliations were with the First Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville, of which he was for several years a deacon, elder, and the treasurer.

Mr. Burroughs married at Jacksonville, Florida, October 15, 1885, Mary Dickison Bernard, of Jacksonville, a daughter of Charles Overton and Jane Ann (Holland) Bernard and a granddaughter of Rev. Rodney Allen Bernard. Mrs. Burroughs' paternal grandfather was a well-known clergyman and was married twice, (first) to Elizabeth Welles, a descendant of Colonel Welles Riddick, a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia and an officer in the War of the Revolution, and (second) to Lucy Swepson of Virginia. During the World War Mrs. Burroughs was prominently and effectively active in Red Cross work. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs were the parents of one son, Major Richard Bernard Burroughs. Major Burroughs is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he studied electrical engineering. After graduation he taught higher mathematics at his *alma mater*, and in the Kentucky Military Institute at Linden, Kentucky; for about two years, he was sub-professor of mathematics, with the rank of captain. Returning to Jacksonville, he became a member of the firm Burroughs & McMeekin Company, Jacksonville, in which capacity he has continued since then. Major Burroughs married Mary Reynolds De Saussure and by this marriage is the father of six children: Mary Bernard, Sarah De Saussure, Jane Holland, Josephine Hallett, Richard Bernard, Jr., and Edward De Saussure, the last two being twins.

At his home in Jacksonville, Florida, No. 851 Oak Street, Joseph Hallett Burroughs died, July 10, 1926. Funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church, with many prominent Jacksonville citizens as honorary pallbearers. Mr. Burroughs was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery. Though his death was the natural conclusion of a long and busy life, it was nevertheless a shock to his family and friends and naturally represented to them an irreparable loss. It was also greatly regretted by the community in general, his fellow citizens having regarded him for many years as one of the city's leading, most substantial and most representative business men. His contributions to the progress and prosperity of Jacksonville and of Florida and, indeed, of the entire South were numerous and important and his place in the annals of his native South will always be secure and honored.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE LAMONT, Capitalist—Well-known citizen and business man, the late George Lamont Buchanan, known to intimates as "Mont" Buchanan, had a most constructively active career in West Virginia. For nearly fifty years he was a resident of Hollidays Cove, West Virginia, and the last five years of his life he spent largely in St. Petersburg, Florida, living here nine months of every twelve. His record is exemplary.

Member of one of America's oldest families, Mr. Buchanan was descended from a Scottish immigrant who settled in Pennsylvania during Colonial days. His father was John Alexander Buchanan, who died in St. Petersburg in 1923; and his mother was Lynn M. (King) Buchanan. John Alexander Buchanan was a pioneer in Ohio, later removing to West Virginia, where, at Hollidays Cove, he raised bees and had an extended honey business, also engaging liberally in the town's general affairs. He was a veteran of the war between the States, having fought under the colors of the North. In the family were five sons, of whom George Lamont was the eldest.

George Lamont Buchanan was born June 10, 1869, in Jefferson County, Ohio, and died in St. Petersburg, November 14, 1928, at the age of fifty-nine years. He received his earliest academic instruction in the public schools of his rural community in Ohio, then, coming with his father to West Virginia, completed his training in the schools of Hollidays Cove. For forty-eight years a contributor to the welfare of the Cove and its community life, always a Christian gentleman interested in the spiritual as well as the material

G. L. Buchanan

advancement of those around him, he prospered both financially and in the esteem of fellow-citizens. He began his business career helping his father with the bees and the honey enterprise, later entered the lumber business, forming and becoming president of the Cove-Valley Lumber Company, and conjointly with this interested himself in buying, shipping, contracting and building, and in installment plan retailing. When oil was struck in the vicinity of Hollidays Cove, he was among the first to assist in the promotion of the new industry. He was interested, as an industrialist and capitalist, in the development of the steel industry also.

Early in his business career he caught the vision of what the Cove would be in the future, and bought realty as quickly as he could get together sufficient money for a few choice parcels, which, his logical mind told him, would one day treble in value. He lived to see this vision a reality, a tribute to his judgment and his faith. He was a true pioneer and builder. His interest extended further than the mere erection of houses and business blocks, however, for he builded equally well in directing the community's development along Christian lines, taking an active part in the formation of churches, schools and civic pride. Politically active and conscious of the needs of his constituency, Mr. Buchanan served six years on the Hancock County Commission, 1908-14. From 1909 until 1912 he was justice of the peace, Butler District. During the years 1917 and 1918 he served as mayor of Hollidays Cove, and completed several terms as member of the Cove's city council. A Republican, he was among the first in his community to predict that Herbert Hoover would carry Florida. At the time of his death he was a director of the Bank of Weirton and the Peoples Bank of Hollidays Cove.

While a resident of St. Petersburg, Mr. Buchanan interested himself in realty, in motoring, and in various occupations of pleasure and finance and the church. He was treasurer and trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Hollidays Cove, and was credited with installing there the present system of envelopes for collections. Fraternally he was active in Masonry, being a member of all bodies in the order, inclusive of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He took his deepest pleasure in the home circle, in the companionship and understanding of those nearest him.

Mr. Buchanan married, April 13, 1897, at Hollidays Cove, Jessie I. Gilmore, daughter of John Randolph and Susan (Knox) Gilmore, her father being a carpenter and builder of Hollidays Cove. Of this union were born children: 1. Virginia L., who married Joseph E. Bryan, of St. Petersburg. 2. Evelyn M., who married Gaylord E. Birney. Mrs. Buchanan, who survives her beloved husband, continues to live in St. Petersburg, where she carries forward the many notable works of religious and philanthropic issue which they had undertaken jointly before her husband's death.

In many ways Mr. Buchanan was a benefactor. His activities were most appreciably felt at Hollidays Cove, in the advancement of general community interest; but he will also be remembered for long in St. Petersburg, as a true Christian gentleman whose works were of enduring worth.

ROBUCK, ERNEST PLEASANT, Business Executive—Men of vision in Florida during the recent years of expansion and disaster there have seen that the remedy for the latter lay in diversity of business developments. One of the most far-seeing and alert of these business builders of Jacksonville was the late Ernest Pleasant Robuck, president of the Duval Motor Company. He appreciated the stimulating quality of new and varied business enterprises, and he gave himself over with enthusiasm to the development of his company as to all programs which made for the betterment of his city and State.

Ernest Pleasant Robuck was born in Cochran, Georgia, September 12, 1883, son of Ernest Pleasant and Clifford (Veal) Robuck. The father, a prosperous farmer, had served the Confederate cause as a soldier during the war between the States. The son was educated in the local schools and graduated from the Hawkinsville, Georgia, High School, following up his course with one in a business college in Macon. His rise to success in the business world was rapid, for he had a keen and alert mind and was quick to see opportunities. His first position was in Nashville, Tennessee, where he was employed by the Southern Express Company. A few years later he became chief clerk at Memphis, whence, in 1908, he went to Jacksonville, Florida, to take over the management of the collection department for the Atlantic National Bank. During his years in this connection, he rose to a position of supremacy among his fellow-employees, who elected him president of the Association of Employees of the bank. His twelve years of banking experience served him in good stead when he resigned and assumed his next executive position, in 1920, as assistant manager of the Duval Motor Company. The rich potentialities of the automobile industry proved

infinitely alluring to a man of his imagination and vision, and the industry remained his chief field of endeavor the rest of his life. He went to Gainesville, Florida, in October, 1921, and established the Robuck Motor Company, handling the Ford Agency there as general manager. Four years later, in 1924, came his return to Jacksonville and his purchase of a half interest in the Duval Motor Company. This steadily grew in size and wealth, as any business was bound to do when pushed by the vigor and intelligence of an executive like Mr. Robuck. As president he brought new life to the enterprise and advanced it most successfully. He was interested in the Rotary Club in Gainesville and a communicant of the Baptist Church, though not active in its work. His political views were those of the Democratic party. He was president of the Gainesville Country Club, a member of the Florida Country Club, the Hyde Park Country Club, and the Ribault Club on Fort George Island. He especially loved his family and the hospitable pleasures of his beautiful home in Ortega. His fraternal affiliation was with the Free and Accepted Masons. His favorite outdoor pastime was the game of golf. The Gainesville Club has dedicated a memorial on the golf.

Ernest Pleasant Robuck married, December 25, 1907, in Huntington, Tennessee, Pearl Danforth, daughter of William Danforth, a prosperous farmer who served as a drummer boy in the Civil War. Mrs. Robuck is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and prominent in the social life of Jacksonville. She survives her husband with their children: Ernest Pleasant, Jr.; Katheryn Whitman; Horace Danforth; Robert Franklin.

While he was just reaching the prime of life and the pinnacle of success, Mr. Robuck died, January 17, 1929, at the age of forty-six. His personality was one of rare charm which won for him a host of friends and brought happiness to his home and to those with whom he came in contact. He was fun-loving, devoted to children, to his home, and to the friends he so hospitably welcomed into his beautiful home. Quiet, unassuming, reserved, he had a rock-like strength of character which won him universal respect. He was generous and liberal in his treatment of others, those in need and those who were succeeding, and he was loyal to responsibilities and to people. His death left a gap which it will be hard for friends, family, and community to fill.

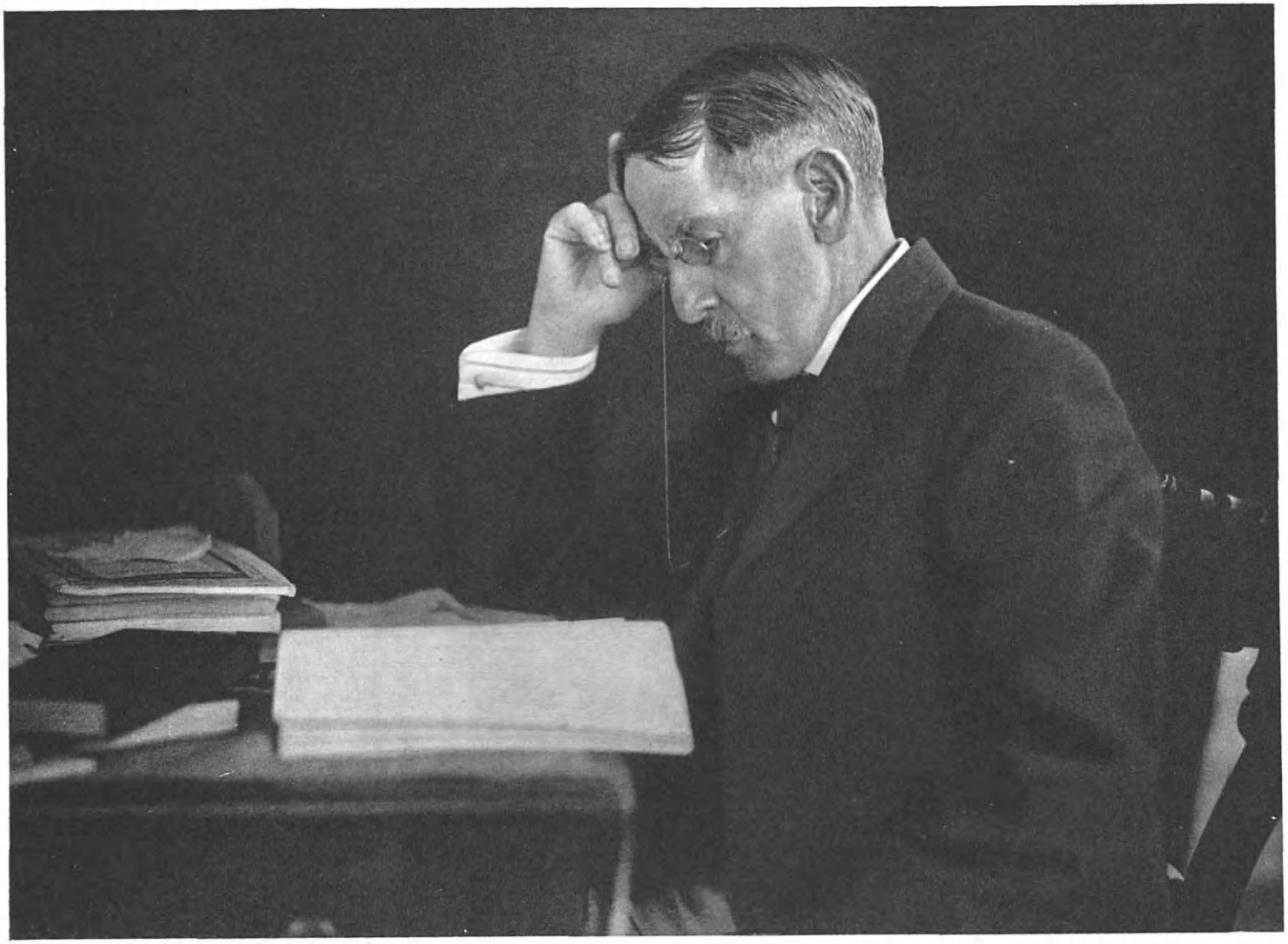
HENDRY, LOUIS ASBURY, Attorney—An attorney of distinguished record and eminent ability, Louis Asbury Hendry was widely known in legal circles throughout the State of Florida, winning much success in general practice. Quite apart from his professional acivities, however, Mr. Hendry was a man of prominence in the State, serving several years as mayor of Fort Myers, where he made his home, and giving his hearty support to all worthy movements for progress and advancement.

Mr. Hendry was born at Fort Mead, Florida, on April 19, 1856, a son of Francis Asbury and Adeline (Lanier) Hendry, and a descendant of William Hendry, born in England on February 12, 1753, who settled in North Carolina at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and served in the struggle for freedom under Washington and Lee. Mr. Hendry's father was a cattle man and a noted political leader in the State, serving in both houses of the Florida Legislature for many years.

Louis Asbury Hendry of this record received his education in the public schools of his birthplace and later attended school in Virginia for several terms. Deciding upon a legal career he then took up the study of law at home, and was subsequently admitted to the Bar of Florida by examination. From early youth he was independent, training for his profession himself, and this spirit, with the strong determination to forge ahead, distinguished all his later career. In the finest sense of the term he was self-made man. Following his admission to the bar of this State, Mr. Hendry began practice at Fort Myers. Thoroughly trained in the law, and possessing deep knowledge of all legal principles and modern court procedures, he rapidly built up a large following as the demands on his services constantly increased. Mr. Hendry was a man of quick intelligence and ready tact, a persuasive and formidable figure before a jury, and a forceful, eloquent speaker. His talents and his diligence on behalf of his clients resulted in many notable victories for the causes which he espoused and soon won him an extensive reputation through all the State. In fact, cases of State-wide importance were constantly trusted to his care, and to the demands of his practice he gave most of his time and attention until his death.

Mr. Hendry carried many cases to the supreme court of the State, and among his other large and important connections, he was attorney for Atlantic Coast Line Railway at Fort Myers. Quite as much as for his many successes, he was honored for his steadfast allegiance to the finest ideals of the profession. His appearance in any case was proof enough that he was convinced of the justice of the cause, and would give his every effort for its success.

Mr. Hendry always considered service in the



Gen. W. Potter

public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, and repeatedly gave of his time and substance in the support of worthy civic movements. As an indication of the confidence reposed in him by the electorate, he was elected to the Florida Legislature three times as representative from Lee County, and this confidence was more than justified by the able character of his services and his constant attention to the best interests not only of his own constituents but of the State as a whole. Before the consolidation of East Fort Myers with Fort Myers he was honored by the people of the former place by election as mayor for one term, while earlier for several years he had served with equal distinction as mayor of Fort Myers. His judgment was almost invariably sound in all matters of business trends and property values, and aside from his professional services, his opinion was frequently sought in important affairs by the largest interests and always highly regarded. Mr. Hendry was affiliated at one time with the Knights of Pythias, but in general he was far too busy for club or fraternal life, and preferred to devote his leisure time to his family. It is surely significant of the character of the man that he found a source of his chiefest pleasure in the happy companionships of the home, and always the welfare of his wife and children stood uppermost in his thoughts and consideration. He was also fond of farming and reading, and in these pastimes he found recreation and renewed energy. Mr. Hendry was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Fort Myers, and although only moderately active in the church, he was a constant supporter of all its work. Mrs. Hendry, who is a member of the local Episcopal Church, frequently attended the Methodist Church with her husband.

Louis Asbury Hendry was twice married; first, to Ella Friarson, who died in 1904. On June 12, 1912, at Tallahassee, Florida, Mr. Hendry married (second) Mary Wentworth Apthorp, a daughter of John Perkins Apthorp, of Massachusetts, who died in 1908, and of Ellen (Osgood) Apthorp, of Maine, who died in 1896. Mrs. Hendry's father was a Government surveyor, a farmer, and school teacher. The family is of English origin and was established very early in this country, the American progenitor coming from England about the year 1713. Mrs. Hendry has been prominent in various phases of the community life at Fort Myers. She is a member of the Home Demonstration Club, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Lee County Federation of Women's clubs, and a teacher in the Fort Myers Episcopal Church Sunday school. She is active in all church work. Mr. Hendry became the father of nine children, the following eight being the issue of his first marriage: 1. Josephine, who married H. R. Knight; they have four children, Richard, Josephine, Ruth and Harry. 2. Daisie, wife of Bernard Mayer; their daughter, Thelma, married Frank Lowe, and of this marriage there is also one child, Elizabeth. 3. James Augustus, who married Mrs. Foote; they have four children, Louis, Hubert, Eldridge, and Rosalind. 4. Harry, who married Alice Rosser; their children are, Ella Katherine, Harry, and William. 5. Ruby Lee, who married Dr. H. E. Parnell; their children are Elliot, and Rebecca. 6. John Wall, who married Gladys Needham; they are the parents of John, Jr., Bettie, and Robert. 7. Paul. 8. Mildred, wife of Lester Wells, mother of Patricia. Anna Apthorp is the youngest child, and the only issue of the second marriage. She is now a high school student.

Mr. Hendry's death, which occurred on December 31, 1928, was a source of very great sorrow to thousands who knew him in all parts of the State. An excellent attorney, an able business man, he gave his allegiance throughout life to the highest ideals of thought and conduct and from these he never departed, no matter what the contingency with which he was faced. Always considerate of others, a friend to any who needed friendship, he was uniformly benevolent and kind. During the period of the World War he contributed liberally to the various enterprises, helped in the Red Cross drives, and in many other ways. He was always willing to help worthy causes or any individual in need, and often the extended hand of fellowship and love which he offered was instrumental in aiding some unfortunate over the rough places in his path. Though the immediate sense of loss at Mr. Hendry's passing may fade somewhat with time, the memory of his life and work will long remain in the hearts and minds of all those who knew him—an enduring monument to his fame.

POTTER, GEORGE WELLS, Financier and Benefactor—In the history of the Palm Beach area in Florida, and particularly in that of West Palm Beach, the name of George Wells Potter must figure large. He was one of the earliest of the pioneers in this vicinity, had the distinction of making the initial survey of Dade County, and for the entire period of residence in Florida—a period of nearly fifty years—contributed constructively to the development of what are now become major communities, such as Miami and Palm Beach. His death, July 11, 1924, brought a deep

sense of loss to all persons who had known him and were familiar with his work as pioneer citizen in the upbuilding of the State. His record, here presented briefly, is one of maintained effort for the greatest good to the greatest number. It concerns a lifetime both materially and spiritually of note, a personality the strength of which made itself felt in the annals of several cities and a commonwealth.

George Wells Potter belonged to a family long established in the United States. He was born at Groton, Massachusetts, November 12, 1851, son of Luther Fitch and Lydia (Ames) Potter. His mother, also member of an old-established house in America, was a native of Groton; and at Groton Mr. Potter, senior, engaged in business for a short while subsequent to the birth of George Wells Potter, then removed with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio. In Cincinnati he resumed business operations, finding a larger fortune there than had been the case in Massachusetts, as proprietor of a retail hardware enterprise. Many years later, following their son's residence in Florida, both parents were to join him here.

George Wells Potter was a child when his father and mother changed residence, moving to Cincinnati. He attended public school there, and from early years gave evidence that his talents were in artistic pursuits. Of quite delicate health, he was not strong, and found school routine in the public grades too trying for his constitution; so at the insistence of his parents he studied much under private tutorship and in private schools. Encouraged, his talent in art found expression in cartooning. In 1870, when he was barely nineteen, he secured and held a place with a large Cincinnati newspaper as member of the art department. His experiences from that year until 1875, when he came to Florida, were varied, but displayed conclusively his natural bent toward an artistic career. His talent was indeed well shaped when he came to the South with his brother and settled on Biscayne Bay—on the site of what since has become the city of Miami, city known throughout the world. Under Kenyon Cox, celebrated painter, he had completed his art studies in Ohio; but he found the circumstances in pioneer Florida too rigorous to permit of continued devotion to such work. And when he came to West Palm Beach, taking homestead land here soon after settling at Biscayne Bay, he realized that as an artist his career nearly had ended. But he was of good heart, and courageously adhered to the necessities of a pioneer existence, hewing a pathway that others might follow with greater ease than himself.

There were only a few families located in the West Palm Beach region when Mr. Potter settled here prior to 1880. Transportation was by small boat to Jupiter Outlet, and thence by river to Jacksonville. It may be noted that Mr. Potter made the entrance by boat, via New Orleans and Key West. He was well liked by his fellowmen; his family joined him; and the name Potter from the first signified all that stood for integrity, vision and progress. Dade County needed a surveyor, to survey lines from Fort Pierce southward to the end of the State. Mr. Potter had had no experience as a surveyor, but because the people knew his qualities and that he was an artist they thought he should know how to draw lines. He accepted the office of county surveyor on their insistence, sent for the proper books, studied them carefully, and laid out the first lot lines for Miami and West Palm Beach. These lines still are used. Before the work done by him, the only survey made had been by the Government. He had great difficulty in locating the old lines and points.

Mr. Potter came to West Palm Beach soon after the Dimick family—into which he was to marry, and mention of which follows in this narrative—took homestead lands in the region. His first home, on South Olive Street, West Palm Beach, is occupied at the present time (1929), being in good condition today after some two-score years of storms and bleaching. Mr. Potter always was ready to assist in any new ventures that he believed were for the genuine advantage of the community. Thus he became a stockholder in nearly every company formed here in early times. Through his position as surveyor and homesteader and property owner, he became interested in realty enterprise. With Captain Porter he started the first real estate firm in West Palm Beach, and published the first printed circular concerning the section, with illustrations most excellently done by himself embellishing it. He established the Lamhart and Potter Lumber Company about 1893. This continues to do business. In 1918 Mr. Potter sold his interest in the lumber company, and went into banking activity, as first vice-president of the First National Bank, West Palm Beach. He did not wish to engage actively as banking executive; but so firm was the wish of his associates that he accepted the presidency of the institution, and was in large measure responsible for its ultimate substantial fortune. At the time of his death he was known as a banker, though from the foregoing facts it is seen that his interests were much ramified into various enterprises aside from that.

For one term Mr. Potter served as mayor of

West Palm Beach. He belonged to the Palm Beach Yacht Club, Utopia Club and other organizations. He was fond of reading, particularly of the classics and of current literature in the magazine fields most cultivated. Though not a church member, he lived a true religion, living it rather than content himself with professing it. He contributed to the support of his wife's church, attending with her frequently. He gave liberally to charity, and to all projects designed for the betterment of community interests. During the World War he was generous in contribution of funds to campaigns of patriotic appeal.

Mr. Potter married, August 10, 1893, in Michigan, Ella May Dimick, native of Michigan, and daughter of Frank Lewis Dimick, also native of that State and a pioneer in West Palm Beach. Of this union was born a daughter, Marjorie Lydia, wife of Jack Sloan Willson, of West Palm Beach, and they have three children: Bettie May, Jack Sloan, Jr., and George Potter. Mrs. Potter survives her husband, and continues to reside in West Palm Beach. The Dimicks were one of the first families in this community, and, as a family, probably were the most important in early development of the city. Originally, as indicated, they were from Michigan, but had lived for a while in Illinois before coming to Florida. Moors W. Dimick, grandfather of Mrs. Potter, was a large corn planter. He homesteaded a broad section, coming to West Palm Beach in 1876, when there were only four families here. He brought his family by train to Titusville, then by small river steamer to Jupiter Inlet, and finally by sailboat to Palm Beach. With him were his wife and three children, each of whom was married, with several grandchildren. The party in all was composed of thirteen persons. Children: 1. Marion Elizabeth, wife of Albert Geer. 2. Frank Lewis, who married Angeline Geer, and of whom follows. 3. Captain E. N., who married Ella Jane Geer. Frank Lewis Dimick was born in Michigan, in 1833, and died in West Palm Beach, in 1882. He lived but a short time after having come to Florida from Illinois. During that time he was closely associated with his brother, Captain E. N. Dimick. Had he lived, he surely would have shared the esteem which people of this area now accord Captain Dimick. Children of Frank Lewis and Angeline (Geer) Dimick: 1. Eugene Henry, who married Meta Bell Wilkinson, and now is living at Hypoluxo, Florida. 2. Ella May, widow of George Wells Potter, as noted. 3. Lorena, wife of David M. Baker, and resident of Wildwood, Florida. Mrs. Potter's home in West Palm Beach is at No. 606 South Olive Street. She is a lady of charm and graciousness, liberal supporter of her church and of charitable causes.

The name and record of George Wells Potter are permanently graven on the honored scrolls of Florida's pioneers and builders for the future. His life in the living inspired many to live fuller, more useful, lives; and his remembrance may well do likewise. His works will continue to be of benefit to the communities of Florida to which he was a benefactor.

LOCKE, JAMES WILLIAM, Jurist—For more than fifty years Judge Locke was prominently identified with affairs in Florida. Pioneer in this State, he became one of its foremost figures, a brilliant member of the bar and bench, constructive force for development of education, and beneficial agent to philanthropic causes. He lived to the great age of eighty-five years. Born in Wilmington, Vermont, October 30, 1837; he died in Kittery, Maine, September 5, 1922. He was a son of the Rev. William S. Locke, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, born August 28, 1808; died July 21, 1896, and Caroline (Tebbetts) Locke, who died February 14, 1893. The family to which he belonged is one of the oldest in America, and of English origin.

After having attended the public schools of his native town in Vermont, and Wesleyan Academy at Stanstead, Canada, where he lived in boyhood, Judge Locke attended high school at Manchester, New Hampshire. For a time following graduation he taught school in Manchester, and at the same time read law in the offices of William Starke. At the outbreak of the War between the States he was appointed paymaster's clerk aboard the United States Ship "Dale." This was in June of 1861. In 1862 his duties brought him to Florida, and in 1863 he was transferred to the naval station at Key West, where he served as chief clerk until the close of the internecine hostilities. This early pioneer experience in Key West gave him a deep-rooted knowledge of and love for Florida. He saw the possibilities for development of a great new commonwealth, resolved to take a part in that development, and when mustered out of the service immediately located as a citizen in Key West, where he entered on practice of the law, winning quick success and recognition as a capable and resourceful member of the bar.

Judge Locke, while his attention was confined almost wholly to professional duties, did, nevertheless, good work for county and State in fields of public service. He was chosen to act as county

superintendent of education for Monroe County, served six years most constructively in this valuable work, and established the first public school in the county, at Key West, in 1868. Judge Locke also was clerk of the United States courts and Federal commissioner. Appointed county judge, Monroe County, he assumed office with the well-wishes of all who knew him, and during the ensuing more than forty years of his judgeship made a record few men have equalled. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate, and on February 1, 1872, was named United States District Judge, Southern District of Florida, his recommendation having been signed by every member of the bar in that district. It was in 1912 that he resigned the bench, after forty years as Federal judge.

From 1891 until 1894, Judge Locke was in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he sat in Circuit Court of appeals for the Fifth Circuit, being senior district judge of the district. He continued to make his home in Key West until the enlargement of his district, necessitating his removal to Jacksonville, in 1894. His record revealed him to the people of Jacksonville as a man of fairness and integrity with the ability needed to cope with the problems at law which he faced. In Jacksonville he added to his record steadily. It was said that Judge Locke decided more salvage questions in litigation than any other judge of the times. Numerous filibuster cases were also tried before him. During war with Spain he was called on to adjudicate the sixty prize cases which occurred, and handled all save two. Many important cases concerning Spanish land grants came before him, and his opinions are to be read in volumes of Federal annals, where they stand to perpetuate an honored name.

Judge Locke married, October 5, 1866, Alvina C. Neal, who died February 3, 1905. Mrs. Locke was a daughter of John and Ann M. (Badger) Neal, of Kittery, Maine. She was a true helpmate to Judge Locke, his faithful wife and companion for many years. Of their union were born children: 1. Annie M. 2. Carrie. 3. Alison Neal. Annie M. Locke continues to maintain the family residence in Jacksonville.

Very deeply devoted to works of the church, Judge Locke attended the Congregational services, but did not belong to any denomination. He lived his faith in daily life, letting works of good take the place of profession. He belonged to the Jacksonville Country Club, Board of Trade, Florida Historical Society, Florida State and American bar societies, and the Free and Accepted Masons. Judge Locke would make no compromise with wrong; his ideals of life triumphed in the living; and his many years' service to those around him entitle him justly to the position which he owns in the hearts of past contemporaries.

WOLFE, JOSEPH EMMET, Barrister and Jurist—Former judge and legislator and one of Florida's foremost figures in affairs of the bench and bar, Joseph Emmet Wolfe attained to a distinguished career. Miami recalls him with affection as one who contributed materially to the advancement of the municipality. Pensacola also recalls him, and perhaps with even greater feeling, as he lived there long. His record is of interest to men of the bar, to the people of Florida as a fellow-citizen, and to persons everywhere who admire worthy character.

Judge Wolfe was born in Butler County, Illinois, November 23, 1859, son of J. Dennis and Mary C. (Brownlee) Wolfe, both of whom were natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania. J. Dennis Wolfe was a lawyer and newspaper publisher, and he brought his family to Florida, taking residence in Pensacola, in 1866. Both parents died in Pensacola. Judge Wolfe was educated in private and public schools of that city, and in the University of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws and was awarded the Peabody Medal for superior scholarship. He was admitted to the bar of the Federal and State courts at Pensacola during the court sessions in 1888-89, and lived in Pensacola until his removal to Miami in 1915. Shortly after admission to the bar he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida. He was honored by his party on various occasions, having served as national committeeman for Florida, member of the State Democratic Committee and delegate to the Democratic National Convention; then, in appreciation of his sincere and able championship of the principles of democracy, the people of Escambia County elected him State Senator, and he served in that office with great distinction during the legislative sessions of 1891-95. One of his most important acts in that period was securing the adoption in 1893 of the law which constituted the simplest and most satisfactory charter for the government of the city of Pensacola. Following a year's service as city attorney, in 1894 he became United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida, serving in that capacity until 1898, then was elected Representative from Escambia County to the State Legislature, 1901, and made a record that gave him State-wide reputation as a fearless

leader and friend of the people. This record earned him appointment, 1905, as secretary to the Governor of Florida, Napoleon B. Broward, who in 1907 appointed him Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, in which office he served with honor and universal satisfaction until 1915, when he resigned to resume the practice of his profession, in Miami.

When Judge Wolfe moved to Miami he became a member of the law firm of Hudson, Wolfe and Cason, which succeeded the firm of Hudson and Boggs. The new firm he helped to make one of the strongest in the city and State, and was a member of it until the time of his death seven years later. On October 21, 1918, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge James T. Sanders; and he held this office until February 5, 1921, when pressure of his large practice made his place on the bench too difficult. As chairman of the board appointed to draft a new city charter he exercised discriminating judgment and thoroughness. He carried the training and habits of the lawyer into this field, giving the city upon all public questions the careful preparation, thoughtful consideration and sound counsel and unswerving loyalty of an attorney to his client. His practice in Miami was extensive. He won renown at the bar, and always held a position among the State's legal leaders. As an antagonist he was formidable, because he always was prepared; but he was ever courteous, a delightful friend. He had a reputation for fairness, and neither sought nor took unfair advantage. He was by nature kind and gentle, but beneath his kindliness of manner there was a fixedness of purpose that never swerved. He was cautious and careful, but once the path of duty to his client or the public became clear, he followed it to the end. He never faltered in the pursuit of truth.

Judge Wolfe's standing in Miami is indicated in the following editorial, taken from a local publication at the time of his last illness, when it still seemed he might recover his health:

> Word comes that Judge J. Emmet Wolfe is still ill at his home, where he has been for five weeks, and his many friends, regretting to hear that he may not be able for some time to go to his office, are expressing earnest wishes for his rapid recovery.
>
> For Judge Wolfe is one of Miami's dependable, big-brained men who is needed all the time. His great ability as a lawyer, his unswerving integrity, his fearless advocacy of justice and right make him a citizen of the finest calibre; and the "Miami Daily Metropolis" hopes that he knows something of the appreciation that his fellow-citizens feel for the good public work he has done.

Judge Wolfe was a strict prohibitionist even before the advent of national prohibition. He belonged to the Temperance Union, and had the honor to preside at court when Miami was voted dry as a city. He was a communicant of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Miami, and at the time of his death was chairman of the board of stewards, member of the building committee, and a foremost churchman. He contributed generously to all church causes. Talented speaker, during the World War he turned this to account for the common cause, and gave "three-minute" speeches. He sold Liberty Bonds and bought them himself, and assisted drafted and enlisted men in their legal difficulties, with advice, gratis. A Democrat, he was a consistent supporter of the party's principles and candidates, influential within its workings. He was Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, member of the State and local bar associations, and was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Few of his decisions as judge ever were reversed, statistics show. He was fond of fishing and boating.

On August 15, 1906, at Tallahassee, Florida, Judge Wolfe was united in marriage with Mattie V. Vinson, native of that city, daughter of James M. and Lillah Hale (Johnson) Vinson. Judge and Mrs. Wolfe had children: 1. Joseph Emmet, Jr., student in law, University of Florida, class of 1931. 2. Earl Vinson, student in architecture, Georgia School of Technology, class of 1932. 3. Enid, student in Miami High School, class of 1931. Mrs. Wolfe continues to make her residence in Miami.

Judge Wolfe died, in Miami, March 5, 1922. Tributes came from all sides, notably from former associates in the profession. A few are here presented. From the Board of Commissioners of the city of Pensacola:

> The death of Joseph Emmet Wolfe has deprived the State of Florida of one of her most valuable citizens and the city of Pensacola and her people of a friend who, during the period from 1866 to 1915, was a resident of this city, and consecrated his great talents and ability to the general welfare of this community.

From the bar of the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida:

> (We) lament the untimely death of the late Judge J. Emmet Wolfe, and record our appreciation of his learning, ability and high character, the deep regard with which we now cherish his memory, and the great loss to the bar and the State of Florida, occasioned by his death. . . . We can truthfully say of him: "Great Jurist, Great Judge, Great Man, thou hast done well."

BUNKER, ELWIN WHIPPLE, Lumberman, Benefactor—Certain communities are fortunate in their leadership. One such is Lake Worth, Florida; and of the distinguished men who helped make this community what it has become, Elwin Whipple Bunker is recalled with deep appreciation and the sincere affection borne a friend. In a practical and spiritual sense he was Lake Worth's benefactor, having extended ample credits to persons and businesses wishing to locate here. In every manner open to him, he fostered the growth of the city; and when he died, September 23, 1923, the report of his loss demonstrated warmly, poignantly, the high esteem in which he had been held.

Elwin Whipple Bunker came of a family of pioneers who interested themselves in development of frontier stations. Many members of the house were lumbermen, and for long years were active in the lumber industries of Michigan and Wisconsin. As the purpose of this narrative is not that of genealogy, tracing of a full line of forebears is omitted; and we take up the story of Elwin Whipple Bunker from the third generation, briefly:

(I) Gorham Bunker, grandfather of Elwin Whipple Bunker, brought the family from New York State to the pioneer centers of Wisconsin, locating in Walworth County there in 1837, having passed through Chicago when that now great city was in its rawest small-town condition, being in fact an outpost of American civilization. He had a considerable share in development of the lumber industry in Wisconsin, himself the first of three generations to be dominantly identified with lumber interests.

(II) William Bunker, son of the pioneer Wisconsin lumberman, was four years old when the family settled in that State. In 1857, when he was twenty-four, he started the first sawmill in Muskegon, ideally situated for dealing in lumber and lumber manufacture. Muskegon became the center of the industry in America, its situation on the Great Lakes and accessibility to uncut forests making this a natural event, and Mr. Bunker took a major rôle in development of the city and the trade, being an outstanding citizen through the period of his extended residence there. William Bunker married Carolyne Whipple, a descendant of the Whipple who signed the Declaration of Independence; and their son was Elwin Whipple, of whom further.

(III) Elwin Whipple Bunker had behind him two generations of lumbermen, and literally grew up with the industry. He was born in Muskegon, March 4, 1863. Even as a lad, while attending the graded schools of Muskegon, he worked on the sawdust piles of his father's mill, and gradually learned all phases of the immediate business, from the duties of humblest employee to those of chief executive. He served as salesman on the road for a period, and combined practical study of the business with the complementary academic work of university, attending the University of Wisconsin. When in early youth he returned with his parents to the old family homestead in Walworth County, Wisconsin, but after he had graduated from college, owning a sound experience at lumbering, returned to Muskegon at the age of twenty. He did not graduate from college, leaving it as a senior, believing further study a waste of time in advancement of a career for which he already was more than amply prepared.

Elwin Whipple Bunker became operator of several lumber mills of his own. His business experience included eight years in the Pacific Coast lumber sections, with headquarters at Seattle, Washington. From 1893 to 1900 he conducted a lumber yard at Duluth, Minnesota, and afterward went forward in the business at Spooner, Wisconsin. He left there in 1912, to come to Florida, where the balance of his years were spent.

One of the first citizens to take residence in the town of Lake Worth, Florida, Mr. Bunker joined this community the year in which it was established. He came here as trustee of the purchasers of the land and town lots that had been sold by the original townsite company. As trustee he administered the affairs within his jurisdiction to the fullest possible satisfaction of everyone concerned, and continued to hold his position as a foremost citizen and civic and economic benefactor as long as he lived here. He reached Lake Worth on a day in October, 1912, and on the day following was in the lumber business, a few days later, with a barrel for a desk, disposing of his first carload of lumber sold in the city that was to be. After he had sold the car, he made arrangements to purchase it; and subsequently, without mishap, it was delivered by the railroad. From that beginning he created a business with an annual volume running to one hundred thousand dollars. He was half owner as well as president of the Lake Worth Lumber Company.

Elwin Whipple Bunker married Mrs. Nellie (Keuran) Miller, native of Boston, daughter of Hugh Edward Keuran, of Greenfield, Massachusetts. Her father was a tailor, a man of very honorable standing. Mrs. Bunker had married (first) Fred Miller; and her marriage with Mr.

E W Bunker

Bunker took place at Itasca, Wisconsin, July 31, 1900. She now makes her home at West Palm Beach, Florida, and is well known here for her charm and graciousness of manner, having many friends. She supports several works of charity. During the years spent with Mr. Bunker she assisted him valuably in his undertakings, made for him a home of which he was deeply appreciative, and contributed to the social life of Lake Worth refinements that were unique in a pioneer community.

Aside from business and his home, Elwin Whipple Bunker held other interests. He was a student of history and current affairs, took a rather unusual concern in political progress, and in 1919 was elected to represent Palm Beach County in Florida State Legislature on the regular Democratic ticket. He gave careful thought and constructive counsel to bills undertaken there, and was especially influential in securing the act under which the locks were built in the Palm Beach Canal at Lake Worth. During the World War he was of valued assistance in the several patriotic appeals.

Elwin Whipple Bunker is recalled for his active and successful career as business man and pioneer citizen, builder of a new community. But he is called to mind and heart with a deeper affection as a man. Those attributes of nature which attract and retain friendship readily he owned in large degree, and his handclasp, reassuring as a bond, was warm, denoting a conscientious integrity and fulfillment of his word. His smile, too, was warming; and his wit, ready in its delivery, was of the sparkling variety which pleases rather than hurts. He was a man of fine appearance, greyed of hair and moustache, with a clear, bold eye, well moulded features of strength and a physique in keeping. He was very active in the order of Free and Accepted Massons, and had held every chair in the York Rite, and was a thirty-second degree Mason, of West Palm Beach.

He was the earnest friend of mankind. His helping hand was extended to those in distress regardless of petty considerations—for there was nothing of pettiness in the nature that was his. Many men of influence in Florida today owe their fortunes, or considerable parts of them, to his assistance. He is recalled as one of courage, vision, and inspiring career; and his name will live, its honor bright, through decades yet to come.

HEARD, JOHN JOSEPH, Financier—John Joseph Heard, born at Hamburg, Alabama, November 30, 1868, died, at the age of sixty years, March 20, 1929, in Jacksonville, Florida. He will be remembered through time to come as one who accomplished an unusual amount for the advancement of Florida. In many directions of endeavor he put forth a highly constructive and well-guided effort, much to the benefit of the various communities served. Two cities in particular have reason to recall his name and record—Arcadia and Jacksonville—though his activities covered several other centers as well.

In John Joseph Heard there were the finest of inherited characteristics. He was from one of the oldest and most prominent Southern families, a lineal descendant of John Heard of Virginia. His ancestors were with George Washington at Valley Forge, and Stephen D. Heard was first Colonial Governor of Georgia. He was, in fact, one of a long line of distinguished men, and did his forebears all honor in a career signally brilliant and of service to his fellowmen. His earliest forefather in America, John Heard, held an earldom. His father, Dr. William A. Heard, attained to prominence as a surgeon. Loyal to the Southland of his forebears, Dr. Heard gave his medical skill to the Confederate cause in the war between the States. A man of valor equal to his professional zeal, he sacrificed much for the "cause that was lost"; but when the conflict ended, he stood for a unified nation with equal courage. Dr. Heard married Sallie Dixon. The Dixons, too, were a very old family in America. Jeremiah Dixon was one of the seven founders of the church at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639. William Dixon was a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1633. The line to which Mrs. Heard belonged has not been preserved in record.

John Joseph Heard, son of Dr. William A. and Sallie (Dixon) Heard, came with his parents to Florida when he was six years old, and here spent the whole of his lifetime, his parents having settled in Orange County with pioneer residents. In the public schools and in college he secured a comprehensive academic training which fitted him admirably for a career in general affairs; and though he and his father sometimes discussed the advisability of him becoming a physician, they decided against a professional career in favor of business, toward which John Joseph Heard displayed a marked tendency. As a youth and young man he worked for railroad companies in varying capacities. Later he became a merchant, at Maitland, Florida, also engaging while there as buyer and shipper of citrus fruits. His business prospered; he sought new fields where there were larger opportunities, and went to Arcadia. There he continued his mounting fortune in business endeavor,

entering the field of banking. He organized the State Bank of Arcadia, became its president, helped found the First National Bank of Arcadia, and in due course assisted in merging these two institutions. He also helped to establish the Electrict Light, Ice, Telephone, and Coal Company of Arcadia; dealt extensively in real estate of business and agricultural value; ran orange groves with a considerable success, and operated a packing house business. All these enterprises met with fortune under his direction. He branched out to include engineering projects in his interests. These too succeeded, and he became known for the versatility of his organizing and directing ability. Coming then to Jacksonville, he continued in this larger center to build up his financial connections. He founded the Heard National Bank, organized February 3, 1912. This bank, housed in a fifteen-story building, was one of the best appointed financial institutions in the State; but it became tangled in the treacherous webs of misfortune partly brought on by the World War, and failed in 1918. The bank was then reorganized and installed in the Graham Building, where it continues to serve a large clientele. So the bank, too, though it went into difficulties, pulled out of misfortune under Mr. Heard's direction. His holdings were now vastly extended, and would have sorely taxed one not versed in large affairs in their direction; but Mr. Heard met all situations with a clarity of understanding that was the remark of his associates throughout the State.

During the World War he did everything within his ability as business man and citizen for support of the Allied cause. The elder of his two sons, William A. Heard, went into service with the United States Navy, and when discharged held a commission. Indeed, this family has been represented in every important conflict in which our country has engaged since the war for independence in 1776. Mr. Heard, a Democrat, did not aspire to public office, though frequently urged to become a candidate. He preferred to serve the people indirectly, as promoter and director of prosperous businesses which brought revenue and improvement with increased enterprise. Never, however, did he fail to support a worthy movement for the public good, and both in Arcadia and Jacksonville was widely known for the quality of his public spirit. He was a member of the Masonic order at one time, but pressure of his expanding businesses forced him to give up participation in its work. He was particularly fond of reading, but took his greatest happiness at home, with wife and children.

Mr. Heard married Lowe Barker, daughter of Rev. Josiah Barker, of Alabama, her father having been a clergyman in the Methodist Church, a native of Troy, New York. Of this union were born children: 1. William A., veteran of the World War, as noted. 2. James M.; married Mary Shaver. 3. Julia M., who continues to live in the Heard residence at Jacksonville. 4. Marguerite D., also of Jacksonville.

Exemplary in his Christian life, Mr. Heard was a communicant of Riverside Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Jacksonville, a steward of the church, and active in the Sunday school. The family as a whole has been active in Sunday school affairs since coming to Jacksonville, staunch supporters of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and its wide undertakings for good. Rev. Fred A. Turner, pastor of the church, conducted the funeral services, and interment was at Evergreen Cemetery.

The death of Mr. Heard took away one of Florida's best known organizers and most prominent personages of the State in banking, engineering and realty circles. At the time of his passing he was president of the realty firm bearing his name at No. 911 West Bay Street. This firm, as did virtually all others which he had headed, had become one of the most progressive in the city. Mr. Heard was essentially a man of progress. He believed sincerely that one must go ahead or fall back, that there was no "standing still." This principle he applied to his life, as he did to business matters. The older he became, the richer was his life—in service, charity and goodness.

BELCHER, SAMUEL ANTHONY, Capitalist—A foremost citizen of Miami, Samuel Anthony Belcher was widely known through the South. He was a pioneer in the development of Florida, and gave to the city of Miami virtually the whole course of a distinguished, constructive career. He is recalled to memory by the people here with particular affection, as a factor in many business or corporate interests, a force in the upbuilding of a prosperous municipality, and as a sincere friend. His record is unusual, the narrative of a man of unusual ability.

Samuel Anthony Belcher was born on a Georgia farm, near Cuthbert, Randolph County, January 2, 1860, son of Elijah and Emeline (Bruner) Belcher. His father was a soldier in the Civil War, his death occurring shortly after peace was secured.

Orphaned at the age of sixteen years, Samuel Anthony Belcher began to seek his own livelihood,

and for several years worked on a farm. When he was twenty-two he came to Florida, and from that time until his death was a resident of this State. He spent ten years on the Indian River, at Cocoa and Titusville, then, in 1891, came to Miami—or rather to Dade County, where Miami was one day to take root. He was one of the earliest settlers in this locality. His home he located a mile and a half west of the present town site, living there five years before a railroad was run through to Miami. Subsequently he divided this property into a number of small farms, which he sold, the entire tract of one hundred and sixty acres realizing twenty-five thousand dollars. Since that time he has been a principal factor in the growth of Miami and the development of Dade County, and became one of the largest realty holders in the city, also controlling large citrus groves near Miami; and he owned in the vicinity of Pompano one of the finest truck farms in Broward County. One of the ablest business men of the community, Mr. Belcher was connected through investment with many important business enterprises. He organized and was president of the Belcher Asphalt Paving Company, which was incorporated in 1915, vice-president of the Bank of Bay Biscayne, and president of the Art Stone Construction Company. He cared conservatively and constructively for all his business interests, was far-sighted and resourceful, and successful, due to his energy, determination and ability. For example, the paving company when founded had a capital of ten thousand dollars; at the time of Mr. Belcher's death its capital was half a million, and its real value was figured at an even million.

A force in public affairs, Mr. Belcher was instrumental in foundation of several of the most worthwhile public enterprises in Miami. He was among the first to conceive the idea of building a causeway to Miami Beach, and the success of the project was in a large measure through his influence and ability. As chairman of the Board of County Commissioners at that time, his influence may be said to have been the determining factor in securing the county to vote the bond issue for its construction. He was twelve years a member of this commission, and four years its chairman, serving ably, with constant realization of the best interests of community. He was a pioneer in the good roads movement in Dade County, the first here to advocate preservation and perfection of roads by using oil. He was the originator of the Belcher system of oiling, now widely recognized as one of the most effective methods of road preservation, and is entitled to credit for interesting the people in this line. He demonstrated the practicability of the system by oiling four miles of road at Miami Beach eight years before his death, and at the time of his demise it stood as one of the best roadbeds in the county. The system provided for three oil applications within twelve months.

Mr. Belcher was a communicant of the Riverside Methodist Church, in which he was a member of the board of trustees. He always contributed freely to works of the denomination. Previously he had been connected with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Earlier in life he taught a Sunday school class, and his wife, who survives him, also has had experience as teacher in Sunday school. Retiring in disposition, genial and of a firm handclasp, Mr. Belcher was most charitable, willing to help all worthy causes or listen to any appeal. During the World War he did all within his ability to assist in the Liberty Loans, drives of War Savings Stamps and Red Cross. One of his sons served in the Army Aviation Corps. He was a Democrat, active as leader in political movements, belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, the American Automobile Association, and the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His hobby was business. He was fond of motoring, and took his greatest pleasures in the home circle among his loved ones.

Mr. Belcher married, at Cocoa, Florida, October 10, 1887, Jeanette Augusta King, daughter of Senator Robert N. and Anna M. (Johnson) King. Her father, prominent through the State of Georgia, served both in the upper and lower houses, and was successful as a lumberman. He held the rank of captain in the Confederate Army in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Belcher were the parents of the following children: 1. Harold L., married Earla Fields, of Miami. 2. Edwin N., succeeded his father in control of the asphalt business, having been associated with him many years, married Mamie Cannon, and they have children: Edwin, Jr., Anthony J., and Mary J. 3. Samuel Anthony, Jr., married Ruth Helm, and they have children: Samuel, 3d, and Beatty H. Mrs. Belcher continues to reside in Miami, at No. 779 West Flagler Street.

Samuel Anthony Belcher died August 21, 1923, after an automobile accident near Rome, Georgia. Expressions of regret were spontaneous and sincere. He had loved Miami, beautiful and progressive city for which he had accomplished much in a full lifetime and where he had lived for thirty-one years. And here he was interred, surrounded by hundreds of friends and amid a veritable sea of flowers, to rest eternally. His works will live, and his memory has not grown dim with the years.

RENTZ, LYMAN ULYSSES, M. D., Physician—Member of a family old in the annals of the Southland, Lyman Ulysses Rentz attained to distinction at the profession of medicine, and is recalled with affection to former colleagues of his practice in Florida and Georgia, particularly so in the Tampa area, where his life drew to a close. Death occurred August 9, 1912, at Valdosta, Georgia, after Dr. Rentz had been in practice nineteen years. He was born on a plantation near Valdosta, April 1, 1870, and was forty-two when he died. Despite the brevity of his career, his accomplishments entitle his record to a conspicuous place in contemporary records of medicine in the South.

John Hollman Rentz, father of Dr. Rentz, died in 1905, near Valdosta, Georgia, where he had made his home for many years. He was a man of wide influence, a grower of cotton and other farm produce. When war broke out between the States, he ran away from home, as a lad, to join the colors of the South's army, and fought with fearless valor for the cause he believed the right. In later years he became an authority on agricultural matters. He married Martha Carter, member of an old Georgia family; and in their family were three sons and two daughters, Dr. Rentz being the eldest child. The Rentz family was of German extraction, the progenitor in America having come to this land in Colonial days as a settler in the Carolinas. From his time to the present, the name has been honored in several fields of activity.

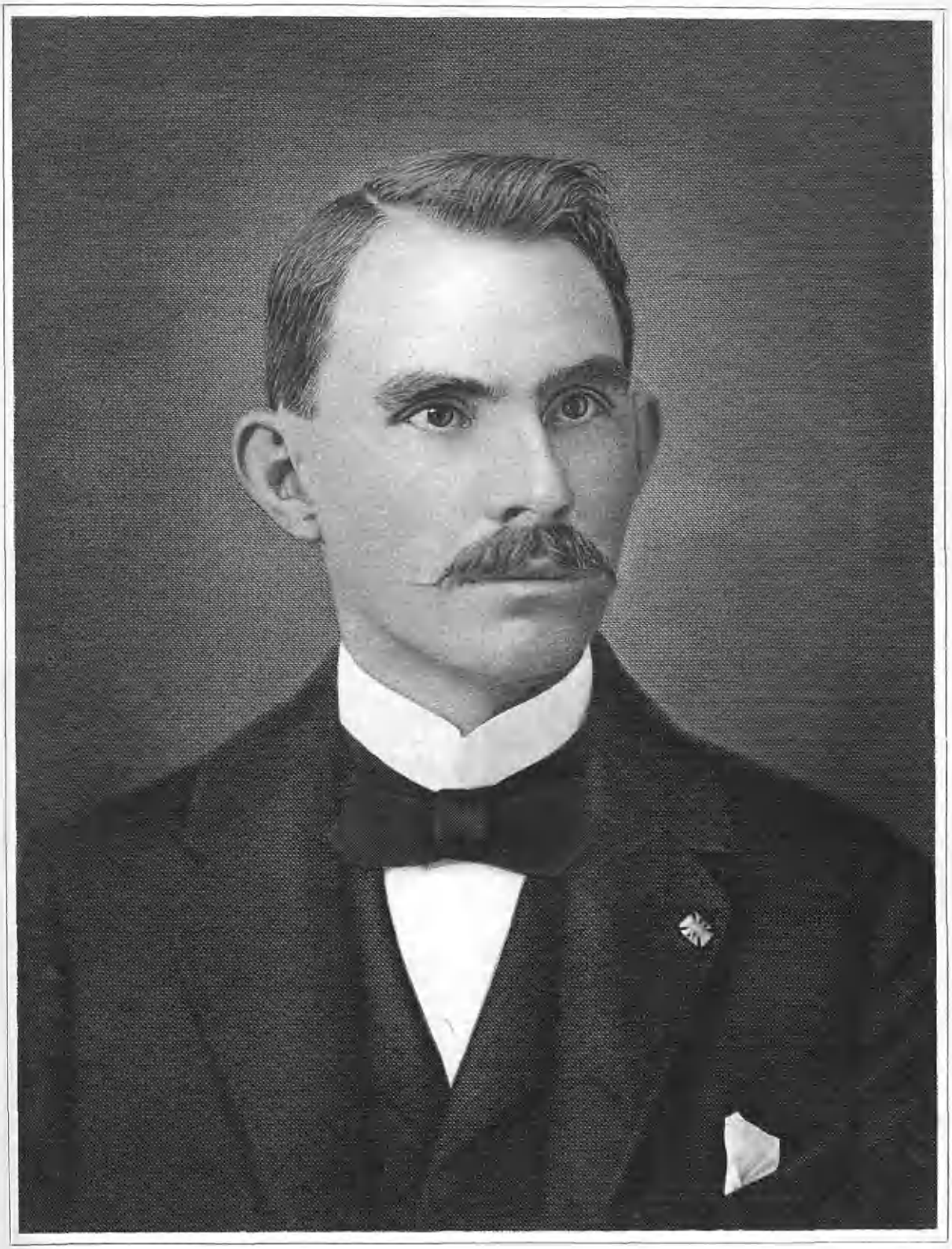
After he had completed his academic instruction in the schools nearest his father's plantation in Georgia, Dr. Rentz entered a boarding school, at White Springs, Florida; then took up a business course at Lexington, Kentucky, and followed this with instruction at medicine, in Atlanta, at the Southern Medical College (now Emory University), from which he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893, on March 2. He served as interne at Henry Grady Hospital, Atlanta, then accepted appointment as surgeon in the employ of the Plant Railroad System, stationed at Du Pont, Georgia. He also did professional work for the road at Waycross and High Springs, Florida, and conducted a general practice in addition to his duties with the system. During the war with Spain, Dr. Rentz cared for the soldiers stationed near Du Pont. An epidemic of measles had broken out among the troops, and Dr. Rentz caught the disease, which proved severe in his case. His health began to fail as a result, and he gave up all work for a while in favor of healthful travel. For a time he practiced medicine at Little Rock, Arkansas; but as his health, which had rallied, again began to trouble him, he removed, this time to his native Georgia. Then he came to Florida, and practiced five years at High Springs, four years at Brooksville, and finally opened offices and maintained a residence at Coconut Grove, a suburb of Miami, where he carried forward his practice until the last.

Dr. Rentz gave by far the majority of his active thought and devotion to his profession. He took two post-graduate courses at Emory, in 1903 and 1907, and always continued to be a student of medical matters, as well as of cultural subjects. He was a registered pharmacist, had an unusual knowledge of prescriptions, many of which were his own preparations and invention, and was a true scientist. He attended the Episcopal Church. He lived his religion in daily life even more than he professed it; was charitable to a fault, giving of his medical services where needed without thought of recompense on numerous occasions. He owned a keen sense of humor, was gifted in conversation, was modest, and in short a popular figure in any gathering. In political adherence he supported the man rather than the man's party, choosing carefully with the best interests of the constituency at heart. He belonged to the Georgia and Florida medical associations and American Medical Association, the Free and Accepted Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On May 1, 1900, in Tampa, Dr. Rentz was united in marriage with Annie Kate Stran, daughter of Richard Bennett and Chlotilde (Archer) Stran. Her father ran away from home as a young man to follow the sea. He was one of Virginia's first families, bore the courage of his race, and was a leading citizen of Key West, Florida, and prominent Democrat. Mrs. Rentz survives her distinguished and beloved husband. She continues to reside in Tampa, and her works of good are widely distributed. Of this union were born children: 1. Chlotilde, who married Benjamin Watkins. 2. William Bazile. 3. Richard Stran. 4. Henry Abrams. 5. Virgil Harden, now a student.

Dr. Rentz's qualities as a physician and surgeon gave him success in a most difficult field. His qualities as a man among men made him respected and warmly esteemed by his contemporaries. His record gives him a permanent place in the annals of Florida and Georgia.

HARRISON, COLONEL NEWELL HOUSTON, General Claim Agent—Spanish War veteran and attaché for a long period of various



L. W. Rentz M. D.

Florida governors who was, at the time he acquired the rank, youngest man in the world to be addressed as "Colonel," Newell Houston Harrison played a notable part in the affairs of the Southern Commonwealth during the most dramatic period in its history and made his contributions generously to building for the present civilization of Florida. During the last ten years of his life he was general claim agent in Tampa for a number of corporations, and in Tampa drew about him the circle of warm and admiring friends he had created in all his other places of abode in the State.

Born in Florence, South Carolina, January 19, 1882, Colonel Harrison came of an old and esteemed South Carolina family, members of which had lived for the most part in Charleston. His father was Louis Harrison, born at Charleston, October 10, 1853, died September 23, 1919; he was engaged in the production of turpentine when he first came to Florida and later for many years had charge of the personal injury claims of the Seaboard Air Line. He was a prominent political leader who was elected mayor of Lake City, Florida, headed the Lake City school board, and held many other positions of public trust there and in Jacksonville, where he later made his home. He married Rebecca Jones of South Carolina and they became the parents of four sons and two daughters. The family moved to Florida when the subject of this biography was an infant and he was named for Adjutant-General Newell Houston of Florida, thus dedicating him in a sense, perhaps, to the public career which he was to pursue. At least the home atmosphere in which he was reared, where community problems and State politics played so large a part, no doubt had much to do with the interest he always experienced in public events.

In the Lake City public schools Colonel Harrison received his elementary education, and he was a student at Lake City College when the first call for volunteers to serve in the Spanish-American War was issued from Washington. He enlisted and served through the war in Cuba with various regiments, rising to the rank of captain. After hostilities had ceased he remained in Cuba as assistant supervisor of police and clerk of the provisional court under Major W. L. Pitcher. Altogether he remained in Cuba four years, then returned to Florida where, at Lake City, he was claim agent for the Seaboard Air Line for a short time, then went to Jacksonville where he continued to work in the same capacity.

While in Jacksonville he was appointed to serve on the staffs of Governors Mitchell, Bloxham and Jennings as colonel. With the exception of a few members of royal families of Europe, he was the youngest man in the world to be so titled when he first received the designation from Governor Mitchell. In 1910 Colonel Harrison came to Tampa to become claim agent of the numerous corporations represented by Colonel Peter O. Knight. Those concerns included the Tampa and Gulf Coast Railroad, the Tampa Northern Railroad, and the Tampa Union Station Company, for which he was general claim agent. He was also claim agent for the Tampa Gas Company, the Coronet Phosphate Company, the Florida Brewing Company, the Société Franco-American des Phosphates de Mudella, and several other corporations.

Colonel Harrison was a strong leader in the State affairs of the Democratic party. His many public interests and activities made participation in fraternal or organization work impossible and his recreation hours were spent chiefly with his family, his books, or in the theaters.

On April 12, 1904, at Miami, Florida, Colonel Harrison married Erma Genovar, the daughter of Frank B. and Mary Frances (Baya) Genovar. Pioneer of St. Augustine, Frank B. Genovar was a leading man of his day who was a power and influence in State political circles. He was a State Senator and mayor of St. Augustine and was appointed to a post in Cuba as an interpreter. To Colonel and Mrs. Harrison were born two sons: Louis Stanley, a student at the University of Florida; and Walter Knibloe, a high school student.

The death of Colonel Harrison, which occurred April 26, 1920, at Tampa, brought deep sorrow to a host of friends, and far and wide over the State sincere tribute was paid to his character and personality and the innate worth that had inevitably made him a leader of men and an outstanding figure among his fellows. With a happy disposition and a keen sense of humor his very presence buoyed up the spirits of those in his company. It was inevitable, then, that he was sought as an associate and loved as a friend. He was generous, kindly, and helpful, always ready to lend aid to those less fortunately situated than himself and openhanded in his dispensation of charity and personal services. Yet so little did he like the adulation that comes to a public benefactor, few of his most intimate associates, even, knew about most of his giving. So young, so vital, and so dynamic was his personality—for his death occurred before he had attained his fortieth year—that one of his characteristics seems a bit

strange. He was exceedingly fond of old people and constantly went out of his way to show them courtesies and alleviate, through his kindnesses, the disillusion and disappointment so frequently an accompaniment of declining years. Perhaps it was one of the outward indications of that deeper human understanding and sympathy that, in company with all men who are prodigiously successful in their human relationships, Colonel Harrison possessed in such large measure. In a deep, real sense he lived a religion of brotherly love and well-doing and his broad-minded humanity created human ties that a mere passing into the life beyond can not sever.

GEBBIE, JOHN BERTRAM, Contractor—Careers frequently are cited for their distinctions. Here we write of one notable for satisfaction brought to the narrative's central figure and to his associates. It was distinguished in that he attained what ordinarily is termed success; but it was satisfactory, to him and those near him, because of a life fully employed for the good of mankind. In such a life there was the deepest satisfaction possible. Tampa, Florida, where John Bertram Gebbie engaged for several years in business, has reason to recall him well, for here his constructive effort as a citizen, business man, and man among men, came to its apex. Here he died, March 2, 1919, at the age of fifty-nine years.

John Bertram Gebbie had a pure Scottish strain of descent, as both his father and mother, natives of Scotland, were of houses long represented in that country. He was born at Sheshequin, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1861, son of James and Margaret (Bertram) Gebbie. His father, who died in 1899, was a farmer and dairyman, well known to his community for integrity and ability in matters of business and citizenship. In the family were thirteen children; and of these John Bertram Gebbie was the youngest, and only son.

He received his academic education in the schools of Elmira, New York, to which center his father had removed the family meanwhile from Pennsylvania. As a youth he was given to speculations on the future, to thought really beyond his years, and owned a mind conceded to be of unusual capacity. As he grew older he added to his fund of knowledge through broad reading, through travel, and reflection on men and their ways, until, at the time of his death, he was a sound practical philosopher whose regard for persons around him was kindly and well disposed. Knowledge of his fellows did not cause him to sour, but rather to treat them with greater understanding. This made him highly esteemed in any circle where he might become intimate.

Travel is a broadening influence on anyone; and Mr. Gebbie gave this medium ample opportunity to work, for he traveled continually during earlier years of his career. As a boy he had helped his father on the farm and in conduct of the dairy; at twenty-one he had begun his apprenticeship at three dollars a week to learn the craft of plumbing and steamfitting, under one Jim Campbell, in Elmira, New York. After he had learned the trade thoroughly so that, given any job at plumbing or heating, he could carry the work to completion in a truly workmanlike fashion, Mr. Gebbie set out on his travels, working as he progressed from city to town, and in this wise covered practically every State in the Union, also visited points in Canada and in Mexico. His ability improved with such experience. He learned the business aspects of the trade as he perfected the trade's practice for itself; and hence became a rounded business organization in his own person, able to make contracts as would an estimator in a firm, then able to carry them out as would a master workman.

Mr. Gebbie came to Tampa in 1898. He then was aged thirty-seven, and had the previously-mentioned wealth of travel and experience to his credit. He had no trouble securing employment at his trade, and once he was established, various concerns wished to take him, at a higher salary, from the man for whom he consented to work—H. Bomford, who conducted the H. Bomford Plumbing Company. With the Bomford organization he held the post of foreman, and in this capacity superintended the Government work at Eggmont Keys, also having to his credit the plumbing and heating of the Bellview Hotel, at Bellaire, Florida. In 1903, after five years of employment with the Bomford Company, he founded one of his own, taking into partnership Walter Davis. Subsequently, though the company prospered, the old wanderlust teased him away from stable business; and he disposed of it to go to Arizona. His intention was to engage in business at Prescott; but he did not, for Tampa had become his home. He regarded it with an affection theretofore not realized, and returned to it after a brief absence, to reëngage in business for himself as plumbing and heating contractor. His company, the Gebbie Plumbing and Heating Company, was markedly successful; he had no partner with whom to share responsibility and profits; and was enabled to carry on with a celerity such as comes possible only to a man who works alone as his

Omer Beasley

own chief executive. The firm prospered. Until shortly before his demise Mr. Gebbie conducted it steadily to expanded fortunes, then sold it to go into retirement.

Aside from his ventures in the trade as contractor, Mr. Gebbie engaged otherwise in the business circles of Tampa, notably in realty development. He had a firm confidence in the city's future—a confidence ultimately justified in the city's present condition of prosperity and attractiveness —and bought of choice plots of ground for office buildings and residential dwellings, disposing of them as investments, and not as speculations. He was distinguished in his attitude toward speculation, and never bought speculatively of any property in Tampa. His reasons were those of a good citizen and honorable business man who knew what he was doing and was willing to risk money in his confident judgment. He succeeded as realty operator, but always made of this direction a sideline, leaving his trade for central occupation.

Mr. Gebbie married, May 2, 1900, in Tampa, Sallie Benton Avent, daughter of Benton McLemore and Mary Eliza (Pierce) Avent. Her mother was a native of North Carolina, member of a house of old standing in the South. Her father was also of old Southern stock, a veteran of the war between the States, having fought with valor under the colors of the Southland. He engaged in business as a merchant, held the office of sheriff in Wilcox County, Alabama, and was a prominent and outstanding citizen in affairs of the communities in which he lived successively. To Mr. and Mrs. Gebbie were born children: 1. Margaret Avent, born August 10, 1903, since deceased. 2. John Bertram, Jr., born November 19, 1906; married Beula Irene Brunk; and they have a son, John Bertram, 3d. Mrs. Gebbie survives her husband. She continues to make her residence in Tampa and is a lady of wide good works, deeply interested in the progress of her son and grandson, both of whom are named after her beloved husband whose memory she holds dear.

As a young man, Mr. Gebbie attended the Presbyterian Church, and all through life he lived rather than merely professed his religion. Plain spoken, he expressed his ideas with conviction and strength, but was open-minded, ready always to hear the other side of a moot question. Self-made, he assisted many others to more favorable places in their careers, and surviving him in Tampa are several men who have cause to remember him well and with gratitude for this assistance. He gave to all worthy causes. When the United States entered the World War he contributed to the war chests of our country with liberality. He was a Republican. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Loyal Order of Moose. He made a pastime and relaxation of reading—he was fond of the classics and of contemporary work as well—and was particularly attached to his home and the society of his loved ones. He was a member of the Plumbers' Association, having been a moving figure in its activities in Tampa.

Mr. Gebbie was a man's man. Genial, witty, he attracted companions with his flow of language in intimate discourse, and rarely hurt people with his sallies of humor. He was esteemed highly for his business talents, but even more than that he was held in warm regard as a friend, and he is not so much remembered as a business figure as for a friend of years gone by. His life was rounded, of benefit to those around him as to himself. Tampa and the State of Florida owe to him a debt that cannot be paid, owed to him as a citizen and true American gentleman of progress.

His works will live long in the hearts of men.

BRASHER, OMER, Financier—Trained as an electrical engineer, Omer Brasher, late of Birmingham, Alabama, made a notable success of his profession, then turned to finance and the organization of financial companies. He became remarkably successful in this field. At the time of his death, in Birmingham, May 22, 1929, he was recognized as one of the city's leading figures in business activity and in works of citizenship. Death was untimely, encountered in Lake Purdy by drowning, when Mr. Brasher was but forty-three. He was born July 17, 1885, at Cumby, Texas, and was a son of E. H. and Finette (Sales) Brasher, the paternal line being of French origin.

Omer Brasher attended the public schools of Sherman, Texas, matriculated in the University of Texas, and graduated therefrom with the degree of Electrical Engineer. Having lost his father while an infant, he went to live with an aunt and uncle. After leaving college, beginning his life's work, he former a connection with Fred M. Lege, president of the Brush Electric Company, at Galveston, Mr. Lege giving him a position on his office staff. A firm friendship sprang up between the employer and Mr. Brasher before the latter had been there long. This was based on Mr. Brasher's fine character, manner and personality as much as upon his pronounced ability at the profession of engineering, and developed to such a degree that Messrs. Lege and Brasher regarded each other almost as father and son. Not long

after he went to Galveston, the young engineer went to live in Mr. Lege's residence. This friendship proved to be one of the best things in the lives of both men.

After he had been for some time at Galveston, Mr. Brasher formed a contact with Robert Lanphier, general manager of the Sangamore Electric Company, of Springfield, Illinois, soon establishing himself in an executive traveling position with that firm. In this connection he traveled the length and breadth of the Nation, always giving the most complete satisfaction to his principals in the head office. Such confidence in his ability did they have that on one occasion, at Niagara Falls, New York, when Mr. Brasher estimated and contracted for a gigantic meter which appeared impossible to produce and set up at the cost undertaken, the firm's officials stood by the contract to the letter. From drawings which he sent in and from specifications outlined, they went ahead. The meter proved a tremendous success, and his judgment stood vindicated a hundred-fold.

His reputation as an estimator and engineer was now high indeed. Herbert Markham, of Chicago, looking for a worthy representative of the Federal Electric Company, Chicago, asked Mr. Brasher to act as his principal agent in the South. The request was based on the many praiseful recommendations made for Mr. Brasher by contemporaries in electrical work. He accepted the post. Showing further appreciation for Mr. Brasher's executive ability and business acumen in general, Mr. Markham established a branch in Birmingham, with the young engineer in charge. Thus matters stood in 1913 and in 1923, ten years later, Mr. Brasher went into business for himself.

The Omer Brasher Sign Company of Birmingham, a firm well known to this trading area, was the beginning of his active career in business for himself. As head of this company, he became a still greater figure in business activity, and during the remaining years of his life saw his reputation grow steadily. Meanwhile, as the business grew and his funds and experience increased largely, he entered the real estate field, establishing no fewer than twelve successful real estate enterprises, which he was proud to assist and finance, the majority of them for operations in real estate bonds and mortgages. Astute in his dealings, he kept control of each unit. A considerable share of his business developed in realty; and in this field he was known as a progressive factor whose regard for the welfare of greater Birmingham was loyal and of constructive spirit.

In real estate, banking, social and civic circles, Mr. Brasher was outstanding. Wherever his activities placed him, in fact, he stood well forward among other men. Not only did he provide handsomely for his family, but also did much for the careers of young men not related to him, assisting them through college with a generous hand. He believed that the best way to help a person was to help that person help himself, through education. In this manner, he was a benefactor, a kindly agent whose beneficiaries today recall him with an affection which time will never dispel. He gave inspiration to those who needed it, transferring it as it were through the very air he breathed. Many of Birmingham's successful men have cause to remember his acts of early kindness with personal gratitude.

Mr. Brasher attended the Church of the Advent (Episcopal), to which his wife and daughter belong. To him, religion was no empty profession or form, but something by which to live; and he was devout in his Christianity, living his religion from day to day. A traditional Democrat through the adherence of his forefathers, he adhered strictly to the principles laid down by Jefferson, never finding it necessary to look outside the party for suitable men for office. During the World War, though he attempted to enlist, Mr. Brasher was not accepted, nor was he later drafted; but he served his country well as a private citizen, bending all his efforts financially to support of the cause. He belonged to the Birmingham Country Club and the Birmingham Real Estate Exchange. He read widely, particularly of engineering, in which he never lost interest; of finance, in which his later activities lay; and of the lives of great men, from whose records he found inspiration and took knowledge and philosophy.

Mr. Brasher married, March 27, 1913, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Lela Jemison, daughter of Mims Penn and Lela Martin (Lee) Jemison. Mr. Jemison was a merchant, financier, realty developer, director of many corporations, and a brother of Robert Jemison (q. v.). Of this union was born a daughter, Mims Jemison, named after her maternal grandfather. Mrs. Brasher, whose residence continues to be in Birmingham, is very well liked in social circles, and is a lady of cultured refinement.

An outdoor enthusiast, Mr. Brasher was fond of golf, hunting and fishing, and annually took a vacation in the form of a hunting and fishing expedition, usually in Arkansas. He was in the habit of accompanying a certain party of men on these trips, all of whom were intimate friends, prominent men in Birmingham—W. Carson Adams, Thornton Estes, Lindley Morton, W. C. Mitchell, Angus

Taylor, and James Eddy. The president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Mr. Baldwin, a friend of these men, often supplied this party with a private car for the trip.

Mr. Brasher always was fortunate in his friends, who returned his regard with a mutual warmth. They found in him a congenial spirit of highest integrity, fine ideals, good sportsmanship and true manhood. His genial, pleasant manner endeared him to those who encountered him often. His smile spoke goodwill, and his handclasp assured good fellowship.

At the time of his death expressions of deep sympathy were extended to the bereaved family by many prominent personages, some of them friends of long standing, among them, Robert C. Lanphier, president and general manager of the Sangamon Electric Company, of Springfield, Illinois, and L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Lines, St. Louis, Missouri.

PATTILLO, DR. CHARLES EVANS, "Builder of Churches" and Benefactor—As "builder of churches" Dr. Charles Evans Pattillo was known far and wide, but "builder of lives" would more adequately indicate his devotion to the cause of humanity and the remarkable way in which he realized his ideals and, at his death, left thousands of men, women, and children all over the country—members of the various churches he had served and residents of the communities in which they were located—to mourn a friend they revered almost as deeply as they did the religion he championed. Particularly in Tampa, where he spent the last eight years of his life as rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, had he made himself universally loved. Rich and poor, young and old, black and white, came to him for counsel, comfort and solace and never was any one forced to go his way unbenefited. Of the fourth generation of ministers, Dr. Pattillo once remarked of himself that he was "hopelessly religious," and this innate spirituality made of him a powerful preacher whose oratory was irresistible. But his was great temporal power as well. He was famed for the success he met in financing the erection of important churches and carrying to completions campaigns in behalf of educational institutions, and in Tampa, as elsewhere, he played a significant part in civic affairs. He it was who was chosen to deliver the address at the opening of the Memorial Highway, and upon many other public occasions his voice was heard. He had a keen sense of humor and a ready wit that made him as sought after in the capacity of popular entertainer as he was in the rôle of standard-bearer for important causes. During the World War, in which his two sons fought valorously, his eloquence and earnestness raised many Liberty Loans and he was also active in behalf of the Red Cross. A Democrat who made interest in politics an important phase of his life, an important figure in fraternal circles, and a citizen who informed himself on and participated in all matters which had a bearing upon the lives of his people, Dr. Pattillo's was a remarkably well-rounded existence, free from any suggestion of the cloistered life so often attributed to the clergy. It was his comprehensive understanding of men and their problems that gave him so vital a hold upon their lives.

With father, grandfather, and great-grandfather all Methodist ministers, Dr. Pattillo was born July 4, 1862, in Macon, Georgia, the son of the Rev. George Henry Pattillo, D. D., one of three brothers who came from Scotland, where the name had been spelled Pattilloch. One went to Virginia and another to Alabama, but the Rev. George Henry Pattillo went immediately to Georgia and there did much good work in the church until his death in 1887. He married Lucy Evans, daughter of the Rev. James E. Evans of Georgia, and the subject of this sketch was the eldest of their family of three sons and six daughters. He attended high school at Sparta, Georgia, and was graduated from Emory College at Oxford, now known as Emory University, and located at Atlanta. It was in 1901 that he was accorded a Doctor of Divinity degree by Central College of Missouri.

Although he had felt from youth that his own personal convictions fitted him more adequately for membership in the Episcopal Church, Dr. Pattillo entered the Methodist ministry at the earnest request of his father, who elicited a promise that he remain in that faith as long as he himself should live. And in the Methodist ministry Dr. Pattillo did remarkable work. In his younger years he occupied prominent churches in his native State, then was transferred to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he began his career as a builder with erection of the Eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church there. Four years later he was assigned to St. Louis, Missouri, where under his leadership the congregation built the LaFayette Park Church in the course of a period of four years. Next, at Jefferson City, Missouri, he succeeded in liquidating an enormous debt under which the church had been struggling then, after a period of three years at Lexington, Missouri, he was assigned to Kansas City where he instituted and carried to completion the campaign that resulted in the erection of

the impressive $100,000 Troost Avenue Methodist Church which stands as a fitting memorial to the organization and leadership qualities of Dr. Pattillo. At the close of the Kansas City work he was forced to return to the comparative inactivity of a small Georgia pastorate in order to regain the health he had lost during the strenuous exertion of the Kansas City work. In this period occurred the death of his father and Dr. Pattillo was released from his dedication to Methodism.

Therefore he came into the Episcopal Church and was ordained a deacon by the late Bishop Nelson of Atlanta. While serving in this capacity he traveled to raise the one million dollar endowment fund of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. His success in this work caused him to be assigned the task of creating an eight million dollar pension fund for the Episcopal clergy. He also assisted Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Church in Atlanta. Called to Tampa to fill the unexpired term of Chaplain Brown, who was recalled to the army when the war was declared, Dr. Pattillo conducted his first service as rector of St. Andrew's Church on Mother's Day in the spring of 1917. On Palm Sunday of that year he had been ordained a priest by the Rt. Rev. Cameron Mann, bishop of the diocese of South Florida, and during the eight years he was rector of St. Andrew's, Dr. Pattillo spent his time, energy, and enthusiasm in upbuilding the church. The communicants of the church were more than doubled in numbers during his term, and St. Andrew's became one of the leading churches of Tampa. Dr. Pattillo was considered a man of strength in the diocese. For three years he was president of the standing committee and an influential figure in the affairs in Tampa and surrounding cities.

Besides his work as a minister, Dr. Pattillo was a significant figure in the fraternal life of Tampa. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was vitally interested in the affairs of the community and always stood ready to answer the call to service—be it to his town, his State, or his country—as demonstrated by the work he did during the World War. From his college years he was a member of Chi Phi Fraternity. In spite of the strenuous activities of his existence Dr. Pattillo maintained a physical vigor and a wholesome outlook on life by outdoor recreation when time would permit. He was very fond of golf, fishing, and hunting and these sports, with his constant reading, provided him with diversion from the cares of his pastorate.

On January 27, 1891, at Forsyth, Georgia, Dr. Pattillo married Elizabeth Allen, daughter of the Rev. William George Allen, a well-known Methodist minister of the State, and Georgia Ann (Swillings) Allen, native of South Carolina. To this union were born two sons: 1. Captain Frank Allen, (U. S. Army Retired) who married the eldest daughter of Senator Milton Davis, Margaret Hall Davis. 2. Charles Evans, Jr., who married Hazel Britton of Dade City, Florida. Both sons fought through the World War.

The news of the death of Dr. Pattillo, which occurred May 19, 1925, at Tampa, following two months' illness, gave numberless intimate friends in Tampa and all South Florida the shock of a definitely personal loss. Dr. Pattillo loved men of all classes and during the illness of the beloved clergyman, people of all classes—from Tampa's most prominent citizens to its most humble—sent messages and called at the home. Children of the neighborhood, who knew and universally loved him, flocked to the home, their arms filled with flowers, to inquire of his condition. Because it epitomizes so adequately the attitude of reverence and love in which he was held by the city where he lived and worked during his last years, an appreciation of Dr. Pattillo, which appeared in the "Tampa Morning Tribune," is reprinted in part here:

Little children loved him. Perhaps no epitaph can be written which will better describe the man who, today, is mourned by rich and poor, old and young, Protestant, Catholic and Jew throughout the length and breadth of Tampa, as well as throughout the State of Florida.

Dr. Charles Evans Pattillo, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Episcopal, answered the call to service nearer to the throne of the God he served so faithfully during his consecrated life on earth.

There are myriads who will remember Dr. Pattillo as counselor and guide; as friend and companion; as a man to whom the confidences of life could be taken without fear and with the knowledge that they would be kept holy within his heart. But, even greater than a minister to men, Dr. Pattillo was a lover of children and—"for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven"—his memory will be cherished by the little ones who came daily to the hospital bearing in their arms huge bouquets of flowers, bringing the evidence of their love for him in the blossoms.

As a faithful steward of the souls he had in his charge, not only as rector of St. Andrew's Church but of other churches where his tender administrations were known, Dr. Pattillo will be remembered with highest admiration and most profound respect. His life in Tampa was marked by the continuous making of friends, for he was, of a surety, a friend to man. Always was his interest keen in the communal life of the city and he stood ready, at all times, to lend whatever untiring assistance he could command, to what-

ever project was proposed for the good of mankind and the city in which he labored steadfastly for his Master.

COBB, WILLIAM LUTHER, Man of Affairs —In the various lines of endeavor which occupied William Luther Cobb and which composed his career, it is of note he succeeded at all ventures undertaken, attesting to a certain versatility which in turn proved him to possess a considerable and flexible talent at business affairs. Aside from business he is recalled as having been a constructive citizen, loyal to the several communities in which he had residence. Always he interested himself in the matter of importance to these communities, and was of valued rôle in their progress. He was a native of Shannon, North Carolina, born August 10, 1853, and died August 11, 1899, at Laurel, Mississippi, where he is remembered with tender affection as one who was a leader in commercial and civic movements, a man among men, and a friend.

The Cobb family is of Scottish origin. It was established in Robinson County, North Carolina, when the State was largely in pioneer condition. Edward Grey Cobb, father of William Luther Cobb, was born September 27, 1812, and died April 10, 1886. He was a prominent, well-known and highly respected planter whose acres lay near Shannon, North Carolina. Prior to the Civil War his estate flourished in the manner of those typical of the olden Southland; when the war between the States raised its head, he stood valiantly for the principles of the regions he loved, and his son Calvin A. Cobb, one of the name to take part in the war, died in Elmira Prison, New York, March 26, 1865. Edward Grey Cobb married twice; (first), Sarah Graham, March 30, 1836; and second, Nellie Conoly, who was born February 11, 1825. Of the first union there were five children, of the second seven, of whom William Luther was eldest. Sarah (Graham) Cobb died in 1849, and Mr. Cobb married Nellie Conoly August 26, 1852.

William Luther Cobb attended private school at Shannon, North Carolina. One of his half-brothers, by his father's first marriage, was a teacher in this school, and at one time William Luther Cobb studied under him. He secured a better academic instruction than fell to the lot of the average youth of his time and locality, and never ceased to read of good books, nor to reflect on the philosophy of life, through the balance of life. As a youth he helped on the plantation farm, and at eighteen went to Evergreen, Alabama, where he engaged in business with a brother, S. E. Cobb. Together they carried on business as general merchants. Mr. Cobb, while at Evergreen, was a member of the Knicker Guards, in which he held an office. He interested himself in the town's general affairs after the manner of one beyond his years, and before he had attained to his majority was accounted a progressive citizen. Later, with his brother, he removed the mercantile enterprise to Citronelle, Mobile County, Alabama. The brothers entered the new community with the sole intent of furthering their mercantile interests, but they had not been there long before Mr. Cobb perceived the advantage to be had from dealing in turpentine woods. Hence the store took on a semblance of turpentine business headquarters, and he interested himself more and more in getting out logs for the industry, from the timber lands outlying the village. The store, nominally, was commissary for the turpentine and timber camps of the district; but in fact it was the nucleus of a new business enterprise at which Mr. Cobb proved himself a capable director. In conjunction with his brother, he leased many acres of wild land, and after about eight years from the time of their entrance into the field Mr. Cobb removed to Laurel, Mississippi, settling on a tract of six hundred acres. He now had a goodly sum of money at command, together with a broad experience which had given him the ultimate of self-confidence, and he looked about him for new fields of endeavor. He entered the business of contractor, and built homes, barns, small buildings in town, and meanwhile did not suffer his farm to be neglected, but cultivated it as a thorough husbandman. He raised all crops suited to the climate of Mississippi for which there was a ready and profitable market, rotated these crops so that he might get the best results from his land and at the same time replenish its fertility, and engaged during subsequent years in the timber business, which he understood thoroughly from previous experience. Notably, as lumberman, he brought out cypress logs. He developed a great deal of Jones County, Mississippi, wild land, putting it in the way of profitable cultivation and settlement. He was, in the truest sense of the word, a pioneer, with vision and practical bent of foresight calculated to benefit the regions in which he operated. He became one of Laurel's dominant figures, a leader in civic affairs generally. A Democrat, he supported the party's principles with vigor, never finding it necessary to go outside the party ranks to find a suitable candidate, and giving these candidates a considerable support made evident in the balloting. He belonged to no societies or clubs, preferring the pleasures and society of his home

circle to those outside it, and never lost his taste, aforementioned, for reading good literature. He was fond also of music, and owned some talent at this. He was a communicant of the First Baptist Church of Laurel, led the choir, sang tenor in the choir and in solo, and as a lad in North Carolina, the rich qualities of his voice already apparent, had taught voice.

William Luther Cobb married, February 23, 1888, at Meridian, Mississippi, Mattie Josephine Morton, daughter of Thomas Horton and Martha Wadesworth (Cole) Morton, her father having been owner of large acreage, grower of cotton, wealthy leader of his section wherein he was accounted the outstanding figure, and owner of many slaves before the war between the States. Mrs. Cobb, who survives her husband, now makes her home in Tampa, Florida, where she engages in works of lasting good to mankind, notably through her charities. Of this union were born children: 1. Morton Grey, who married Annie Eason; and their children are Morton Grey and Martha. 2. William Luther, 2d, who married Lelila Westcott; their children are Evelyn Martha, Doris Elizabeth, and Lelila Jane. 3. Carey Lamar, who married Mary Howard; and they have a daughter, Mary Louise. 4. Nellie Martha. 5. Everette Jennings, who married Lucy Davis; their children are Lucy Lee, and Nellie Martha. 6. Leland Johnston, who married Jessie Stewart; their children are Dorothy Louise, and Leland Johnston, Jr.

During the forty-six years of his life William Luther Cobb attained to marked distinction in the hearts and estimations of the men around him. At Laurel, Mississippi, he was urged repeatedly to run for office as mayor, and while he did not care especially for this distinction, still he could not constantly refuse the entreaties of his friends, and just before his death had assured them of his candidacy. His friends, legion in number, were not confined to one locality, though they were perhaps most numerous of later years in Laurel. Genial, his presence assured a brighter atmosphere in any small gathering; his wit was ready, and not the kind to hurt. Charitable, he contributed to the extent of his means to relief of human suffering wherever he encountered it. He helped his brothers and half-brothers get proper starts in life, and took pleasure in so doing. Petty jealousies were unknown to him; jealousy at all, indeed, unknown; and his life as a whole was exemplary of the Christian gentleman at his best. A self-made man, he valued things in their proper light, and valued most true affection, such as given him by his family, and true friendship, which was his apparently without effort. His name will be remembered long by all who knew the man who bore it.

IRELAND, HAROLD GLENN, Sportsman —Lover of fine horses and dogs, Harold Glenn Ireland was known to the majority of dog fanciers in the United States. In Birmingham, where he made his home, he was at the head of many sporting enterprises, giving much time from his business to the out-of-doors. He was president of the Birmingham Slag Company, which, with its branches, endures as a lasting testimonial to his business direction. Sportsman, financier, organizer and man among men, he will be remembered through the years to come.

Harold Glenn Ireland was born July 12, 1884, at Middlepoint, Ohio, and died in New York City, after an illness of several years, May 19, 1929. He was a son of Charles Lincoln and Ida May Ireland, and descended of Scottish ancestors. Charles Lincoln Ireland, who survives his son, is now in retirement. Formerly he was a member of the France Stone Company, of Toledo, and president of the People's Savings Bank, of Van Wert, Ohio. C. E. and C. B. Ireland, brothers of Harold Glenn Ireland, also survive him. The family has produced many successful men.

Having prepared for college in the public schools of Ohio, Harold Glenn Ireland entered Ohio Wesleyan College, at Delaware, Ohio, from which he took his degree. He was a popular member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity there, and took a creditable position in college sports, notably on the baseball diamond. Leaving college, he went to Olive Hill, Kentucky, to gain experience in stone quarries owned by his father. These quarries, it is of interest to note, supplied all the bed rock used for the C. & O. Railroad lines. He continued in the quarries until 1915, then went to Van Wert, Ohio, and secured a further experience, this time at banking, in the People's Savings Bank, which, as mentioned, was headed by the elder Mr. Ireland at that time. Having thus learned the rudiments of quarrying and the forms of proper banking, Mr. Ireland came to Birmingham, in 1916, and founded the Birmingham Slag Company, establishing branches of this company at Atlanta and Thomasville, Georgia, at Ocala, Florida, and Alabama City, Alabama. The success of this company was considerable from the first. During the World War it furnished slag for many cantonments erected for training our soldiers. Its product is recognized as the best to be had, and the outstanding fortune achieved in the company's

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conduct was, and is, the direct result of Mr. Ireland's personal ability and close attention to business. Skilled as an organizer, he contrived to absent himself from the office frequently. Regardless of his great industrial and financial structure, which increased with the years, he managed to find time for the many works of citizenship which occupied him, and for the numerous events at sport which claimed his interest.

A true sportsman, Mr. Ireland enjoyed fox hunting, bird hunting, the raising of pedigreed pointers, and the ownership of fine race horses, several of which still are in training (1930) for the track at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1921 he built a hunting lodge at Fitzpatrick, Alabama, where he spent much time in connection with improving the breed of American pointers. He bred and owned Greymist, better known as Ireland's Greymist, which won the national field trials at Grand Junction, Tennessee, in 1927. In 1928 Greymist won the "Free-for-All" at Union Springs. Before the days of his affliction, after which paralysis gripped him through the final years of life, Mr. Ireland was an ardent field shot, and his shooting was done over the best setters and pointers he could find. It was in 1923 that he secured his shooting preserve in Alabama, and it was his intention to spend much of his time on this pretty place, where his family could enjoy the same things that he delighted in—for not only are his widow and daughter good horsewomen, but they love the work of high class dogs, and more than once have attended the various meets. When Mr. Ireland's affliction came, he was made an invalid in a hospital for several months. His brave spirit, his willpower and the care of his family all helped to give him courage, and once more he was able to move about. But hence onward the strenuous sport of riding or the joys of going afield with gun or dog were denied him. Undaunted, during his days of partial recovery, he kept in touch with what was transpiring. For a long time unable to read, he was kept informed of sporting events by his loving wife, who, with her steadfast courage and devotion, attended his every want. In Mr. Ireland's passing, baseball also lost a patron, and particularly was this so of the Birmingham Baseball Club, to which he had been a benefactor. Ty Cobb, of national fame on the diamond, was a personal friend and an occasional visitor at the Ireland residence. Mr. Ireland attended all games that he could.

Magnetic, kind, tactful, charitable, devoted to his home and family, Mr. Ireland was a true gentleman. Highly respected on all sides, a nominal Republican, he once assented to the party's wish that he run for Congress, but met defeat, Governor Fields besting him. He took this as a true sportsman, smiling, and continued his works as a good citizen with unabated loyalty to his community. In Birmingham he belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and the Shades Valley Country Club. He belonged to several clubs in Europe.

Mr. Ireland married, in Kentucky, June 18, 1910, Pauline Crist, daughter of William Franklin and Matilda (Shepperd) Crist, her father being owner of a number of hotels in Ohio and Kentucky, a man widely known and a leader in citizenship. The maternal line has long been of prominence in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Ireland's maternal grandfather gave to Cincinnati the fountain which stands in Fountain Square. His name was Davidson. To Mr. and Mrs. Ireland were born two children: Colleen and Charles. Mrs. Ireland and the children continue to reside in Birmingham.

Though severely ill during the last five years of his life, Mr. Ireland maintained his cheerful disposition. Discomfort and pain were borne without complaint. He was an inspiration to his friends, who witnessed and admired his tremendous moral strength. Fond of music, he was instrumental in bringing to Birmingham the Chicago Opera Company in 1927.

Mr. Ireland resided at Paris during sixteen or eighteen months of 1928-29. While a resident there he attended the Olympic Games at Amsterdam, accompanied by his son Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Ireland and Charles spent four weeks in the Ruhr district of Germany to make a study of the slag uses in that country.

SEXTON, ORMOND GRIFFITH, Man of Affairs—Remembered for his constructive activity in several Iowa communities, banker, barrister, and real estate operator, later in retirement in Tampa, Florida, where also he is widely recalled with affection, Ormond Griffith Sexton was born December 18, 1848, near Kilbourn, Wisconsin, and died in Tampa, August 28, 1925. He was a son of James Minor and Philena (Flint) Sexton, their marriage having taken place at Waterville, New York, September 15, 1839. On the maternal side he was a grandson of David and Elizabeth (Griffith) Flint. The Sexton family is of English origin. It dates back in American history to Colonial times. From the progenitor of the line in the colonies, descendants succeeded in various walks of life. James Minor Sexton was a native

of Carlisle, Ohio, born November 25, 1817, and died at Tabor, Iowa, September 3, 1874. He was a farmer, owner of broad lands, who went to Iowa when that country was being opened up to settlement, having made the westward trip in a covered wagon. At one time he owned the land on which the community of The Dells, Wisconsin, is situated, and the house which he built there still stands, now being used as a hotel. From the many towns and States recited in the lines preceding, it is strikingly apparent to what extent the family has moved from place to place. The Sextons, indeed, have been distinguished from early days for the pioneering strain seeming inherent in their men and women. Courage and vision are dominant family characteristics—and of these Ormond Griffith Sexton owned a large share.

Ormond Griffith Sexton first attended the schools of his native place, Kilbourn, Wisconsin, and made the westward migration with his parents. Here he attended public schools and Tabor College, from which he graduated in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. It is of interest to note in connection with his studies that Mr. Sexton was gifted remarkably with keen mentality, and his ability to handle figures proved so unusual that Ames College, Iowa, offered him the chair of mathematics when he graduated from Tabor. But he did not care for the life of a professor, preferring, to start, the law. At Riverton, Iowa, he opened his first law offices and practiced two years; then, in connection with his profession, entered banking, as a founder of the Riverton Bank, serving as president of the institution. A number of years later he removed to Imogene, Iowa—a short distance form Riverton—and started a bank associated with James W. Alden, meanwhile continuing his law practice, which increased from year to year. He was very public-spirited, served in all public capacities that offered in each city wherein he resided, and was especially interested in progress of school and other civic movements. Ten years after moving to Imogene, Mr. Sexton came to Florida, taking residence in Tampa, and establishing law offices, specialized in civil law, and also founded an investment and loan enterprise which flourished from its first month. Later, his interests branched into real estate. He took into partnership as real estate operator his son-in-law, Ernest Charles Harris, the firm style being Sexton and Harris. Mr. Harris continues this firm, which is one of the most reliable in Tampa, as the Harris Realty Company. About four years prior to his death, Mr. Sexton retired from the more pressing demands of his business connections, but never relaxed in his works of good citizenship. He was a communicant of the First Baptist Church of Tampa, always took a leading part in church matters, sang in the choir while resident in Iowa, was superintendent of a Sunday school, teacher of men's Bible classes, and a deacon in Tampa.

His father had been a soldier in the war between the States, serving in the 12th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry for four years, being an unofficial chaplain and brave soldier. But Ormond Griffith Sexton was too advanced in years when the World War of 1914 burst upon civilization, drawing our country into the European conflict in 1917, to offer himself for military service. Patriotic in the truest sense, however, he did all within his means to expedite victory for the Allied cause, contributed to the various loans, to the Red Cross, and engaged otherwise in works of the war period. Mr. Sexton gave quietly to every worthy cause of charity. He was an ardent prohibitionist and did much for the stopping of illegal trade in liquor. He traveled a great deal in the United States and enjoyed the vast land that is ours. A Republican, he supported the party to beneficial effect; fraternally he held affiliation with Hillsborough Lodge No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; the Consistory, No. 1, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in Tampa, and Egypt Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Tampa; he was a member also of the Tampa Board of Trade, and all through life was a reader, a student, and philosopher.

Ormond Griffith Sexton married, March 7, 1878, at Riverton, Iowa, Willella Warder, daughter of William Henry and Cordelia Green (Artus) Warder, and granddaughter of Rev. Walter Warder, noted Baptist clergyman of Kentucky. The Warders are of English descent, the American immigrant having been among the first to settle in Virginia. William Henry Warder was an early figure in the real estate business in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Sexton had two children: 1. Cordelia Warder, wife of Ernest Charles Harris. 2. Ormond Griffith, Jr., who married Stella May Crowell; their children are: Ormond Griffith, 3d, Crowell Ernest, Richard Arthur, and Stella Cordelia. Mrs. Sexton survives her husband, and continues to reside in Tampa.

Ormond Griffith Sexton was said never to have made an enemy, while his friends included all who came into close contact with him. Respected by all, he stood for life's best in the living. He was well informed on major topics of concern to scholars, was the companion of his children and

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Mrs. Sexton on many trips, a lover of home, and constant contributor to the welfare and happiness of mankind. His name will endure for the lastingness and worth of his acts.

JOBSON, ELMER ACA, Realtor, Man of Affairs—The life of Elmer Aca Jobson, late of Tampa, Florida, was one of unusual variety and interest. He engaged in diverse endeavors which constituted his career, and was active from youth to the time of his demise, performing numerous agencies to the benefit of the communities in which he lived. In Tampa he is recalled as having been a successful man of business, notably as realtor, and as having served well as loyal citizen.

The family of which Elmer Aca Jobson was a member had its American foundation during Colonial times, in Pennsylvania. His father, Jackson Jobson, died on his farm near Flint, Michigan, February 7, 1890, following a long career at agriculture. He was prominent in agrarian circles of the Thetford, Michigan, community, where he lived many years, and took a dominant rôle in general affairs pertaining to civic, economic and social progress there. He married Georgiana Williams; and of this union were born six children, five sons and a daughter.

Elmer Aca Jobson, second child of Jackson and Georgiana (Williams) Jobson, was born on the family farm near Thetford, Genessee County, Michigan, April 7, 1863, during the stirring days of the Civil War. He received his academic instruction in the public school of Thetford, and became in later years a man of wide education, being largely self-educated, the advantages of his school not having been extensive. He was fond of reading good books, however, and owned a reflective and retentive mind. He was, too, a natural philosopher; and his rounding of education in the broadest possible sense was only natural as the years passed.

Until he was twenty-four years of age, Mr. Jobson assisted his father in the work of the home farm. At that age he went forth to seek his fortune, first in the city of Flint, Michigan, where he served an apprenticeship as blacksmith for twelve months. He opened a smithy of his own, then, in Flint, and operated it with profit for the next fifteen years, after which he leased the lucrative business which he had built up and went on the road, traveling as commercial agent, salesman for blacksmithing supplies. He did this thirteen years, at the expiration of which period he returned to Flint and went into the automobile accessories business, in his old shop. Four years of that business, which he built up appreciably, and he sold it, to remove to Tampa, Florida, city in which he was to spend the balance of his years on earth. Here he entered the realty business. For four years he dealt in lands and citrus groves. Through his operations he contributed directly and materially to the favorable development of Tampa as a permanent and beautiful city. He owned an interest in the Florida Real Estate Company. Of this he disposed to engage in the taxicab business, under the name style of the Jobson Taxi Company, for three years. Then he disposed of the taxi organization, with all cabs and good will, and became identified with the First National Bank as member of its transportation department, in charge of all cash transfers. This was a position of some responsibility, and Mr. Jobson executed his duties within it with dispatch and to the entire satisfaction of his principals until January 22, 1928, when his death occurred, in Tampa.

Mr. Jobson had married, in Flint, Michigan, December 17, 1885, Emma Dell Smith, daughter of John Charles and Sarah (Bigert) Smith, her father having been a farmer of means with a fertile tract of land near Flint, and a prominent politician. Of this union were born children: 1. Gladys Ellen, at home. 2. Maurice Elmer, who married Flora Dupree. Mrs. Emma Dell (Smith) Jobson survives her husband. She continues to make her home in Tampa, and here is popular among the many friends she has made.

Mr. Jobson loved the out-of-doors. He was fond of all health-giving games of the out-doors, home loving, generous almost to a fault, and had legion friends, liked by all persons with whom he came in contact. He was an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, belonged to the Elks Club of Tampa, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Michigan, the Woodmen of the World, and was a member of the Gun Club, having been fond of hunting. He was fond also of shooting at targets, and took great pleasure in reading. He loved music, for which he had a deep natural appreciation and a cultivated taste of discrimination. His geniality enlivened any gathering.

The numerous friends whom Mr. Jobson had made in life now treasure his memory, as a man who lived a full existence and was of true service to mankind.

SAULSBURY, WOODSON KENNON, Industrialist—Prominent citizen and industrial figure of Alabama, widely known through the South for his successful operations in the coal industry and for his general connection with the financial struc-

ture of this State, the late Woodson Kennon Saulsbury, esteemed resident and constructive factor in Birmingham, has left behind him a record that is unusual for its achievement.

He lived to the age of sixty-seven years. Born at Montgomery, Alabama, January 31, 1856, he died in Birmingham, January 16, 1924. His paternal line, of English origin and old in our country's history, has produced several men of note. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Kennon) Saulsbury, the Kennons also being of a proud race and of many gifted men. Mrs. Saulsbury was a native of Virginia. Joseph Saulsbury was a native of New Jersey, born at Newark. He spent many years engaged as a merchant at Montgomery.

Woodson Kennon Saulsbury's parents died when he was young. After attending military school, at Montgomery, he faced the problem represented in responsibility for his own immediate family of brothers and sisters, as well as for three widowed aunts and several widowed cousins, who depended heavily upon him for a share of their income. The task was difficult in the extreme, as Mr. Saulsbury had not only to provide sustenance in large measure for these relatives, but also to attend to their educations, in the case of the children. He met the problem with true courage, however, and triumphed over it in a most highly exemplary degree, sparing himself no pains in this duty of devotion. In order better to meet the situation, the family homesteaded some farm land in New Castle's area, Alabama; and when not engaged with farm work there, Mr. Saulsbury did work as a construction man with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which, at that time, was building its first line into Birmingham. In 1872 he removed with his family to North Highlands, Birmingham, and worked for the first coal company established here—the Milner Coal Company. Later he connected his operations with other coal companies, usually in the capacity of superintendent, though his duties gave him the right to a more inclusive title. His natural bent toward geology, which was strong and enhanced by a certain facility for self-study, procured for him connections with several coal corporations as geologist, in the Birmingham mining region.

It was in 1878 that Mr. Saulsbury began to explore the coal fields on his own account, opening the first of his own coal mines—the Horse Creek Coal Company—within a few months of his researches. This mine, with several others which he opened and equipped for operation, later were sold by Mr. Saulsbury to coal operators, and the various properties netted him an abundant financial gain. The last of his coal mines to go was the Atlanta Coal and Coke Company, which he disposed of to a Mr. Exum. In 1913 his heavy responsibilities, coupled with his great exertions in the industrial work of his mining interests, caused his health to decline, and terminated his endeavors in the coal fields.

Construction of the Wilson Dam near Florence, Alabama, brought him a very remarkable and remunerative contract with the Government, for whom he supplied a good share of the sand needed in the work. At completion of the contract, he undertook construction and the building up of the road from Livingston to Greenville, Alabama, known as the Bee Line Highway. Completing this, he began building twenty-three miles of highway between Demopolis and Mobile, but did not live to see the work finished.

Though his private interests consumed a great amount of time and effort, Mr. Saulsbury assisted very ably in undertakings of civic, economic and social benefit to the greater community of Birmingham. At the time when Dr. J. H. Phillips, famous educator, came to Birmingham to develop the school system then existing, he rendered the educator, and the city schools thereby, most valued aid. As one of the founders of the North Highlands Methodist Episcopal Church, he gave still further illustration of loyalty and progressive spirit. His was the spirit of a pioneer, and his ability as an organizer, developer, arbiter of miners' disputes and man of general leadership, stamped him a wonderful character. Honesty, keeping of promises and love for his fellowmen were outstanding traits. His life, an inspiration to others, was worthy of emulation.

Mr. Saulsbury married, November 6, 1886, in Birmingham, Elizabeth R. Stone, daughter of Dr. Thomas Oswald Stone and Ellen (Saunders) Stone, both of whom were natives of Pickens County, Alabama. Her father had been reared in Mobile, and was a physician in Pickens County during his career. Mrs. Saulsbury survives her husband. A lady of gracious charm and good works, she continues to reside in Birmingham. She is a Baptist, as were other members of her family, and has performed very worthwhile church work.

A Democrat, Mr. Saulsbury was mayor of North Haven, Alabama, at the time of its consolidation with Birmingham. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, the Southern Club, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. He enjoyed out-of-door sports, bred his own bird dogs, and frequently went hunting and fishing.

His was the nature and temperament to attract

friends, and in friendship he was unusually fortunate. Genial, sunny of disposition, he was the center of many social groups, just as he held the center in mining and contracting operations. He was one of Alabama's outstanding figures, a native son whose life was spent in service to the Commonwealth.

MITCHELL, HON. HENRY LAURENS, Jurist and Governor—Pioneer in the development of Florida, former jurist of renown, and chief executive of the State, resident of Tampa, Hillsborough County, the Hon. Henry Laurens Mitchell is recalled notably for his political leadership, his good administration as governor, and for his excellent record at the bar and on the bench. His name is one justly celebrated by the people of Florida and his record one of deepest distinction in the annals of the Commonwealth. His death, in Tampa, October 14, 1903, was followed by what then constituted the largest funeral in that city, indicative of the warm esteem and high regard in which he had been held.

Henry Laurens Mitchell was descended from an ancestor who settled in Alabama during Colonial days. His father, Thomas Mitchell, was a planter who left Alabama for residence in Florida in 1846. He was a pioneer planter in this State, and a man of prominence in both Florida and Alabama. Thomas Mitchell married Elizabeth Starns; and it is of their eldest son we write in this narrative.

Henry Laurens Mitchell was born September 3, 1831, in the city of Birmingham, Alabama, where he secured his academic instruction in the public schools. He was fifteen years of age when his father and mother came to Hillsborough County, Florida, the father driving an ox cart the entire distance from his native State. At that time the county, and the State too for that matter, was practically a wilderness, frequented by Seminole Indians; hence the Mitchell family may most truly be numbered among the pioneers of Florida. Henry Laurens Mitchell helped his father establish the new plantation, helped clear the brush and drainage channels left by nature, assisted in upbuilding modern conveniences of the period, and in all spent eight years on the plantation, which was situated in the eastern part of the county. He then came to Tampa, at the age of twenty-three, to undertake the study of law, for which he had felt a decided preference as a life's work. Under Judge James Gettis he read the case books, having taught school for a time to secure the funds on which to live while he read before coming to Tampa. Upon admission to the bar he promptly was elected State's attorney for the sixth judicial district, a position which he held until the outbreak of war between the States in 1861; at the call of his State, he enrolled in the Confederate Army. He attained the rank of captain in the 4th Florida Infantry Regiment, and served until the close of the Vicksburg campaign, resigning to assume his seat in the State Legislature, to which he had been elected by the people of Hillsborough County during his absence. Twice he was reëlected to this post. At the close of the war Mr. Mitchell resumed the practice of law, and continued the success which he had before achieved. When the Democratic party, in which he was a prominent figure, succeeded in ousting from power the carpetbag government and resumed control of the State, he was appointed judge of the circuit Court, serving from 1877 to 1888. During the two and a half years succeeding he was one of the justices of the State's supreme court, resigning this office, however, again to become judge of the circuit in which his home county was situated. In 1892 Mr. Mitchell, having demonstrated his fitness as an efficient public servant, was called to the highest office in the gift of the people of Florida, at the voice of the Democratic party, expressed at the convention held that year in Tampa. This convention was one of the most enthusiastic then on record. Never before had Tampa supplied a governor; and in Mr. Mitchell it was believed election and honor to the city were assured. He was enthusiastically acclaimed and triumphantly elected. With his accession to the governorship came one of the most intelligent and progressive administrations with which the State had been carried forward in history. He was Florida's sixteenth governor.

Upon assumption to office, Governor Mitchell concentrated his attention first in the budget, and noted that the income for 1892 was less than expenditures. He soon brought relief to the State's finances, turning the deficit to a surplus, which was maintained throughout his administration. Throughout that administration, also, he made serious efforts to bring about improvements in the prison system. (Convicts at that time were leased to masters, the State lacking money wherewith to confine them at directed employments.) But the leasing system could not then be done away with, for lack of money; and as next best thing Governor Mitchell appointed an agent, who took charge in good shape, notably in the mines and in camps. The year 1893 brought yellow fever and hard times. Financial panic was the

order of the day, and cotton growers of Florida suffered directly, though, largely through the governor's activities, real hardship was averted otherwise. In 1894 came the prize fight between the celebrated Corbett and the English contender, Charles J. Mitchell, to be held in Tampa. Governor Mitchell sought to have the fight stopped, and so instructed a deputy, who failed, however, to carry out his orders. But at the next sitting of Legislature, it is significant to note that pugilistic encounters in the State were barred. In 1894-95 came the great freeze which ruined the citrus crop, and this period was a very trying one for the State's chief executive, who taxed his strength seeking recourses for men who saw their crops and plantings spoiled. It was a time to try a man's soul. It was in 1895 that the Australian ballot was voted introduced in Florida, following an apparent unfairness in an election to Congress. These were several of the internal crises which marked the governor's administration; and all of them he met with courage and vision. Also, in 1895, the Federal Government sent ships to Florida waters to break up revolution in Cuba. The final success of these ships and American forces came in 1896, the last year of Governor Mitchell's office.

When Mr. Mitchell returned from Tallahassee to private life, the people of Hillsborough County recognized his eminent ability through choice as clerk of the circuit court and later as county treasurer, which second post he held at the time of his demise.

Democratic party leader, Mr. Mitchell was active diversely aside from politics and the field of law. He belonged to all major civic organizations of Tampa, including the Board of Trade, on which he was active. He was fond of fishing, hunting and reading, and delighted in converse with men. Charitable to all in distress, himself a great criminal lawyer, he helped numbers of persons to success in the profession of law and in other lines, and was known as the friend of the colored people. Always he was a Christian gentleman, and lived, rather than professed, his religion, becoming a communicant of the Methodist Church in later years. He was very keen in his appreciation of dogs, horses and the out-of-doors. He owned one of the finest libraries in the State.

Mr. Mitchell married, May 11, 1866, in Tampa, Florida, Mary Eugenia Spencer, daughter of William Samuel and Emily (Kendrick) Spencer, her father having been a pioneer merchant in this city, coming here from Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Mitchell, who survives her distinguished husband, continues to reside in Tampa.

Nationally known as Governor of Florida and as a foremost criminal lawyer and judge, Mr. Mitchell's death brought tributes from many States of the Union. It was ordered as a mark of respect that the flag atop the State Capitol be displayed at half-mast for thirty days, and the Executive Department of the State Government wrote in part:

> Henry Laurens Mitchell removed to Florida at an early age, and by his ability and high character won and retained for himself a prominent place among the foremost men of the State. . . . The four years of his administration were marked by conservatism and painstaking interest in the welfare of the entire State. Upon his retirement to private life he carried with him the confidence and affectionate esteem of all the people of the State. In his death the State loses one of her most useful and highly honored citizens.

John Darling Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons wrote in memorial tribute:

> Brother Mitchell exemplified in his life all that ennobles human character and makes for good in the upbuilding of our race. He was a loyal Mason, an affectionate brother, a steadfast friend, a loving husband, and an honest man.

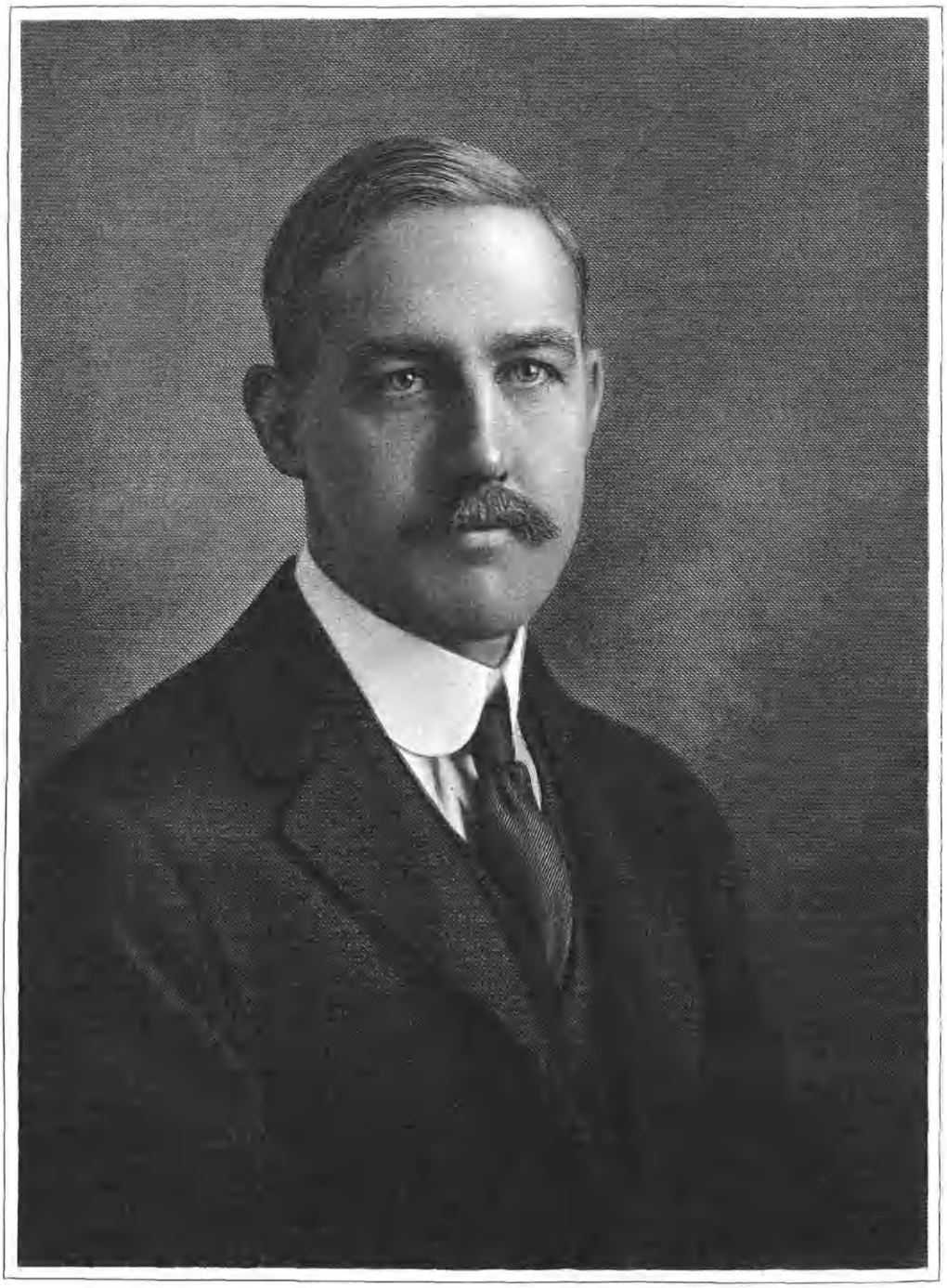
The bar of Hillsborough County wrote:

> Full of years and of honors, all of which he well deserved and worthily bore, he has passed to his eternal reward; after a long and glorious day, the sun of his life has set, calmly and peacefully, and the "afterglow" will long illumine the hearts that loved him.

HENRY, REV. HENRY ASHTON, Clergyman—Well remembered in Wilmington, Delaware, in Troy, New York, and in Palm Beach, Florida, the late Rev. Henry Ashton Henry had a career of marked brilliance, of service to his fellowmen.

Rev. Mr. Henry was born December 5, 1854, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in Palm Beach, March 4, 1920, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a son of Rev. John Balthazar Henry, clergyman, native of Philadelphia, and Annie Mathilda (Ashton) Henry. The family was established in the United States early in Colonial times by Henry Christian Henry, native of Germany; and from his generation to the present, the name has been one of distinction in worthy undertakings.

After he had secured his elementary instructions in private schools in Philadelphia, Mr. Henry studied Latin and Greek in the preparatory department of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas. It was not, at that time, his determination to enter the profession of his father; and as a young man he worked in a wholesale drug house, in Philadelphia, for about three years. After this, he went to Kansas, where, for two years, he engaged at



Dean Teague

ranching. But he had heard the call, meanwhile. Leaving the ranch, he returned to Philadelphia, studied under a tutor, and entered the Philadelphia Divinity School. He was ordained deacon in 1884 and priest in 1885.

Rev. Mr. Henry was assistant at Christ Church, Troy, from December, 1884, to December, 1885, and was made priest in charge of St. Paul's Church, Troy, in January, 1886, holding the charge until March, 1887. From Troy he was called to Wilmington, as rector of Trinity Church. He held this rectorship eighteen years (March, 1887, to October, 1904) and in the fall of 1903-04, during his period of charge there, went to the Alps, Switzerland, to regain health, lost in pursuit of his duties in the church. Resigning as rector of Trinity Church, Rev. Henry spent a year at Colorado Springs, Colorado, finding the climate of the Rocky Mountains invigorating. He then spent a year at Saratoga Springs, New York, and in 1907 accepted the post of rector of Holy Trinity Church in West Palm Beach. Here he spent his winters, returning every summer to Saratoga. In 1912 he changed his summer residence to Troy, and thence onward until his death wintered at Palm Beach, where Mrs. Henry and her daughter continue to reside. Rev. Henry was Dean of the Convocation of the Diocese of Delaware and president of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Delaware for several years until 1903. His charge in Wilmington included the historic Old Swedes Church, and in this city, as wherever his pastoral duties called him, he took an interested and helpful part in civic affairs.

Rev. Henry married, April 29, 1887, in Troy, Emily Cadby, daughter of John Haerford Cadby, a book collector well known to bibliophiles of the East; and niece of George B. Cluett. They had one daughter, Madeleine, born in Wilmington, Delaware. Miss Madeleine Henry is unmarried. Both she and her mother are members of the Country Club of Troy, and the Everglades Club of Palm Beach. They are much interested in society of Palm Beach and Troy, spending their winters in Florida and their summers in the New York State residence.

A home-loving man, loyal to family, friends, and those around him, Dr. Henry was beloved of many, who hold his memory warm in their hearts. He was fond of travel, was charitable to all persons in need, possessed a keen executive mind, and was a constant scholar of church history and the classics.

In his church work, through unusual ability in the pulpit and contacts of a personal kind, he exercised a great influence for good, notably among young men, who were attracted to him by his geniality, kindliness, understanding and wit. They made him an example, and he lived up to their ideals. His fund of knowledge, broad of range and heightened in color through travel, amused and instructed those who listened. His was a great and good work, and the inspiration of his teachings cannot die, implanted as it is in the breasts of those who were near him.

TEAGUE, OSCAR, M. D., Physician, Bacteriologist—Many of Alabama's sons have won important places in the professions, but few of them have had more noteworthy careers than that of Oscar Teague, of Montgomery, who was a physician and bacteriologist. His life was that of the scholar who ever devoted himself to the task of discovering scientific truth. The extent of his studies may be indicated to some degree by an examination of a list of his written and printed works, some of them in collaboration with other medical authorities, some of them entirely of his own authorship. Appreciation of his work was expressed by many men high in public life in all parts of the world, among them having been such varied and representative men as President William Howard Taft, the former King of China and the Regent of Manchuria. Dr. Teague's attainments were world-wide in their scope and influence, not only because he studied and worked in widely scattered parts of the world, but because his achievements brought very definite gains to the peoples of many countries.

Dr. Teague was born on January 8, 1878, in Greenville, Alabama, son of William Martin Teague, a biography of whom is found elsewhere in this volume, and Eugenia Isabella (Jackson) Teague. The family was an old one, having been established in America by Joshua Teague, a Quaker, who came originally from Wales to South Carolina, in which region he became the progenitor of a noble race of men. Later the Teagues came from Abbeyville District, South Carolina, and in 1837 or 1838 settled in Benton County, now known as Calhoun County, Alabama. The Teague family removed to Montgomery, Alabama, when Dr. Teague was only four years old, and so it was that in this city he took up his early studies, which led him more and more directly to the path of a medical career. He became a student at Stark's University School, where for four years he was the first honor pupil. He entered Alabama University as a sophomore at the age of sixteen, and in the following year became a student at

Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated two years later, winning the Founder's Medal for the high quality of work that he performed while at that institution. His contemporaries say that "Teague" was a most remarkable scholar, making the best records ever made at Vanderbilt University up to that time. While studying at the university, he was awarded a scholarship and subsequently, in his will, Dr. Teague left to the university funds sufficient to cover a scholarship. He was elected to membership in the honorary scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, and, after he had taken a one year's post-graduate course at Vanderbilt University, went to Goettingen University, in Germany, and later to Vienna and Berlin. He took his medical degree at the University of Berlin, Germany, and, returning to the United States began specializing in research work at the Medical College of Cornell University. On his work there Dr. Buxton collaborated with him, the two men having been outstanding figures in research at Loomis Laboratory. In 1908 he went to the Bureau of Science in Manila, the Philippines, carried thither by his researches in tropical diseases, in leprosy and in pneumonia plague. He was a volunteer in the commission headed by Dr. Richard P. Strong, which went from Manila to Manchuria to investigate the epidemic of the pneumonia plague in 1911, and it was as a result of his work there that he received from President Taft the Red Cross medal. At the time the epidemic was ravaging not only Manchuria but all Asia, and the trip that Dr. Teague took was most hazardous in character; so that the Red Cross medal that he received from the President and the praises that were his from the Manchurian and Chinese rulers were fully deserved on his part, although he was never a man to seek the commendation of others.

Hardly had he returned to the United States when he was called, in 1912, to Rosebank, Staten Island, New York, to work out plans for a new laboratory for the quarantine stations there. This laboratory was constructed wholly under his direction. From then onward, for the following four years, his contributions to medical science were numerous. Foremost among them was his discovery of the now widely known and accepted media for the isolation of the typhoid bacilli from stools. When the World War came it offered him another opportunity for meritorious work. He had hoped to become active in the aviation service, but instead the Government called upon him to succeed Major F. F. Russell in the direction of the laboratories at Ancon, Panama Canal Zone. From there he emerged with the rank of major at the termination of hostilities. Medical science was once more enriched by his contributions to medical journals, for in this respect Dr. Teague was ever prolific, setting forth in such articles as he might choose to write the authoritative findings of his research work of many years. His inexhaustible interest and ambition in the field of bacteriology caused him, soon after he had left the Panama Canal Zone, to take a post at the College of Physicians and the Allegheny General Hospital, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he collaborated with Dr. Goodpasture in special research. At the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, Dr. Teague was a member of the department of bacteriology, and while there began his studies of encephalitis and herpes zoster. He continued these studies with Dr. Goodpasture, not only in the Allegheny General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, but also in the Singer Memorial Laboratory there; and after quitting his post in New York took a position at the Allegheny General Hospital.

Dr. Teague never married, having devoted himself throughout life to his studies, which ever fascinated him and provided a field in which this rare man might render invaluable public service. Nor was he the sort of individual to take active part in social clubs, and organizations. For his whole life was devoted tirelessly to the service of his fellowmen in a field in which his brain functioned far more intelligently than that of most medical research experts. He translated freely medical books in other languages for his purpose. Dr. Teague was a most amiable man, who got on well with his fellows, a lover of music and the fine arts, and a broad and sympathetic spirit. While in foreign fields besides his specialty he enjoyed studying and collecting works of art, himself, more versatile than most men who have so specialized.

The death of Dr. Teague occurred on September 22, 1923, at Vineland, New Jersey, while he was on his way from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, as a result of a motor car accident. He was only forty-five years old at the time, and was entering upon the most useful period of his career, although the works that he has left behind him are far greater in scope and quantity than those left by the ordinary man of twice his years. A good bibliography of his works may be found in the "Journal of Immunology," "Volume IX, No. 1, January, 1924." Many were the public praises spoken and written in honor of this great research worker, but that which appeared in the "Journal of Medical Research" was one of the outstanding

The loss which American bacteriology sustained by his tragic death can be appreciated in its full sorrow only by those who had followed his career and had been admitted to the privileges of his friendship. Reserved and modest to a degree which was his most noticeable fault, he rarely attended scientific meetings, and his publications came at intervals which bore witness to the care and critical thoroughness of his work.

The wide range of the subjects of his many contributions attested his broad training and his learning; the accuracy of his observations and the precision of his reasoning showed him a master of the experimental method; one can say with recourse to the eulogy to which one is tempted by thoughts of a dead friend—indeed one knew while he was still among us—that scientific honesty and the love of truth were as basic to his character as his utter indifference to personal advantage or applause.

Time will confirm these statements as the permanence of his contributions to our science becomes established. Of the more personal traits which have left in the hearts of his close associates the grateful memory of his friendship, one hesitates to speak for publication. Wherever he worked, in European or American laboratories, in the Philippines, in Manchuria or in Panama, in situations of anxiety and peril, as well as in the calm, laborious duties of quiet times, his example was one of gentle courage, generosity and unselfishness.

But of these things, except to those who knew him well, one hesitates to speak at length. Bacteriology has lost one of its most devoted and gifted disciples; and all of us have lost a high-souled, fearless gentleman.

Such were the words of the "Journal of Medical Research," printed in connection with a paper which Dr. Teague himself had prepared for the journal. The "Journal of Immunology," which also had published his contributions, spoke as follows of his attainments:

Were we attempting to write a conventional eulogy of a friend, we would confine ourselves to phrases of praise which would be read as satisfactorily proper in an obituary notice. We would like to go beyond this in the case of Oscar Teague, however, for those who worked with him or saw him work know that the personality and spirit behind these publications was one that our science could ill afford to lose. They know that of all this long list of published studies there is not one that does not represent long days and nights of observation and critical appraisal, and that while there may be differences of opinion or interpretation—there are, in none of them, errors of fact; that while there may be contradictions of other claims—there are never self-assertion, priority-anxieties, or complacency. At the time that Teague died he was entering upon a period that promised to be the most productive of his life. The work on the filtrable virus of herpes, in which he was engaged, had been preceded by several years of preliminary study and thought, and he was bringing to bear upon it an extraordinarily versatile experimental experience and broad knowledge.

The loss in actual achievement which our science sustained by Teague's death, it is impossible to appraise. More certain and more easily estimated is the irretrievable loss to his associates, of his gentleness, his patience, the honesty and the wisdom of his counsel, and the example of his enthusiasm. He went his thoughtful way, quietly, and unostentatiously, the director of no laboratory and unambitious for worldly leadership—but wherever he settled down to work, a group gathered about him, in professional admiration and in personal affection; and no one can know with exactitude the number of those who were helped by him—according to their needs. His mind, his heart and, if need be, his purse were open and accessible to those who needed them, and he is mourned—with us—by many a laboratory boy and technician who has had Teague's hand on his shoulder at a difficult time.

He was a splendid bacteriologist—but more than that—a rare and fine human being.

HEAD, DR. JAMES JOSHUA, Pioneer and Benefactor—On the roll of honored pioneer citizens of Tampa, Florida, the name of Dr. James Joshua Head is written large. His contact with this city had endured through forty-six years at the time of his death, in Tampa, January 14, 1927, and throughout that extended period he had devoted the best of his efforts, consistently, to the advancement of city and county. The city, when he first saw it, was but a struggling village. He lived to see it as it is today, and may have taken a personal satisfaction in its flourishing condition as a world-known metropolis, for his part in making it was considerable. Also, he was well known in Alabama, where he lived before coming to Florida, and in Georgia, where he was born, March 16, 1839. The years of his life, which numbered almost eighty-eight, were replete of good to man.

The Head family was founded in its American lines by three brothers, who came to the Western World from Lloyds, England, in a very early day. One brother settled in New England among the colonists; another went to the Western frontier, and a third came South, taking residence in Virginia. It was the third brother from whom Dr. James Joshua Head was descended. From Virginia the line from the progenitor to Dr. Head removed to Georgia, and the Head plantation there, located near Barnesville, continues in the possession of descendants. The Head family burial yard is there, and the stones bear mute testimony to the evolution of an honored house. James Lloyd Head, father of Dr. Head, was born January 30, 1808, and died during the war between the States, of smallpox. He was an outstanding man of his times, plantation master and owner of many slaves, very wealthy, and a member of Georgia State Legislature. He married Beneta Callaway. The Callaways were of English origin as were the Heads, and came from Kentucky to Georgia in

pioneer days. Joshua Surford Callaway, father of Beneta Callaway, was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, May 30, 1789. He was a prominent Baptist clergyman and leader in Baptist conference circles. To James Lloyd and Beneta (Callaway) Head were born eleven children, six daughters and five sons; of these sons Dr. Head was the eldest.

Dr. Head secured his early academic instruction after the manner of sons of gentlemen of the old South, in private schools and boarding school, where he prepared for advanced studies. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1861, the year war broke out between the States, and volunteered for service in the Confederate Army. He served four years through the whole duration of the conflict with the 1st Georgia Regiment, Gibson's Battery, Company K. For his services and his proven valor as artillery officer he was awarded the cross of honor, in later years, by the Tampa Daughters of the Confederacy, and the sword he carried into battle now rests in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Luneta Fleagle, of Tampa. Dr. Head fought under Lee and Jackson in Virginia, in the Tennessee campaign, and in the battle of Lookout Mountain. When the war ended he held the rank of major of artillery. His father, and the father of his wife (his name was Isaac Holmes), were in Georgia State Legislature at the time of the secession of Southern States and commencement of the conflict.

Medicine and surgery had interested Dr. Head from childhood, when he had vowed to become a great physician; and as years passed this idea still held force, though in time it was to become less strong. In line with this desire, which was in keeping with the wishes of his family, he had prepared himself for a medical career, having taken his degree as Doctor of Medicine from Atlanta College of Medicine. He practiced for a time and became widely known as a physician of skill and character in medical circles of Alabama, to this State having come at the close of the Civil War. Immediately at the termination of hostilities he settled near Dothan, Alabama. His father had owned thousands of acres; a share of these passed to Dr. Head on the father's death; and to the share he added a thousand acres more, until his holdings were vast indeed. He founded the beautiful little community of Headland, Alabama, near Dothan, and lived there many years before coming to Florida, practicing medicine and interesting himself in a wide diversity of affairs, largely having to do with lands and civic development. He was known as the benefactor of the Headland community. Thus he carried on his chosen profession and the conjuctive works of town benefactor and builder in Alabama until 1880, when, for the climate, he came to Florida.

The trip to Florida from northern parts in that year was indicative of the pioneer conditions encountered throughout the State. With his wife and eight children he boarded a schooner at Apalachicola, landed at Seaside near Clearwater, and continued to Tampa in a conveyance drawn by a team of horses. In those days Cedar Key was "farthest South" by rail in Florida, and Tampa was a hamlet, but of promise for the future, and of beauty in its surroundings. For years, on a tract near Tampa, Dr. Head devoted his time to farming and to his large orange grove, located on Lake Magdalene and Miller. Today (1930) it is one of the finest groves in the territory outlying Tampa. He founded the Lake Magdalene settlement. In Florida Dr. Head joined his two brothers who had preceded him here, William Pitt Head and John Lloyd Head. His health improved with years, and in 1921, when he came to Tampa for residence in the city proper, he was in good condition, though now advanced in years. His broad experience as realtor served him well and acted constructively in the metropolis' advancement, as he employed his talents here in real estate development, also entering the hotel business. He operated the old Plant Hotel, which he made largely successful, a positive asset to the community in housing visitors who were, influenced through the climate and good conditions met, to become residents of Tampa. Later he gave up the hotel, continued to manage his realty holdings and other interests, which now were extensive, and devoted himself to benefactions. Many of these were through public office, as county treasurer. A Democrat, he was elected by a good majority, and served one term. He considered the office a sinecure, a useless expense to the taxpayers, and instigated the movement which ultimately abolished the office, placing county offices on a graduated fee system. He "practiced what he preached" while incumbent as treasurer, giving back to the county all but two thousand dollars of the money he received as salary, in order that it might be used to improve the schools. He wrote a number of strong articles on political reform, was an advance advocate of prohibition as we have it now, made a continued pleasure of doing his utmost to lighten taxation's burdens, and was intensely charitable, giving to all worthy causes. He was a communicant of the First Baptist Church of Tampa, always a devout worker in its movements, a generous donor to its chests of mercy. Dr. Head

loved the truth in all things; he loved beauty, and delighted in the natural surroundings of Tampa. He read much of good books, was a true philosopher, and fond of society when it was congenial, though he ever took his deepest enjoyments in the home circle, in communion with those he held near and dear. He was a member of Loring Camp, United Confederate Veterans. He was an admirer of Bryan.

Dr. Head married, at Perry, Georgia, April 20, 1864, Lutie Holmes, daughter of Isaac and Louise (Cherry) Holmes. Mrs. Head died in April, 1921. Of their union were born children: 1. Claudia Lenore, who married F. M. Mott; their children were: James J., Lacey (deceased), Holmes, Cecil (deceased), Marion Callaway, Elizabeth, and Marco. 2. Holmes, deceased. 3. Callaway, who married Flora Strickland. 4. Luneta, wife of N. H. Fleagle, of Tampa, and mother of a son, George Holmes, whose death occurred when he was eleven years old. 5. Pearla Maud, wife of S. J. Dillard; and their children are: Alice, Homer, Fenman, Rodriques, Lutie Constance, and Loie Neta. 6. Constance Blanche, wife of L. D. Reagin; their children are: Leslie Dyer, Jr., and Archibald Temple. 7. Leona, wife of R. W. Bently; their children are: Lutie, Rebecca, and John J. 8. Lena, Leona's twin sister, married John B. Holton, and they have children: John B., Jr., Luline Susan, and James Joshua, 2d, named after his grandfather, Dr. James Joshua Head.

On April 20, 1914, Dr. and Mrs. Head observed their golden wedding. Theirs was an ideal married life, rich in tenderness, and children and grandchildren, who recall their parents and grandparents with devotion. Dr. Head was distinguished for his honesty, his true Christianity, and his gentlemanliness; but still more was he distinguished for his work as pioneer and benefactor; for the enduring qualities of this work make his name one of honor in Tampa and in Florida, as in Alabama and Georgia, where the surname long has held prominence.

JORDAN, ADRIAN PETTUS, Newspaper Man—Seventy-seven years were given Adrian Pettus Jordan, and he employed them with valued service to mankind. This service, in the main, was as a newspaper man—reporter, editor, publisher. His journalistic career was of interest currently as it unfolded, and is of interest now with bearing on a life of unusual worth. Aside from newspaper work, he engaged in general affairs, being especially well remembered in Florida's public life. For nearly fifty years he made his home in Florida; his efforts were constructive, benefiting the city of Punta Gorda, Florida, in particular, for here he made his home and centered his activities. His death, April 23, 1928, brought wide sorrow. The newspaper fraternity bade farewell to a dearly beloved figure; legion friends in all walks were bereft; but what he did lives after him, in the minds and hearts of men.

Adrian Pettus Jordan belonged to one of the oldest families in America, its progenitor in America having come here early in the eighteenth century. Mr. Jordan's great-great-grandfather and the great-great-grandfather of John Coolidge, father of Calvin Coolidge, formerly president of the United States, were sons of the same mother. His father, Jarvis Jordan, was a Virginian, born in Lunenburg County; his mother, Harriet Francis (Weyman) Jordan, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, and reared at Charleston, South Carolina, where most of her kindred lived.

Born at Glennville, near Eufaula, Alabama, September 17, 1851, Adrian Pettus Jordan removed with his parents to Eufaula at the age of seven and attended school there until he was seventeen. He then entered Emory and Henry College in Southwestern Virginia, whence he received the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*. Leaving college, he alternated between teaching school and working on newspapers in Southeastern Alabama and Northeastern Mississippi. In spare time he read law, and was licensed to practice the profession in Alabama. While his main purpose in reading law was to have the knowledge for use in journalistic work, he at one time engaged in active practice, handling successfully several cases entrusted to him before offers by newspapers of work that appealed more strongly to him engaged his attention. While serving as local editor of the "Index," of Columbus, Mississippi, he dug out evidence upon which the Lieutenant-Governor then in office was convicted of having accepted a bribe to pardon a fugitive murderer. This led to the official's dismissal. Leaving Columbus, Mr. Jordan came to Florida in 1877.

During his first year in Florida, Mr. Jordan lived at Yalaha, where he taught school. Later he taught in other centers of Florida, worked in a store at Wildwood, opened and taught the first school established there, and edited the "Wildwood Orange Leaf," a weekly newspaper. During an absence of about a year from Florida he engaged in newspaper work at Savannah, on the "Morning News." In 1886 he was employed to edit the "Hernando News," of Brooksville. Later,

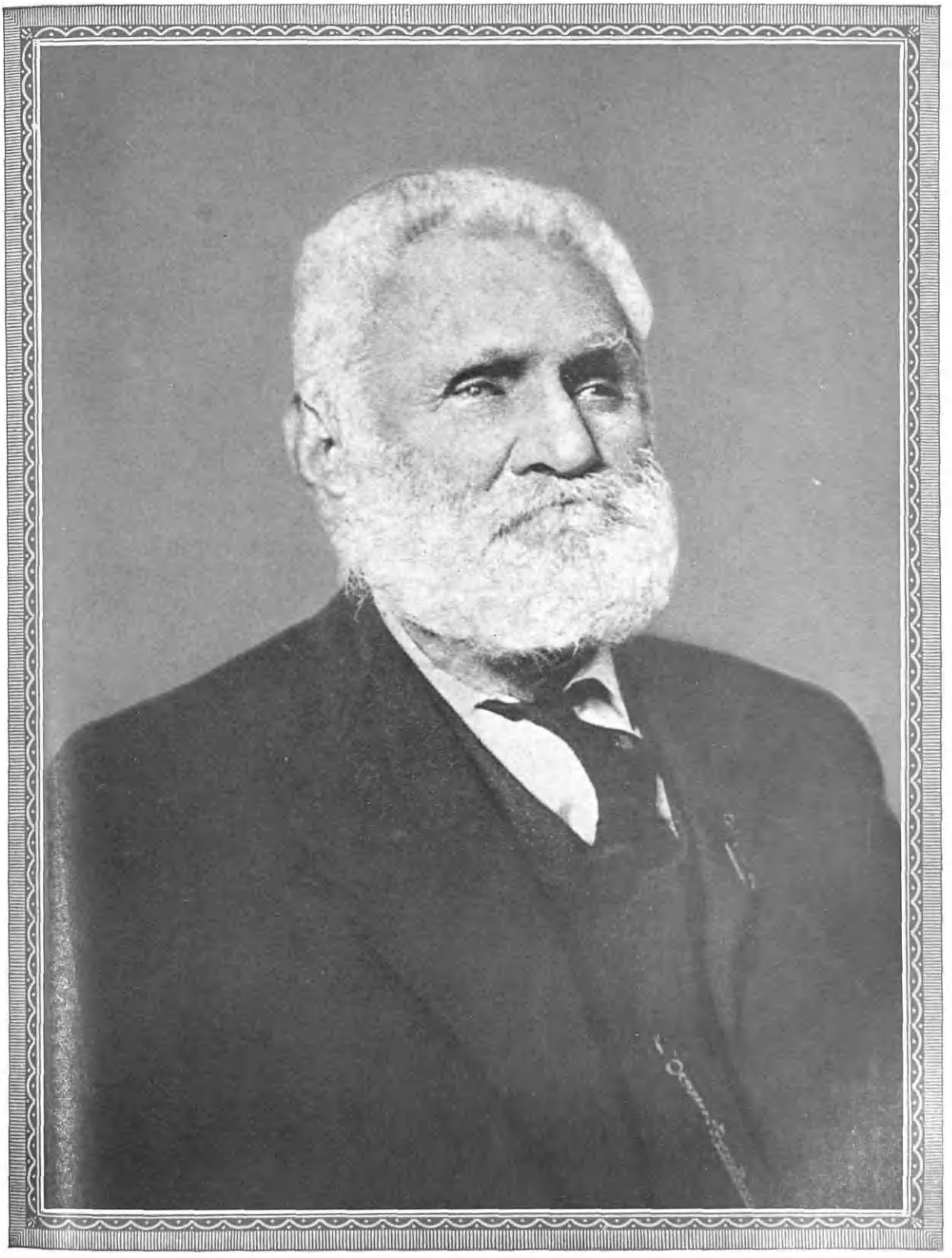
when this paper was sold, his employers transferred him to Leesburg, to aid them on the "Commercial." Meanwhile Lake County had been created, and an acrimonious campaign for location of the county seat resulted in selection of Tavares. In association with John C. Luning, subsequently to become State treasurer, Mr. Jordan started another weekly paper in Leesburg. Through his urging, a building and loan was established in the community to assist in building the community; and he did great work in this direction until the freeze of 1894-95, when his paper was forced into liquidation. While advocating establishment of the building and loan association, he argued for better school facilities, as there was no public school in town. This induced the Town Council to issue bonds and purchase a large brick building, after which Mr. Jordan headed a public subscription to buy desks. Many persons from the country moved to town that their children might avail themselves of a better education, and as the town had been suffering a business depression, times now changed for the more prosperous, which have continued. Not long after the county site campaign Mr. Jordan's paper was merged with the "Commercial." Associated with Mr. Luning he purchased a dry goods business, with himself in charge. The store was in bad financial shape, and the great freeze ruined it, also ruining Mr. Jordan. For a few months he worked on a newspaper at Gainesville, then returned to Leesburg, and on July 1, 1896, became postmaster, and served four years, being well in favor with Republicans and Democrats alike. Previous to becoming postmaster he had served a term as town clerk and treasurer and several terms as one of the school trustees. To each of these positions he had been elected by popular vote. As clerk and treasurer, with the mayor he managed to pull the community out of debt. Some time after completing his term as postmaster, and failing to find a satisfactory occupation in Leesburg, Mr. Jordan engaged in newspaper business at Thomasville, Georgia, until September, 1901, when he removed to Punta Gorda. He purchased the "Punta Gorda Herald" from the then owner, R. K. Seward, conducted the paper with prosperous result eighteen years, and in 1919 sold it to a corporation headed by Paul K. Garrett. He still retained considerable stock in the paper. Under his direction the paper had grown extensively. It became one of the best weeklies in the State.

In 1906 Mr. Jordan ran for State Legislature, on the platform of county division. For six years he served as State food and drug inspector. In 1917 he made the race, in the primary, for secretary of state, and received a good vote, though he did not win. On more than one occasion he was conspicuously mentioned as candidate for Governor. Among the honors which came to him was election as delegate to represent the first congressional district in the St. Louis convention that nominated Alton B. Parker for President of the United States, and as delegate to the Baltimore convention he helped nominate Woodrow Wilson, our late war President. In 1919 he was appointed supervisor of the 1920 census for the first congressional district and discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself and to the district covered. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Free and Accepted Masons, and at Emory and Henry College had been a member of that institution's first Greek society. His chief recreation was hunting.

Mr. Jordan was twice married; first, November 20, 1881, to Agnes V. Crenshaw, daughter of M. C. Crenshaw, a farmer of extended means, of Sumter County, Florida. Of this union were born children: 1. Adrian C. 2. Dr. Vernon J. 3. Ivan P. (These three now survive, living in Punta Gorda.) 4. Dr. Julian W. 5. Undine, wife of C. E. Kerr. (These two live in Tampa.) After the death of his first wife, July 7, 1907, Mr. Jordan married (second) July 12, 1911, Sallie A. Green, of Tampa, daughter of Dr. James T. Green, well-known surgeon of that city. Mrs. Sallie A. (Green) Jordan survives her husband, and continues to make her residence in Punta Gorda.

Pioneer in the development of Florida's fourth estate, Mr. Jordan is best remembered as a newspaper man and citizen. But those in contact with him personally recall his very human qualities with warm recollection. His was a personality that was genial; his smile made any gathering the brighter; his wit was sharp, but did not employ itself thoughtlessly of others' feelings and did not offend; and his handclasp was his bond, a word given never to be broken. Sincerity and loyalty were to him prime principles of conduct, just as were integrity and civic assistance. Through the medium of his profession he wrought lasting benefit to man. He was, thereby a benefactor to several communities, and Florida remains in his debt.

WADSWORTH, MALCOLM SMITH, Planter—Like so many thousands of other young men, representative of the best types produced by the South, the late Malcolm Smith Wadsworth dropped all his own concerns and interests at the outbreak of the Civil War and promptly offered his serv-



Malcolm S. Wadsworth

ices to the Confederate Army. He served throughout the duration of the war, suffering many hardships, including imprisonment for more than one year in one of the Northern military prisons. With the coming of peace he returned to his native State, Alabama, and there immediately set about to make up for lost time and to help in restoring peace and prosperity to the South. Acquiring a large plantation in Autauga County, Alabama, he successfully engaged on it in farming on a large scale. After some twenty years of hard work a sudden flood inflicted very heavy losses on him, losses which would have discouraged and, perhaps, broken many another man. Mr. Wadsworth, however, was formed of a sterner mould, and, severe though this blow was, it served only as a new impetus for him. With heroic energy and industry he toiled for many years to recoup his losses and to rehabilitate his financial standing. In this endeavor he met with well merited success and at the end of a ten-year period he found himself in a sufficiently strong position to retire from the active work of a plantation owner. This episode in Mr. Wadsworth's life was typical of his exceptionally strong character, his courage and his honesty and it also served to gain for him to a remarkable degree the admiration and absolute confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Malcolm Smith Wadsworth was born near Prattville, Autauga County, Alabama, May 19, 1837, a son of Daniel and Sally (Matthews) Wadsworth. His father was a native of Massachusetts, but came to Alabama as a young man in the capacity of manager and overseer of the extensive plantations owned around Prattville by William D. Smith. Mr. Wadsworth's mother was a native of Prattville, Alabama. It was in that town that Mr. Wadsworth received his education in private schools. Having completed his education, he followed in the footsteps of his father and devoted himself to the operation and management of plantations. This work, however, was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time Mr. Wadsworth promptly volunteered for service in the Confederate Army, enlisting in the Prattville Dragoons. He served throughout the war with distinction, his great strength and large build serving him in good stead. Though fortunate enough to escape without being wounded, in spite of his participation in a great deal of severe fighting, he suffered many privations and hardships, especially during the last thirteen months of his service, which he was forced to spend in the Northern prison at Rock Island, Illinois, after he had been taken a prisoner of war. Paroled with the coming of peace, he immediately set out on foot for his native State and after his arrival there lost no time in resuming his career as a planter. He acquired extensive holdings in his native county and for many years operated one of the largest and most successful plantations in Central Alabama. On it he planted cotton and also maintained large herds of cattle, which formed the foundation of an extensive dairying industry. Besides that he also bred hogs, mules and horses. After some twenty years of successful operation of his large agricultural enterprises, the flood of 1886 carried away most of his live stock, ruined his crop and seriously crippled him financially. To add to his difficulties, the same disaster also destroyed a large factory property, acquired and equipped in Prattville by an intimate friend of Mr. Wadsworth only a short time prior to the flood. This entire property was swept away, and Mr. Wadsworth was faced with the necessity of meeting large financial obligations in connection with his property, resulting from his signature as a guarantor on a note, which he had signed as an accommodation for his friend. With characteristic promptness and courage he immediately set out to recoup his losses and to meet all of his obligations. For ten years he put all of his tremendous energy into this undertaking, frequently working eighteen hours per day. Finally, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had met all of his obligations and that he had fully reëstablished his financial position. When that time had arrived he retired from the exacting work of owning and operating a large plantation. During the latter part of his career he became very active in politics and, though he personally never sought or held public office, he was always ready to place his large influence at the disposal of his friends. His public spirit also found expression in his service for several years as a member of the Prattville School Board and, for four years, of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Wadsworth possessed an exceptionally large number of friends, who were attracted to him by his commanding personality and by his affability. Indeed, he was one of the most popular men in his section of Alabama, and he enjoyed to a remarkable degree the absolute trust of all those with whom he transacted business. Over six feet tall and well proportioned, he possessed tremendous physical strength, without which he most likely would not have been able to accomplish the astonishing amount of work which he did during the greater part of his life. He was very fond of outdoor life, but was also deeply devoted to his home and to his large family, rearing his fifteen children with the greatest care and providing for them the best education

available. Kindly and charitable, he gave liberally to benevolent enterprises and was also a generous supporter of religious institutions, helping financially to build a number of churches in his neighborhood.

Mr. Wadsworth married (first) Irene Love, (second) Patonia Alexander, (third) Fannie Love, and (fourth) at Prattville, Alabama, April 19, 1888, Mary Catherine Love, a daughter of Addison Crawford and Carolina LaFayette (Bodie) Love, and a sister of Mrs. Irene (Love) Wadsworth and Mrs. Fannie (Love) Wadsworth. Mrs. Wadsworth's father was a well-known Alabama planter, while her mother, a native of South Carolina, was a gifted musician. She herself is active in religious and fraternal circles and is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 186, Order of the Eastern Star. By his several marriages Mr. Wadsworth was the father of fifteen children, the majority of whom founded families of their own, thus giving to their father the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing grow up around him a large number of grandchildren. His children were: 1. William Alfred, married Clara Smith. 2. Thomas Malcolm, married Lillian Jones and became the father of eight children, among whom was Lee Wadsworth, who was killed in action in France during the World War in 1918; the others: Mittie Irene, John, Mary, Malcolm, Rebecca, Alfred and Lillian Wadsworth. 3. John Alexander, married Kate Burns and became the father of six children, Lucille, Jack, Leonard, Edward, Katherine and Elizabeth Wadsworth. 4. Charles Doster, married Ethel Smylie and became the father of five children, Sophronia, Charles Doster, Jr., Nell, Ruth and William Wood Wadsworth. 5. Merrill Pratt, married Pearl Bates and became the father of one son, Henry Pratt Wadsworth. 6. Malcolm Smith, married Sarah Bates and became the father of four children: Alfred, Clyde, Malcolm Smith, Jr., and Gladys Wadsworth. 7. Archibald McKithern, (twin), married (first) Pearl James, and had one child, Catherine P.; married (second) Mary Arey and became the father of one daughter, Mary Arey Wadsworth. 8. Frank Love, a twin of Archibald McK., married Frances Roy, and became the father of six children, Leona, Ellen, Lola, Frank Love, Jr., Roy and McQueen Wadsworth. 9. Christopher Bodie, unmarried. 10. Sallie LaFayette, married Charles Pickett and became the mother of four children, Malcolm Austin, Sarah Charles, Eugenia, and James Albert Pickett, the last named now deceased. 11. Mary Matthews, married Frank Brooks. 12. Clifford McQueen, deceased. 13. Eugenia Wilkinson, a member of Blue Bonnet Lodge, Order of the Eastern Star of Dallas, Texas, and United Daughters of Confederacy, of Merrill Pratt Chapter, Prattville, Alabama; married C. W. Baltzell and is the mother of two children, Jean Walton and Wadsworth Baltzell. 14. Jacob Greil, unmarried. 15. Jessie Maude, married George Poston and who is the mother of one daughter, Betty Jean Poston.

At his home in Montgomery, Alabama, Malcolm Smith Wadsworth died after a long, busy and successful life, February 2, 1913. His death brought deep sorrow to his exceptionally large family, to all members of which he had always been devoted with the greatest attachment. This sorrow was fully shared by his numerous friends in Montgomery, as well as in other parts of Alabama, and, indeed, by that even larger group of his fellow citizens, who, without knowning him intimately, yet had had the privilege of coming into occasional contact with him. For even that was sufficient, in the case of Mr. Wadsworth, to enable any one to recognize his worth and to appreciate his fine character and his high ideals. Even beyond that his participation in the Civil War, and in later years the large part which he played in the up-building of Alabama, will always assure him an honored place in the annals of his native State.

LYON, EDWARD HOLDEN, Inventor, Capitalist—Certain families appear inclined definitely toward specific fields of endeavor. The family of which Edward Holden Lyon was a member had marked talent at invention, science, finance, and general business. Also, it owned a distinction in social direction, and in affairs of citizenship attained to works of enduring benefit to the various communities in which its members resided.

The accumulated talents of his forefathers were strongly evidenced in Edward Holden Lyon. Where his father had invented and courted science in one field, he exercised an ability even more pronounced in another. He died a man well known throughout scientific circles of the Nation, and in life accumulated honors such as fall to few men.

Born at Stockton, California, April 13, 1857, Mr. Lyon died in New York City, New York, January 1, 1923. He is recalled by many circles in New York City, in Chicago, Illinois, Boston, Massachusetts, and Miami, Florida, in which last-named city he was a figure of considerable prominence.

Names and dates of his ancestry are not pre-

served, but it is known that his forebears were men of vision and courage who wrested their fortunes from pioneer communities in the vanguard of civilization. His father, Israel Whitney Lyon, was by profession a doctor of dental surgery, a master of his profession, widely recognized. Israel Whitney Lyon is perhaps best recalled to the American people, through the media of magazine advertisements, as the inventor of Lyon's tooth powder, this dentifrice having been one of the first and best put upon the market. In his own laboratories Dr. Lyon perfected the processes to be used in its manufacture, and unlike many inventive men was able to carry the product through to manufactured completion and distribution without direction from controlling financiers. He himself controlled the output, and the success of the powder demonstrated largely his very real ability as an executive-capitalist. His company was named I. W. Lyon and Sons, Dr. Lyon having taken his sons into the corporation when they came of age and had professed a liking for the industry involved. He donated liberally of his fortune to libraries and other public works, and was known for his consistently given and generously proportioned philanthropies. Israel Whitney Lyon married Sarah Penniman Hutchinson. To them were born two sons, Edward Holden Lyon having become of great renown, and Whitney Lyon, deceased.

On August 31, 1851, Dr. Lyon, father of the central figure in this narrative, sailed from the port of New York aboard the "Flying Cloud" bound for California, the gold coast which had sprung into prominence throughout the world two years before. The trip consumed eighty-nine days and twenty-one hours, and was made under the command of Captain Cressy, *via* the perilous route around Cape Horn. But the doctor, with his professional skill, did not go West to moil for gold. He went in the vanguard of national progress, as a builder of a new territory destined to become great. He settled at Stockton, California; and it was there, as recounted heretofore, that Edward Holden Lyon was born.

Edward Holden Lyon received a part of his preparatory instruction in public schools, and completed his academic training in Yonkers Military Academy. After leaving school he entered into business connections without delay, forming contact with the then-new scientific marvel, the telephone, which amazed the people of the period as aviation was to startle them with its progress in a later one. For twelve years, in development of the long distance telephone, Mr. Lyon was occupied with scientific and financial efforts at the American Bell Telephone laboratories in Boston. This made him an outstanding scientist of the time, and a pioneer in a method of communication which since has become indispensable, linked as it is with modern progress in all lines. He was a pioneer in development of processes of carbon for long distance transmitters; and this perfection, which he himself invented, he sold to the Bell people. His was the distinction of having been the first to speak over long distance from Boston to New York City, and to open the World's Fair held at Chicago with that instrument. He attended the early telephone conventions held in Chicago, Niagara Falls, Indianapolis, and Cleveland. Aside from the telephone, Mr. Lyon had other inventive interests. These need not be cited here; but he was a devotee of bicycling when that mode of conveyance first came into popularity. This interest developed into a fondness for the scientific advance of motorcycles, and in the automobile. He was skilled in use of the camera, and one of its most enthusiastic supporters in early days of its introduction into wide popular usage.

Having come to the East from California in 1865 when he was but eight years old, Mr. Lyon made his career in the principal cities already mentioned—New York, Boston and Chicago—and early came to Florida, where he took residence in Miami. Pioneer in scientific matters, he was a pioneer in State development in Florida, and was much concerned with improvements in Miami as a citizen and capitalist. He owned various pieces of property here, one being Lyon's Wharf, on Flagler Street. He owned and operated the wharf for many years.

In 1893 Mr. Lyon became identified with the company established by his father for the manufacture of tooth powder, and he continued with the company as a director and an official until the time of his demise—through a period of thirty years. During the World War he supported the many movements of patriotic appeal. He was a genial host to hundreds of soldiers stationed at Camp Merritt, entertaining them at his residence. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, gave goodly sums to its advancement, but attended irregularly, as his affairs were so widely diversified. He lived more than professed his religion. Mr. Lyon was of a pleasant social nature, fond of discourse with and the society of his fellowmen. An enthusiastic yachtsman, he owned the "Oasis," which was known to the waters of several fashionable watering places. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and

became a member of Mahi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Miami, in 1921. Mr. Lyon was a rear commodore of the Edgewater (New York) Motor Club, a member of the New York and Biscayne yacht clubs, and belonged to the Men's Club of Englewood, New Jersey.

Mr. Lyon was twice married. He married (first) Fannie Dinsmore, who died, leaving children: 1. Romla, who married and became the mother of two children: Ruth and Katherine Keeler. 2. Ralph, who married Hazel Bristol; they have three children: Ralph, Jr., Betty, and Joan. 3. Horace D., who married Katherine Hamilton; they have four children: Helen Dinsmore, Virginia, Margaret, and Katherine Hamilton. Mr. Lyon married (second) at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, April 18, 1921, Betty Mence Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott, a contractor and man of affairs, of Gault, Province of Ontario; and of this union was born a daughter: Anne Penniman. Mrs. Betty Mence (Scott) Lyon continues to make her residence in Miami, where her connections are of the most pleasant and where associations are dear. She is a lady of gracious charm, a hostess of distinction, a popular member of the social life of Miami. She contributes liberally to philanthropic causes.

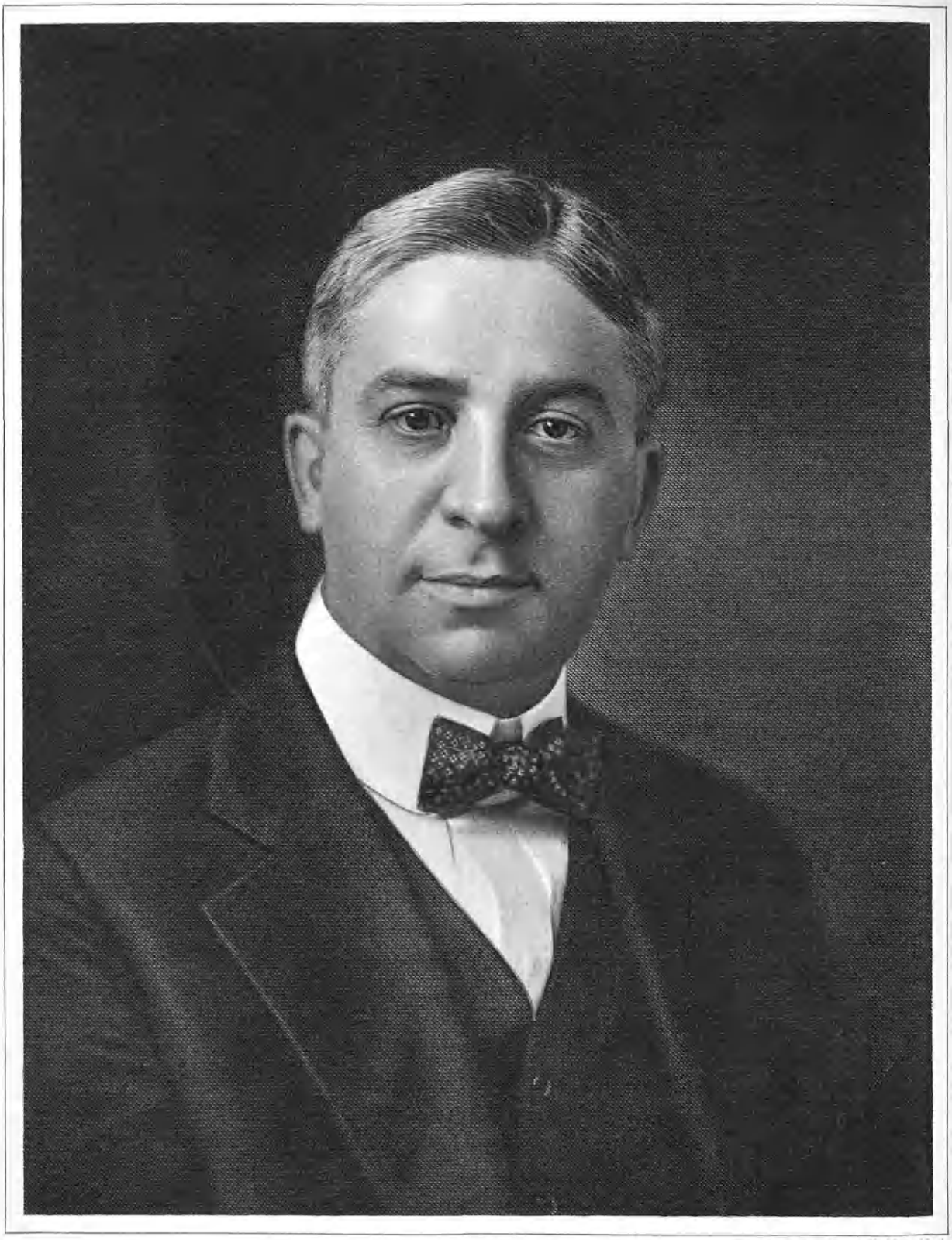
Edward Holden Lyon lived a life that was inspiring to men around him. His personality was the sort to attract and retain friendship, and his friends indeed were legion. A gifted conversationalist, he could discuss nearly any subject with unusual knowledge. Firm in his conviction, yet he was broad-minded, and waited until he had heard all sides of a situation before he pronounced on it, then did so with reservation. He read profusely. He spoke French and German with fluency and grammatical soundness. His benevolences were many, but as he shunned publicity these seldom came to the ears of even his intimate friends. It was a fact, that he never avoided helping one in need, whether in need of money or wise counsel.

He had the courage to explore fields of science that had barely been touched, and to cultivate them for the welfare of mankind. He had the astuteness to manage his affairs in such a manner—as had his father before him—that greedy capitalistic interests failed to exploit what he had done, and thus was able to give the greatest service as his own master. He had a tremendous loyalty to friends, community and the home, and an unbounded love for his family.

His name endures as that of a great inventor, capitalist and benefactor; as a valued citizen, and man among men. His works endure with his memory.

ABRAMS, JAMES ROSS, Worker in Metals —A native of Calvert, Maryland, born August 6, 1862, James Ross Abrams died March 26, 1909, in Miami, Florida. He was a pioneer in Florida, having come here soon after the community had benefited from its first spurt of growth; and throughout his period of residence assisted materially in the advancement of Miami's interests. He is recalled by many who knew him and were familiar with his activities as one who helped to make the modern city of Miami possible, who, as citizen, professional worker in metals, and citrus grower, was active constructively for the common weal. His record is perpetuated through work well done.

James Ross Abrams was a son of John Rawlings and Mary Ann Brown (White) Abrams, his father having engaged as farmer for many years in Maryland. John Rawlings Abrams was a communicant of the Methodist Church and active in its affairs; and his wife was of the Society of Friends. James Ross Abrams, when it came time for him to enter church as a member, became a communicant of his father's denomination, though he received his academic instruction in a Quaker school—Friends School, in the old brick meeting house at Calvert, Maryland. After leaving school he entered immediately upon his career, securing a place in a blacksmith shop with one of his half-brothers, his mother's first marriage being with issue; and after completing his apprenticeship at the forge, in Calvert, he came South, entering the employ of McGuire and McDonald, general contractors engaged in construction of large hotels along the route of the Florida East Coast Railway, owned and built by Henry M. Flagler. Mr. Abrams had charge of the iron work that went into the now well known hostelries of the East Coast system. Master artisan, craftsman with few peers in the moulding, working and installation of iron, he installed the ironwork which may be seen today in the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, Florida, the Poinsettia at West Palm Beach, the Royal Palm, at Miami, and hotels at New Province, the Bahamas. He was dominant in this line. A fine piece of his work was a chandelier for the Ponce de Leon. This, a true work of the iron-artist's art, brought him much commendation. When the Ponce de Leon was opened, Mr. Abrams temporarily left Florida, on account of the yellow fever which then was sweeping the State. For a time he lived in Mary-



Engraved by Campbell, New York

J. G. Stickley

land, then, leaving a business which he founded there, sought fortune in Texas and New Mexico. Later he returned to Florida, to West Palm Beach, to engage in iron working and installation with his old firm, McGuire and McDonald, then came to Miami, where he resided until the time of his death.

When Mr. Abrams first came to the State of Florida, the railroad extended only as far as Fort Lauderdale to the South, and it was necessary to take a boat thence to Miami. He was a member of the original fire department organized at West Palm Beach, and fraternally held identity with the Free and Accepted Masons, which order had charge of his funeral services—the funeral was one of the largest ever seen in West Palm Beach up to that year, 1909, and services were read by Frank A. Stoneman, of the lodge. Mr. Abrams was sheriff of Dade County when this county extended along the coast from Fort Pierce to the extreme southern reaches of the State, the farthest point South of the American mainland. He originated a process for welding copper which was said by the Government to have been the best offered at the time. Aside from his work as iron and metals designer and installer, he interested himself in orange culture, owning a grove bearing good fruit at Ojus, Florida. During the early days in Miami Mr. Abrams was very fond of baseball, and was active in the local clubs, though later he let his interest in athletics diminish insofar as personal participation went. He enlisted for service in the war with Spain, 1898, but saw no actual service, being, however, ready for the call. A man of sincere patriotism, he loved his country, the State of his residence and the community in which he had his home—Miami. Genial, his friends were many, and they do not permit the years which have passed to dim their affection while life lasts.

Mr. Abrams married, in Wilmington, Delaware, August 24, 1887, Clara M. Henderson, who was born at Blake, Maryland, a daughter of Charles Wesley and Margaret Ann (Alexander) Henderson. Of this union was born a daughter, Mary Ann, who married William E. Weidman, of Miami, where she resides at the present time (1929). Mrs. Abrams, who survives her husband, continues to make her home here also. She came to Miami as passenger on the first train wrecked on the Florida East Coast system, the same occurring as the train neared the city, but she escaped without injury. It was she who led the grand march at the first grand ball ever given in Miami's first hotel. As this is written Mrs. Abrams has been a resident of Florida more than thirty years; she is intimately identified with phases of its development, and with her late husband took part in pioneer undertakings.

"The works men do live after them." James Ross Abrams will continue to be remembered long.

STICKLEY, J. GEORGE, Manufacturer, Sales Manager—Known widely in furniture manufacturing circles of the East, the late J. George Stickley had an extended and full career at business, and is recalled with affection to the hearts of legion former friends who held him dear.

He was born at Osceloa, Wisconsin, June 15, 1871, and died in New York City, August 13, 1921, at the age of fifty years, thirty-one of these years having been given to the manufacturing industry. His parents were Leopold and Barbara S. (Schlager) Stickley, and on both paternal and maternal sides, he was descended of Teutonic ancestry. The progenitor of the Stickley family in America came here from Strassburg, Germany. Leopold Stickley was a builder and contractor, a man of means. He died in Osceola, Wisconsin. Barbara S. (Schlager) Stickney, who lived in Osceola, could recall when Indians still roamed the land in that region, and she herself had fed many of them who called at her parents' house for food.

J. George Stickley was the youngest of eleven children, and thus it was that his father could do little more for him in the way of education than was necessary. He did, however, receive a very sound schooling, which he completed at Binghamton, New York, and at the age of nineteen years entered the field which was to occupy the center of his attention and activity throughout the balance of life. He went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he entered the furniture business with a brother, under the firm style of Stickley Brothers. Leaving this partnership subsequently, he became associated with another brother, Leopold Stickley, in the manufacture of furniture, with factories at Fayetteville, and Eastwood, near Syracuse, New York. Together they operated these plants and their combined volume with success for many years, under the firm name of L. and J. G. Stickley.

J. G. Stickley was very well known in furniture circles and his business ability was speedily recognized among his associates. As sales manager for this company, with headquarters in New York, he attained wide popularity, and his friends were many. This firm continues in existence, and its products are in homes throughout the nation. Early American pieces are manufactured, Leopold

Stickley continuing in direction of the industry since the death of J. George Stickley.

Mr. Stickley married, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 1, 1899, Grace Sherwood, daughter of Smith J. Sherwood, a millinery manufacturer, the family being of English origin, the original member in America having come from London to the colonies prior to the Revolution. Mrs. Stickley, who survives her beloved husband, is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of this union was born a son, Sherwood J., who married Catherine Raiguel, of Grand Rapids, and is now connected with De Coppet and Doremus, brokers, of New York City. Mrs. Stickley, while in Chicago, the city in which she grew up, attended the Episcopal Church, of which she is a communicant. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Coral Gables, Miami, Florida, and makes her residence in Coral Gables through the winter season, and her permanent residence in New York City.

A Republican, Mr. Stickley supported the party's principles with consistency and strength. He was a member of the Transportation Club and Sphinx (advertising) Club, of New York City, and was fond of golf as a recreation. He was many years a member of the Greenwich Golf Club, Greenwich, Connecticut, and the Great Neck Golf Club, Great Neck, Long Island. He attended the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and took his greatest pleasure in the home circle. Charitable, kindly, genial, honest in all his dealings, he was highly regarded in all contacts. It was said that he never declined to help a worthy cause. He read a great deal, especially of poetry, and was a man of reflective mind and culture, largely self-educated. He had control of his emotions, was even of temper, and his word was his bond in any dealing between himself and persons well acquainted.

His success as a business man was considerable; but his success in service to mankind, through a life exemplary and rightly lived, endures in memory as greater still.

SEARLE, HERBERT WAYLAND, Manufacturer—The life span given Herbert Wayland Searle was fifty years. For thirty years he was active in development of his career, and he became one of the foremost figures in manufacturing circles concerned with paper machinery, at Worcester, Massachusetts. He belonged to a family long resident in the United States, its progenitor in this country having settled on the New England coast during the early days of Colonial development. His parents were Edwin and Emmaline T. (Stowe) Searle. A native of Plymouth, New Hampshire, Edwin Searle died at the age of seventy years. He became an expert mechanic and machinist, and left to his son a most affectionate memory. Since the family's progenitor came from England to America, men in the line to which Herbert Wayland Searle belonged succeeded in various endeavors, demonstrating a decided bent toward things mechanical. He too shared in this.

Herbert Wayland Searle was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, November 12, 1859. He received a common school education at Worcester, and at an early age became interested in mechanical works. Leaving school, he secured his first position in a machine shop. That was in 1879. He worked in several small shops, and during the first year of this employment found an opening with Rice, Barton, and Fales, paper machinery manufacturers, of Worcester. Application to his work and expert workmanship advanced him from the bench in the pattern house of this concern to the post of superintendent and general manager, and a director. In 1903 he became superintendent of the corporation, again being advanced in 1906, when he was given an important executive post which carried with it a partnership. He was now in charge of sales promotion and machinery installation, dealing with the large newspaper plants of the continent. He continued in this post until death.

A supporter of the Pilgrim Church, Mr. Searle attended that denomination with regularity, as did his wife, his son Harold Sinclair Searle (of further mention) becoming a member at the age of choice. He was a confirmed adherent of the principles of the Republican party. Popular because of his geniality and ready wit, he belonged to the Holyoke Club, the Bancroft Business Men's Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a voracious reader, particularly of Shakespeare, with whose classic lines he spent many of his most enjoyable hours, also keeping well informed on current events.

Mr. Searle married, at Worcester, Massachusetts, October 19, 1886, Annie M. Fairbanks, who was born August 27, 1865, at Northampton, Massachusetts, daughter of George H. and Sarah C. (Edwards) Fairbanks, the latter of whom later married E. M. Eldridge. Mrs. Searle's father was an expert machinist, a man of notably high character. Her mother, who survives him, observed her ninety-first anniversary of birth in 1929. To Mr. and Mrs. Searle was born a son, Harold Sinclair, at Worcester, June 3, 1892. He married Jonnie Smith, of Orlando. In 1920, Harold Sin-

clair Searle went to work as a bookkeeper with Dickson-Ives, of Orlando, and in 1927 was promoted to the position of accountant and treasurer of the firm. Also, in 1927, he accepted the post of business manager with Hatch's, Inc., of West Palm Beach, at the same time becoming a member of the Hatch firm, with which he has continued.

Mrs. Searle, who survives her beloved husband, first visited Florida in 1921. She returned for the winter seasons of 1922 and 1923, and in 1924 established a permanent residence at Orlando, where she now makes her home. She has a wide circle of friends, who hold her in affection.

Mr. Searle died in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 12, 1909. He had been a tireless worker, active at his business responsibilities. He abided by the Golden Rule, was appreciated for his many fine qualities by those with and for whom he worked as by those under his direction; was quiet, unassuming, loyal to his friends and family, and bore upon his character the stamp of sterling quality. He will be remembered long in circles formerly frequented, not alone as a manufacturer and skilled executive, but more especially as a man highly regarded for integrity, kindliness, and an exemplary career.

CHENEY, JOHN MOSES, Lawyer—An outstanding member of the Florida Bar for many years, actively engaged in practice of his profession in Orlando, Florida, for more than thirty-five years, the late John Moses Cheney had a career of distinction and accomplishment at his chosen work. Replete of inspiration, his life was exemplary in high degree.

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 6, 1859, Mr. Cheney died June 2, 1922, at Orlando, Florida, aged sixty-three. He was a son of Joseph Young and Juliette (McNab) Cheney, member of a family long resident in the United States. A prominent Revolutionary ancestor was Nathaniel Cheney, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who was a descendant of Scottish forebears. The American ancestor of the family settled at Samuelton, New Hampshire, on the New England coast. Joseph Young Cheney, a native of New England, was born in 1820, and died in Vermont in 1886. Juliette (McNab) Cheney also came of an old and distinguished family of Scottish origin. Her father, Dr. John McNab, lived and died at Woodsville, New Hampshire; he practiced medicine until he was ninety, then acted as consulting physician until the age of ninety-five.

Receiving a comprehensive common school instruction, Mr. Cheney completed his academic training at the New Hampton Institute, New Hampshire and the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. He became interested in the law as a life's work, obtained some practical experience in the offices of a Mr. Ide, well known St Johnsbury counsel (later appointed United States consul at Samoa), and graduated from Boston University Law School in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon afterward Mr. Cheney came to Florida, settled in Orlando when it was a small pioneer community, and speedily became one of the town's well known citizens whose efforts were recognized as constructive, directed toward the general advancement of the community. Until 1888 he practiced in the law offices of Alex and St. Clair Abrams, at Orlando, and later entered association as partner with Arthur F. Odlin. From 1890 until his death, thirty-two years subsequent, he carried on practice independently, and became known as a foremost lawyer of the State and southeastern United States.

Politically an uncompromising Republican, Mr. Cheney adhered strictly to the principles of the party, even when, by not doing so, he might otherwise have profited roundly in public life. He was appointed United States District Attorney during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, and by President Taft was thrice appointed Federal Judge, the Senate declining to confirm the appointment in each instance. When President Wilson was elected to office, a Democratic majority in the Senate definitely withheld the confirmation of the appointment of former President Taft.

Mr. Cheney attended the First Presbyterian Church, of which his family are members. He was an ardent devotee of hunting, fishing, and music, having rare ability in the third field. For a number of years he sang in the choir of Orlando's First Presbyterian Church, and participated in all musical events sponsored by the local denomination, his range of talent in music and dramatic art encompassing light opera and grand opera beyond the faculties of an amateur. The World War found him active as a "four-minute" man. His services, during the war period, were always at the disposition of the Government.

Fraternally active, Mr. Cheney belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and other bodies. He was a member of the Orlando Country Club, being fond of out-doors exercise in sports.

Mr. Cheney married, at Bristol, New Hampshire, November 23, 1886, Elizabeth Alexander,

daughter of Horace Taylor Alexander, of Bristol, a merchant, man of affairs, a leader in civic and economic matters there. Of this union were born children: 1. A daughter, Glenn, who married D. R. Ellerby, of Orlando, Florida; they have children: John Cheney, Lois Elizabeth, and Esther Glenn. 2. Judge Donald Alexander, who married Fannie Robinson, of Orlando; they have children: Donald Alexander, Jr., Barbara Robinson, and Virginia Randolph. 3. Joseph Young, who married Hazel Locke, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, and they had children: John Locke, and Katherine Juliette, who are deceased. Mrs. Elizabeth (Alexander) Cheney survives her distinguished husband and continues to reside in Orlando, where associations are near and dear. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The span of professional activity allowed John Moses Cheney was extended. He attained to honored place among contemporaries of the bar and bench, and has left behind a record of eminence. But by those who knew him as a man aside from the profession, who called him friend, enjoyed his genial manner and warm smile—these hold him still in friendship, the affections of memory that will never be dissolved. He will live long in the records of law, but longer still in the hearts of those left behind.

CHAILLE, WILLIAM HICKMAN, Merchant—Pioneer Miami resident and owner of one of the first retail establishments of the city, William Hickman Chaille was born in Paris, Kentucky, February 15, 1850, son of Josiah and Ann (Stribling) Chaille. His father was prominent in the grist and sawmilling industries, native of Indiana; and through him William Hickman Chaille was descended from pre-Revolutionary French stock, the family having been founded in Colonial times by two brothers of the name. Ann (Stribling) Chaille was a daughter of Thomas T. Stribling, native of Virginia. Josiah Chaille died in Paris, Kentucky, and his widow subsequently removed with her six children to Humphreys County, Tennessee, where her father had purchased a tract of land several years before. There the family lived some time, and afterward Mrs. Ann (Stribling) Chaille married a second time. She died in Humphreys County.

William Hickman Chaille was one of six children who, as recounted in the foregoing, went with his mother to live in Humphreys County, Tennessee. There he was reared, acquiring a sound education in the public schools nearest his farm home. After he had attained to manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, but in 1879, at the age of twenty-nine, set out to seek his fortune in other fields, first going to Texas. For two years he engaged in business as cotton planter in the Lone Star State, near Palestine, then went to Corsicana, establishing himself in the fruit and confectionery business as merchant, later removed the business to Dallas, Texas, and finally to Abilene. Altogether he spent seven years in Texas.

In 1885, William Hickman Chaille came to Florida, locating first at Ocala, where, for fifteen years, he conducted a profitable mercantile enterprise. In 1900, he came to Miami, and here he lived until his death, November 2, 1927.

Miami in 1900 was a village. In it Mr. Chaille set up the "Racket Store," which he operated along modern and progressive lines for a number of years. Eventually he took into the business his son, Josiah F. Chaille, of further mention, the firm style then becoming W. H. Chaille and Son. Under their able management the store expanded rapidly, its business growing in volume and importance until, before Mr. Chaille, the elder, left identity with its affairs, it had become one of the best known and most reliable of mercantile houses in the city. In 1912, Mr. Chaille wished to give up active business responsibilities, so disposed of his interest in the store to his son, and retired. He had prospered roundly in other fields than that of merchandising, and even without the responsibilities of a merchant had a great deal to do in supervision of his interests elsewhere. He owned much valuable city realty, improved and unimproved, and had extensive holdings outside Miami.

After retirement, Mr. Chaille spent his time in looking after the various concerns above mentioned. These included apartment houses. He was unusually diplomatic in relationship with tenants, and they found him fair in all his representations and contracts. He numbered his loyal friends by the score. One of the earliest in the community, his first contact with it having been in 1895, he did as much as any business man to build it up, making possible subsequent importance as a national resort and self-supporting city. An upright, honorable man, he consistently interested himself in movements designed for the welfare of the entire municipality. He was here during the yellow fever epidemic. At that period he did much to relieve the sufferings of persons around him. His father died when he was three years of age, there having been six children in the family and his mother without large resources. He was a self-made man, and was justly entitled to the position which he attained in affluence, as in the pleasant eventime of life, freed from cares, which he

MR. AND MRS. W. H. CHAILLE

PHOTO TAKEN ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DATE OF MARRIAGE

enjoyed. During the World War he supported all measures for the cause. His gifts to charity were many.

Mr. Chaille was a communicant and active supporter of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Miami. He gave liberally to its works, of time, money and effort, was steward for many years, being a member of the board at the time of his death, and was deeply religious, one who practiced as he professed. He attended church regularly, missing only when ill. A memorial window has been installed in the edifice in memory of his name and acts. For years he sang in the choir.

Fraternally, he was connected with the Masons and Knights of Pythias. He belonged to the Miami Board of Trade and Realty Board. In Masonry he was most fond of the work of the Commandery, Knights Templar, and in addition to the Council above cited belonged to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also having been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Eastern Star. He attended many conventions of fraternal bodies. He was fond of swimming, travel, motoring, checkers, chess, business and his home. He was a staunch supporter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which his wife was a member. Genial, his nature was of the kind to attract and retain sincere affection.

Politically, Mr. Chaille gave his allegiance to the Democratic party, and for two years served as a member of the city council. Though frequently urged to become a candidate for other offices, he refused.

Mr. Chaille married, April 19, 1871, Caroline K. Christman, daughter of Frederick Christman, resident of Paducah, Kentucky. Her father fought under Confederate colors in the Civil War, and engaged long as a farmer in the South. Mrs. Chaille predeceased her husband, her death occurring November 27, 1921,— this date having come during the year of their Golden Wedding anniversary. Of their union were born children: 1. Mary Zulah, who is the wife of Robert Lee Harper, deceased. To them were born children: i. Lillian May, who married (first) Leland McMillan, who died of influenza during the World War, Lillian May then marrying (second) George M. Fahnestock; and they have children: Mary Carolyn, born in 1923, Lillian Martha, born in 1924, and George M., Jr., born in 1927. ii. Joaddie, wife of Mark B. Newman, and they have a daughter, Peggy Esther, born in 1926. 2. Josiah F., who married twice; (first) Minnie Hall, deceased. Of this marriage there were born: Josiah Hallfred, a graduate of Georgia Tech, 1927; and William Jackson, born in 1908, graduate of the University of Georgia, class of 1929. Josiah F. Chaille married (second) Frances Brickell, and they have a child, Robert Jean, born in 1923. 3. William Hickman, Jr., died at the age of three. 4. J. Howard, died at the age of twenty-three, an accomplished musician. 5. Floyd, who married Pearl Haygood, of Tennessee; their children: i. James Lloyd, born in 1906, graduate of Georgia Tech, 1927. ii. Kathlyn Lester, born in 1911, student in Miami High School, class of 1929. 6. Lloyd, who married Ethyl Warren, since deceased; and of this union was a son, Floyd Warren, born in 1906, student at Miami University. (Floyd and Lloyd are twins.)

Three generations of Chaille survive their father, William Hickman Chaille, in the city of Miami. He helped to make the city what it is today—a municipality nearly as internationally known as were those of the French Riviera fifty years ago. As a father who contributed sons and a daughter to carry on his work, as a business man whose ideals were high and whose personality left its impress on contemporary time in city and State, he will be remembered through long years to come. Pioneer Miamian, his works will live, perpetuated in their worthiness.

HOLLAND, PERRY RICHARD, Contractor, Builder—In the years of a life all too short, Perry Richard Holland achieved a career of distinguished success in the field of his chosen occupation. A contractor and builder, he repeatedly proved the possession of fine ability for his work, which was substantial in character, excellent in design, and scrupulously honest in every detail of its construction. The closing years of his life were spent in Orlando, Florida, to which he came with reputation already established, and where he won a high place in community affairs. His many successes contributed to the building up of this section, and here his name will always be gratefully recalled.

Mr. Holland was born at Lawrence, Michigan, February 27, 1879, a son of Joseph and Lucy Holland. This family is a very old one in America, and its members have long been prominent in the history of many States. Mr. Holland's father was a farmer and agriculturalist, with large farming interests near Lawrence. Holland Lake was situated on his property and this well known local landmark was named in honor of his family.

Perry Richard Holland attended the public schools of his birthplace. From his earliest days he displayed marked independence of spirit, and

a desire to begin the business of life, matching his talents against its problems and difficulties. He was still a very young man when he began independent work as a contractor and builder, a field which he had always loved and early determined to enter. When the Spanish-American War broke out, he enlisted in his country's cause; although he saw no active service, the confining life of the camp undermined his health and caused him considerable suffering in later years.

With the conclusion of hostilities Mr. Holland was able to resume active work in his profession, and thereafter for twenty years he was engaged as a contractor and builder in various parts of the country, winning wide reputation for the excellent standards both in materials and designs which he was careful to maintain. In 1920 he came with his wife and children to Orlando, and in this city he was to make his home until death claimed him. He immediately entered with enthusiasm into the community life, establishing himself here as one of the leading builders of the section, and participating actively in many phases of local affairs. "He had a reputation," wrote a local paper at the time of his death, "for high class work, conservative ideas, and scrupulous honesty in all his dealings. His work will stand."

Had he done nothing outside of his calling to contribute to the upbuilding of Orlando, Mr. Holland's name would be worthy of remembrance, but in spite of all demands upon him he never neglected his purely civic duties. In 1925 he voluntarily served as assistant tax assessor and city building appraiser, and gave to his work the same fine efforts and ability which he devoted to his own affairs. His services in this connection were highly valuable and greatly appreciated by the people of the community. Mr. Holland was a man of rare judgment in the matter of business trends and property values, and his opinion was frequently sought by the largest interests. He gained distinguished success in all the fields to which he turned his attention, and accumulated wealth and honor. In winning his way to the top, however, he never lost contact with the realities of life, maintaining through the years his warm human sympathies, his consideration and kindness for others. He was a liberal contributor to all worthy causes, both civic and benevolent in nature, active in governmental campaigns during the period of the World War, and throughout life a generous supporter of the church and its work. With his family he worshipped in the Presbyterian faith, holding membership in the First Church of this denomination at Orlando. Of this phase of his character it was written after his death: "The positive character of his Christian experience, his devotion to all of the best interests of Christ's kingdom on earth, his particular zeal in working for his church and in the men's class of the First Presbyterian Sunday school made him a man of special value to the community's interests."

Fraternally, Mr. Holland was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order he was a member of all bodies of the York Rite, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and he was also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He held membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, and in several local bodies, including the Orlando Chamber of Commerce. He was far too busy for any particular hobbies, his business and his home absorbing all his time and attention.

On July 21, 1901, at Bangor, Michigan, Perry Richard Holland married Mattie S. Moses, daughter of Hiram Moses, an expert well driver of Bangor, Michigan, and of Anetta (Stevens) Moses, a native of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Holland became the parents of two children: 1. O'Donald, who married Hilda G. Griffin, of Orlando, and they have one daughter, Barbara Anne. 2. Perry Richard, a resident of this city. Mrs. Holland continues the family residence at No. 442 Cherokee Drive.

Mr. Holland's death occurred at his Orlando home on June 6, 1926, to the very great sorrow of the entire community. The high nobility of his life and the constant value of his presence were apparent to all, and many were the tributes paid to his character, mingled with words of deep regret. The city of Orlando, his friends, and family do well to preserve the memory of his name and fame for the generations of the future and the years to come. The following resolution, adopted by the City Council of Orlando, well expresses the universal sentiment of the city:

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. P. R. HOLLAND
FORMER ASSISTANT TAX ASSESSOR FOR
THE CITY OF ORLANDO

Be it known that the City Council of the City of Orlando hereby goes on record in an expression of the deepest and sincerest sympathy for the wife and sons of Mr. P. R. Holland, deceased.

Out of the appreciation of the voluntary service rendered the city by Mr. Holland as City Building Appraiser during the year 1925, this memorial is dedicated.

We feel that a great loss to the community has occurred by the death of one who stood for advancement and progress, and one who was principled in the highest ideals attainable by mankind. He was one possessed of those traits of character that won friends and admirers on first acquaintance. His every

ambition was for the very best interests of his community. His life stands forth as a blazing example of the results to be obtained by working for one's fellowmen, with that unselfish and determined spirit which was characteristic of him who has departed.

Be it hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of Orlando, that the foregoing Memorial be spread upon the official minutes of the City of Orlando, and that a copy of the same be sent to Mrs. P. R. Holland, wife of the deceased.

(Signed) L. M. AUTREY,
Mayor.

Attest: R. G. HIGGINS,
City Clerk.

"Mr. Holland was of great Christian faith," wrote an Orlando paper in concluding its tribute to his memory, "and the influence of his noble life will continue in the lives of men. The last time he was out of his home was when a mission of mercy attracted his kindly ministry and drew forth his benevolence. All who knew him and many who did not, will lament his death and condole with Mrs. Holland who has been so noble in her love and service for her husband through the years of their union."

THOMPSON, THOMAS HOPKINS, Banker —Several lines of activity claimed the attention of the late Thomas Hopkins Thompson, who is recalled by the people of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, as a foremost financial figure, and by the people of Orlando, Florida, as a progressive citizen deeply interested in the advancement of the Orlando community whole. As a farmer, he achieved most highly satisfactory results; as a banker, to which profession he gave the balance of his career, he helped materially in constructive enterprise throughout the Brownsville area. He was a man of large affairs. His career is of interest for its diversification, for its fortune, and its example.

Born July 25, 1862, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Thompson died there, July 10, 1925. He was a son of Samuel and Esther (Wilson) Thompson, and member of a family old in the history of the United States. The progenitor of the family in America came from England and settled in New Jersey during the early days of American history. Samuel Thompson, who died at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, was a business man of unusual talent, a banker of keen foresight, and citizen whose works acted to the lasting advantage of those around him. He was founder of the National Deposit Bank of Brownsville, which became, under his direction and that of his son, an institution both substantial and conservatively progessive, a valued asset to the city of Brownsville.

After he had studied in the public schools of Brownsville and had completed his course at Washington-Jefferson College in Washington, Pennsylvania, Thomas Hopkins Thompson became associated with his father's interests as manager of several valuable farms, at his father's wish. These farms were in Amwell and Morris townships, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in their operation Mr. Thompson scored a signal success, also learning all about agricultural needs from a banker's point of view. This knowledge was to prove very helpful to him in later years. He remained in management of the farms ten years, then returned to Brownsville to associate more closely with his father, in order that he might look after the latter's numerous business interests. When his father died, Mr. Thompson was able to step directly into his place, the burden of administrating his large estate falling directly on his shoulders. He became a director of the National Deposit Bank, and as the years passed dealt more and more extensively in financial affairs, becoming a leader in this sphere of activity.

Mr. Thompson married, July 10, 1905, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, Olive Dawson Leamon, daughter of James Leamon, native of France, and later a resident of Brownsville, where he engaged in business as a carriage builder. Of this union were born children: 1. Samuel James, unmarried. 2. Ruth, who married H. Vance Cottom, of Brownsville. 3. Thomas Ross, unmarried.

Mrs. Thompson, who survives her beloved husband, now makes her home at Brownsville and at Orlando, Florida, spending the winter seasons in the latter community. She is a member of the Sorosis Club, Orlando, and preëminently active in the various charitable functions given by this and other clubs of Orlando. She belongs to the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Orlando, and devotes a great deal of her time to church matters here and in Brownsville. As a result of her early training in voice, under prominent masters of singing in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Thompson is gifted as an artist, and appears regularly as soloist in Calvary Presbyterian Church, when in Brownsville.

Deeply interested in general affairs, Mr. Thompson supported the Republican party, but was frequently inactive in political movements, due to pressure of his responsibilities. He belonged to the Kiwanis Club of Brownsville, the Nemacolin Country Club of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the Orlando Country Club of Orlando. In religion he was an adherent of the Presbyterian Church. He was fond of golf, playing it at every

opportunity, but of his out-door recreations hunting was his favorite sport; he also enjoyed reading. During the World War he assisted the Allied cause through heavy purchase of Liberty bonds, always giving his patriotic aid when and wherever needed. He gave liberally to all churches, regardless of denomination, and needy cases of every description felt the benefit of his open hand in relief of dire situations. He was a kindly father, unusually understanding of his children and considerate of his family. Honest in his dealings, he was highly respected by his associates. For fifteen years preceding his death, he spent the winter seasons in Florida, and built in Orlando an ornamental residence in which Mrs. Thompson now resides.

It is true that the good which men do in their lives remains after they are gone; and the good works of Mr. Thompson in life were many, devotedly executed and made of permanent effect. These works will perpetuate his name in memory.

McALLISTER, JAMES S., Merchant—The late James S. McAllister, member of a family old in the historic annals of Kentucky, is recalled with an affection which years cannot dim in the city of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where, for nearly ten years, he was prominent as a merchant and citizen. For many years prior to entry into the mercantile field he had engaged as a tobacco planter, near this community. His record is one of accomplishment and inspiration.

The family is of Irish origin, and dates back in its American foundation to early Colonial times, when four brothers of the name settled in Virginia. The grandfather of James S. McAllister founded the line in Kentucky; and succeeding generations each have given added lustre to the name.

James S. McAllister was born near Cadiz, Kentucky, August 10, 1860. He died in Hopkinsville, May 13, 1912, at the age of fifty-one, in the ripeness of his manhood and accomplishment. He was a son of James S. McAllister, Sr., a planter and man of means who was prominent in the Cadiz section of Kentucky. His plantation was large, his holdings many, and he was a man well known for his piety and uprightness of character. Mr. McAllister's mother was Callia Calista Carson, of English descent, member of a house long established in the South.

In the schools of Cadiz, Kentucky, Mr. McAllister received his early academic instruction. As a young man he engaged in tobacco planting on the old homestead, later purchased a fertile tract of land for operation under his own responsibility, and continued thus engaged as planter, near Hopkinsville, until he removed to the city proper and became a merchant, in 1905. He operated successfully as a merchant until the close of life. As one of the city's business men he contributed steadily, valuably to the community's economic advancement, and was heartily interested as a citizen in all movements designed for local improvement. He was widely known through the State as a business man and public-spirited citizen. Politically he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, and did not find it necessary to go outside the organization for suitable candidates. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years, at Hopkinsville, a popular personality in all social functions, and generous contributor to works of church and charity. His chief recreation was fishing; but he never left aside his habit of self-improvement, and read continually of the best books. He took his deepest pleasure in the society of his loved ones, in the home circle.

Mr. McAllister married at Caledonia, Kentucky, June 26, 1889, Ida Yonts, of German descent, daughter of Thomas L. Yonts, of Hopkinsville, retired planter of large affairs, and business man of successful operations. Of this union were born children: 1. Joseph R., graduate of Fox's Business College, who married Willie Lee Salter, of Hopkinsville; and they have a daughter, Lillian Katherine, who was born in 1916, now a student in Hopkinsville High School. 2. Birdie, unmarried. 3. James S., 3d. Birdie McAllister, a talented young lady, is district secretary of the Epworth Junior and Hi-Leagues of the Miami District of Florida Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She is a member of the Miami Branch, American Association of University Women, and in Miami Senior High School, where she has taught several years, as an instructor in biology and is the director of clubs. Miss McAllister is a graduate of Florida State College for Women, from which she took the degree of Licentiate of Instruction, and of the University of Georgia from which she received her Bachelor of Arts degree. She belongs to Chi Delta Theta Sorority. James S. McAllister, 3d, of the fourth generation of his family in Kentucky and of the first in Florida, attended the University of Florida for two years. He is a member of Delta Chi.

Following Mr. McAllister's death, in 1912, Mrs. McAllister and her children removed to Palatka, Florida, where they resided for ten years, and in 1924 came to Miami. She is a communicant of

Jas McAllister

the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Miami; and all members of the family are active in this denomination. Formerly, at Hopkinsville, Mr. McAllister was active in the Methodist Church, having been a steward of the church while on the plantation. He was universally esteemed as a man and had legion friends in Kentucky and centers farther removed from the scenes of his activity. Charitable almost to a fault, he gave generously to all worthy causes. No one, it is recalled, was obliged to ask twice for his assistance when the cause was right. He was a man who could meet the public with unfaltering eye. His character was ever above reproach, as were his actions. Genial, he held the center of several social circles.

One dearly beloved has gone beyond, but the effects of a life well expended in service to mankind will live through many generations yet to come.

DAVIS, HENRY KIRK BROWN, Mining Engineer—Careers of men vary as to their talents and opportunities and ambitions, the first being dependent on the last three named in causal relationship. Henry Kirk Brown Davis (named after the celebrated sculptor, Henry Kirk Brown) had unusual talent as executive and engineer; his opportunities were advantageous; he was quick to make the most of them through his ambitions; and the resultant career became exemplary in its roundness of accomplishment. He is recalled as of prominence in several communities: in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and in Miami, Florida, especially. His death occurred in the latter city, at Miami Beach, November 22, 1922, when he was sixty-six years of age.

Henry Kirk Brown Davis was born at Oak Lane, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1856, son of William Morris and Elizabeth McCune (Jacobs) Davis, both of whom were Quakers. His father was prominent as a sugar refiner, proprietor of green houses, financier, and inventor, having invented the well-known charcoal process for precipitating gold from the chlorine solution. He attained to distinction also as statesman, having been a member of Congress from Pennsylvania during the war between the States. He was a brilliant statesman, widely known for his ability at debate and presentation of facts in logical and convincing manner. A Republican, he adhered strictly to the principles of the party, and contributed to its strength, owning a broad political influence in Pennsylvania, notably in the Philadelphia area. Staunch admirer of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, his home was a station on the underground line maintained for smuggling slaves into the freedom of the North during the perilous and decisive times of the Civil War. Both he and his good wife were natives of Pennsylvania; and they reared five children to suitable positions in life. The family was old in Pennsylvania. It was founded by one of three brothers who settled near Philadelphia, from Wales. Always, the name has stood for honorable character and accomplishments, whatever the fields in which various members of the house have busied themselves.

In private school in Philadelphia, Mr. Davis secured his early education, which is described as having been most complete, academically. His father assisted in his education, and he was, therefore, enabled to leave school at an early age, to commence without delay on the career which he felt was before him. He went into business with his father, assisting in the elder Mr. Davis' greenhouses in Philadelphia. When he was twenty-two years of age he went to North Carolina, to take charge, for his parent, of the Yadkin Gold Mine and mill, at Salisbury. This he worked four years, with satisfying results to himself and father, and with a fine productive record at gold extraction, the father's patented charcoal process being employed to advantage. His official capacity was that of superintendent, his father holding the higher title of managing director of mine and mill. For some two years they saw few white persons, as their work prevented. Mr. Davis now returned to Pennsylvania, took residence in Germantown, and went into the printing business, with a partner. But this did not hold him long. He went next to Colorado, becoming a mining engineer, for which his previous duties in North Carolina had fitted him admirably. He did so well as engineer that his principals sent him to South America to investigate mining properties there, and he remained six months in the southern continent thus employed, afterward returning to Colorado Springs, where he worked in a mill as superintendent of the chlorination process for gold extraction. In 1913, seeking retirement, Mr. Davis came to Miami. In 1909 his wife had suffered an accident which broke the fourth vertebra of her neck; and this helped Mr. Davis to his choice of a location for retirement, for she was happiest in Florida. He gave up all business, save, of course, the conduct of his personal financial affairs, which now had become very extensive, and which needed his minute direction continually. Hence he was enabled to contribute much of his time to the development of

Miami as the modern residential and commercial center it has become. In 1916 he served as golf architect, laying out the course that was admittedly the first in Miami's environs, for Carl G. Fisher, prominent Miami Beach promoter. This has since become the Municipal Course. Also, Mr. Davis laid out the course at Melbourne, Florida, and himself took deep pleasure in the game. As golfer, he was a prizewinner, but not a professional. A Republican, he supported the principles of the party. He enjoyed being alone, that he might reflect on general matters of business, literature, art and philosophy; and enjoyed also being with members of his family, whom he loved dearly, and who treasure his memory at the present time. Fishing and hunting formed his other pastimes.

Henry Kirk Brown Davis married, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1880, Frances Palmer Wright, daughter of James Anderson and Mary (Cook) Wright, granddaughter, on the maternal side, of Edward Cook, of New York City, and on the paternal side, granddaughter of Peter Wright, of Philadelphia, founder of Peter Wright and Sons, of which James Anderson Wright was president. Her father, aside from presidency of the Wright company, was president of the Red Star Line of steamships, and a man of great prominence, a devoted churchman, and benefactor. Of this union were born the following children: 1. William Morris, who lives at Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2. James Wright, who lives on Long Island, New York. 3. Henry Kirk Brown, Jr., who married Sheila Purcell, inventor, resident of Mamaroneck, New York. 4. Francis Wright, who married Margaret Underwood; they have a son, Cushing. Francis Wright Davis is an inventor, and lives at Belmont, Massachusetts. 5. Elizabeth, who married William Davis Hayes. They live in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and have a daughter, Elise. Mrs. Hayes is an artist.

Mrs. Frances Palmer (Wright) Davis survives her husband, and continues to make her home in Miami. She is proud of her children, and especially of her sons, of whom she has "twenty-four feet," they being four, each six feet tall. One of them was in France during the World War (Henry Kirk Brown Davis, Jr.), in the aviation corps. Despite the trouble which she experiences with her neck, which still troubles her from the accident in 1909, Mrs. Davis is extremely energetic of mind. She is an inventor, and has to her credit three inventions of note. Two of these are: the Davis Adjustable Bed Table, and the Cool and Comfortable Back Rest. Though crippled since 1909, she has continuously made things for hospitals and orphanages of Florida. She has designed more than 230 crossword puzzles in the original, each different from the other, and during the war made seven blankets for soldiers in France. Mrs. Davis is a communicant of the Unitarian Church, and has contributed financial aid to the works of the Congregational denomination of Miami Beach. Her chief happinesses are in doing good for others, in mental exercise of productive scope, and in her children and grandchildren.

Henry Kirk Brown Davis accomplished much in the sixty-six years of his life. What he did insures the proper perpetuation of an honored name, not alone in Florida, but in Colorado, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and other States in which he was occupied with constructive enterprises. His genial personality and ready wit lightened the cares of those with whom he came in contact, and it was his pleasure to extend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself whenever this help appeared needed. His gifts were not extended with ostentation, for such would have been distasteful to a spirit that was truly worthy. There are many today who have reason to recall him with gratitude. Truly, in later years he "had a house by the side of the road and was the friend of man."

BROWN, FRANCIS MARION, Pioneer—Pioneer citrus grower in Dade County, hotel operator and former postmaster of Miami, an authority on the Florida everglades and their possibilities, and a developer of Florida's resources, the late Francis Marion Brown helped to effect the improvements in Miami and the Miami area which make the city one of the foremost in the South today.

He was born in Baker County, Florida, October 18, 1881, and died in Miami, January 27, 1929, aged forty-seven years. The span of his life was short, as measured by the average; yet in that time he accomplished more than usually is done by a man in a much more lengthy period of endeavor. He was a son of David Chappel and Henrietta (Hatcher) Brown. His mother, who died when he was seven years old, was a native of Traders Hill, Georgia, member of a house old in the history of the Southland. His father, who died in 1898, was a planter and man of means, influential in the community of his residence in Baker County, Florida. He was a veteran of the war between the States, and gave to his son, Francis Marion Brown, a valuable heritage of courage and vision, which helped materially to mould his career successfully.

Francis Marion Brown received a common school education at DeLand and New Smyrna,

C. B. Robinson

Florida, got the balance of his true education through experience, and early went into the field of active business which claimed his attention for the rest of his career. He began work on his brother's farm near DeLand, where he learned of citrus cultivation. When nineteen he came to Dade County, and as a pioneer resident here worked at tomato cultivation, for himself. Still later he worked in a store belonging to his brother in Dade County, removed to Jax, worked there in a wholesale grocery establishment, and when twenty-three became identified with the firm of Baker and Holmes, of Miami. For seven years he worked with this organization as a salesman, selling groceries as wholesaleman, and in 1914 was appointed postmaster of Miami, under President Wilson's administration. He served in this office until 1919, and while incumbent erected the Pershing Hotel, 1918. This was at that time the only first class commercial hotel property in the city of Miami. He dealt widely in realty, and was markedly successful in business up to the time of his death.

As early as 1923, Mr. Brown made the statement that drainage of the everglades for commercial purposes south of the South River Canal and east of the Miami Canal could be effected. It has been to the benefit of the area served. He was most familiar with the everglades, having hunted there with Indian guides many times. Mr. Brown's thorough knowledge of the nature and productivity of the everglades soil prompted him to buy thirty acres of muck land approximately eighteen miles from Miami, fronting on the Miami Canal and immediately adjoining the upper works of the Pennsylvania Sugar Plantation. He planted the whole of it to oranges and avocados, putting out 1,382 trees of the former and five hundred and eighty of the latter. Later he purchased a full section of land about five miles west of Davie, on which he set out 37,000 orange trees and 6,900 avocados, but during the hurricane of 1926 this grove was practically destroyed. Mrs. Brown is planning at this writing (1929) to re-plant part of this grove. Mr. Brown's success in cultivating everglades demonstrated what could be done in a section theretofore considered nearly worthless. His practical ideas, and the demonstrations thereof, will go down in the history of the reclamation program of Florida as important and decisive factors in the extension of agricultural acreage in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Brown married, in Cherokee County, North Carolina, Woodie Kincaid Hyatt, of Scotch, Irish, and English extraction, daughter of Michael A. Hyatt, a planter in Cherokee County. Of this union were born children: 1. Francis Hyatt, who died in infancy. 2. Marion Lucian, student at Ada Merritt Junior High School, class of 1929. 3. Clarence Hyatt, now (1929) a student. 4. Phyllis Winifred, also a student.

Mrs. Brown, who survives her beloved husband and continues to reside in Miami, is a member of Trinity Methodist Church, which she attends regularly, and in the works of which she is active. She is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is popular in the social circles which she approves as her own. Since 1907 Mrs. Brown has resided in Miami, and since 1911, she has made her home in the residence at No. 244 Northwest First Street.

During the World War, Mr. Brown was in office as postmaster of Miami, and did all that lay within the power of his office and which came to him as a citizen for the common cause of the Allied forces. He was a communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, which he attended with members of his family.

A self-made man, he had attributes which endeared him to associates. Sympathy and charity and honor were his outstanding characteristics; he was kindly, helped the Seminole Indians in every manner possible, helped the needy, oppressed, and halt; and became one of the city's outstanding figures in works of good. He was especially considerate of older people and of children. He lived a life clean and honest, and his memory is perpetuated through the facts of a replete career of accomplishment. He was always very liberal to his family.

ROBINSON, CHARLES BONNER, Attorney—Born at Zellwood, Florida, February 7, 1880, Charles Bonner Robinson died in Orlando, Orange County, Florida, March 20, 1923, at the early age of forty-three years. The years 1880 and 1923 were the terminals of a life of unusual benefit to the welfare of his profession as attorney; his reputation in legal affairs was Statewide; and he was known with favor in legal circles outside the Commonwealth. As a citizen he supported every major movement for the progress of Orlando, as such movements came up. For one year a resident of Miami, he is recalled with affection by many there; but it is in Orlando, where he lived, labored, made his reputation and had his home, that he is missed the most. His record is exemplary and inspiring, as was his life in its unfolding.

Charles Bonner Robinson was a member of a family old and prominent in the annals of America's history. The founder of the family in

this country was Alexander Robinson, who was born in England, but lived at the time of his removal to this country in County Armagh, Ireland, from where he came to Maryland in 1751, settling in Baltimore in 1780. From him the line of descent is traced directly through his son, Robert Lyles Robinson, and through his grandson, Archibald McGill Robinson, the latter having been the grandfather of Charles Bonner Robinson. Many of the descendants of Alexander Robinson occupied positions of prominence in various walks of life, were of particular note in the South, where the family has long been represented, and many of them are now residents of the State of Florida. Richard Goldsborough Robinson, father of Charles Bonner Robinson, was born March 16, 1844, and died July 30, 1901. He came to Florida, with his family, for reasons of health, and remained here, a prominent attorney well known through Orange County of pioneer times, up to the turn of the century. Laura (Pickett) Robinson, mother of Charles Bonner Robinson, was an adopted daughter of the Rev. J. T. Pickett. Other children in the family, brothers and sisters of him concerning whom we write, are: 1. Corinne, one of the best-known women in Central Florida, especially active in social and religious works. 2. Mrs. L. C. Massey, wife of the president of the Orlando State Bank. 3. Mrs. Roy V. Ott, formerly Eloise Robinson, at one time social editor of the Orlando "Reporter-Star," now active in social and philanthropic affairs in Ocala, Florida. 4. T. P. and 5. Arthur Lawrence Robinson, who live in Orlando and are well known here in business circles. 6. E. S. Robinson, of Deland.

In the public schools of Zellwood, Charles Bonner Robinson secured his earliest academic training. Completing his preparatory studies, he matriculated in the university at Gainesville, Florida, and transferred thence to Rollins, where he obtained his final courses. Much of his education was self-secured, Mr. Robinson having been a natural scholar, given to independent research into questions which interested him. Thus he learned shorthand alone and after his father died, when he himself was only twenty-one years old, he used it to help in supporting the family. He never shirked responsibility, but met his duties as they came to him. Admitted to the bar, he created an admirable career. Early in his practice he was associated for one year with Frederick H. Rand, Jr., in Miami, Florida, and, returning then to Orlando, he became a partner of the late W. L. Palmer, father of Allison Palmer, with whom he was identified in the practice of law at Orlando at the time of Mr. Palmer's death. Soon after that he entered into partnership with William Beardall, a connection which endured, until the United States entered the World War and Mr. Beardall enlisted. Mr. Robinson himself was very effectively active in all of the patriotic campaigns and drives of the war period. For some years after that Mr. Robinson was in partnership with E. S. Bridges, of Orlando, under the firm name of Robinson & Bridges. At the time of his death he was attorney for the Orange County Commissioners. Though always greatly interested in public questions and affairs, he did not care for practical politics and never sought public office. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of all bodies, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. A member of the Kiwanis Club, the Orlando Club and the West Orange Country Club, he was very popular in these organizations. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a liberal and helpful supporter. He made a recreation of golf, of which he was very fond for its sportiveness and for the out-of-doors exercise which it afforded him, but his principal pleasure he found in the home circle, in the company of his wife and daughter.

Mr. Robinson married at Lebanon, Tennesser, October 23, 1912, Alice Catesby Graham, of Richmond, Virginia, a daughter of Captain Edward and Margaret E. (Smyth) Graham. Of this union was born a daughter, Margaret Catesby Graham Robinson, now in school at Orlando, Florida. Mrs. Robinson is active in the Protestant Episcopal Church and during the World War did valuable work in connection with several women's organizations. She is a member of the Rosalind Social Club of Orlando, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Dames, United Daughters of the Confederacy, her family being one of the oldest, of English origin, in the United States.

On her father's side Mrs. Robinson is a granddaughter of James Graham, who was an officer in the English Army at Maguiresbridge, Ireland. His son, Mrs. Robinson's father, came to this country as a small boy, lived at first in Petersburg, Virginia, where his daughter was born, and later in Richmond, where he was a manufacturer. Mrs. Robinson's mother is of distinguished ancestry. She was a daughter of Thomas and Lucy Catesby (Jones) Smyth, of Petersburg, Virginia, and a granddaughter of Arthur Smyth, of Maguiresbridge, Ireland. Mrs. Robinson's maternal grandmother, Lucy Catesby (Jones) Smyth, was a daughter of Colonel Catesby and

Mary Brooke (Taliaferro) Jones, and a granddaughter of Colonel William Jones, of Virginia, an officer in the Revolutionary War, and his wife, Lucy (Taliaferro) Jones. Mary Brooke (Taliaferro) Jones, Mrs. Robinson's maternal great-grandmother, was a daughter of John Taliaferro, usually called Jack Taliaferro, of Gloucester County, Virginia, known to history as a courier who rode on horseback over a distance of one hundred miles in one day; he also carried the news of the surrender of Cornwallis from Yorktown to the Governor of Virginia of that day. Mrs. Robinson also has many other distinguished ancestors. Lucy (Taliaferro) Jones was the daughter of Charles and Anne (Walker) Taliaferro, the granddaughter of John Walker, a native of England and a member of the Colonial Council of Virginia in 1657-58, and his wife, Lucy Robinson, and the great-granddaughter of Christopher Robinson, a native of England and Secretary of State of the Colony of Virginia in 1692-93. Her husband, Colonel William Jones, was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cocke) Jones, the latter a daughter of William Cocke, who was born in England in 1672, lived in Virginia from 1712 until 1720, and during that time was Secretary of State of that Colony. Mrs. Robinson's great-great-grandfather, John Taliaferro, married Nancy Brooke, who was a daughter of Robert and Anne (Aylett) Brooke, the latter a daughter of Colonel Philip and Martha (Dandridge) Aylett and a granddaughter of Colonel William Aylett, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses during 1723-26, and of Colonel William Dandridge, a member of the Colonial Council of Virginia in 1743. Colonel William Dandridge married Unity West, a daughter of Nathaniel West, who was born in Virginia prior to 1659 and who was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses about 1702, and his wife, Martha Macon. Nathaniel West was a grandson of John West, who was born in England in 1590, lived in Virginia from 1630 on until his death, was a member of the Colonial Council in 1630 and Governor of the Colony of Virginia in 1635. The son of Governor John West, also named John West, was the father of Nathaniel West and was born in Virginia in 1632, was a member of the House of Burgesses, and died in Virginia in 1692, having married Unity Crawshaw, a daughter of Joseph Crawshaw, likewise a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses.

At the death of Charles Bonner Robinson, tributes came spontaneously from every walk of life and from parts far distant. The universal sentiment was one of loss. The press was eloquent in eulogy. Said the "Evening Reporter-Star," of Orlando, editorially:

> Today the citizenry of Orange County stands in the chapel of memory with bowed head and wreathed hands as they attempt to enshrine the deeds of a man who built his own monument while he yet lived—a monument that reached unto the very heavens. That monument does honor to the community in which he lived, and where he died. . . . If death glories in a shining mark, so did life. . . . A gentleman, refined, cultured and dignified. Calm, and deliberate by nature and by training. A business man of sound and conservative ideas. A professional man of more than ordinary ability whose counsel was always safe and well grounded in honor and honesty. This is but a modest summing up of the career of Charles Bonner Robinson.

In his works of life, the memory of Charles Bonner Robinson is perpetuated unto future generations.

FLANAGAN, ROBERT SPEIGHT, Public Official—For many years an active and well-known figure in Miami, Florida, Robert Speight Flanagan was a pioneer developer of the metropolis. He set on foot works of enduring value to the city whole, and his name is recalled with deep respect by all with whom he came in contact. He was of the essence of the pioneer builder of communities—firm in resolution, practical of vision, and unflagging in his efforts toward the civic goal of improvement. Several of the works by him undertaken were in conjunction with his wife; and during the more than a score of years since his demise, she has builded even higher than was his fortune, now being one of the foremost business women in the State of Florida, pioneer and city benefactor. This narrative is intended as a memorial to Robert Speight Flanagan, whose untimely death was widely mourned, but whose spirit persists in the movements of modern Miami.

Robert Speight Flanagan was born at Bowling Green, South Carolina, May 10, 1862, son of Robert Flanagan and his wife, whose surname was Speight. He died in Miami, October 4, 1907, having been resident here since 1894, one of the earliest men in the community, when it was no more than a village. His father, a native of South Carolina, engaged in business there as contractor, and was a man of affairs, wisdom, geniality, and many friends. The name still is recalled at Bowling Green, where he centered his constructive activities through a considerable period.

In the public schools of his native State, Robert Speight Flanagan secured his elementary and secondary academic instruction, then matriculated in

the University of North Carolina, where he studied several terms, rather distinguishing himself in the quality of his scholastic work, though he was in no sense a "grind." At the university his popularity with those around him was pronounced. All through life, indeed, Mr. Flanagan was to make friends readily and retain them long, as he owned in liberal proportion those qualities with which men are attracted to other men in bonds of amity and mutual esteem. During the first thirty years of his life he spent his time in what may be called a formative period. Most of it was spent in school, but immediately on termination of his college studies he went into the world of business affairs, and before coming to Miami in 1894 had secured a wide experience destined to be of value to him here, just as it was of value to the city at large.

Employed four years by E. L. Brady and Company, grocers well known to Miami of three decades ago, Mr. Flanagan now became city marshall and tax collector in charge of street work, 1898. In this responsible office he collected all fines and forfeits levied by the metropolitan government; and also, in conjunction with the position served as deputy sheriff, under John Frohock, and as deputy sheriff continued in service until the time of his death. His work with laying out the streets was of particular value to the community, as no city of good prospects can grow satisfactorily if there be an error in administration of such details. Once laid out, installed, and built upon, much money is involved in changing the lines of original direction; and hence, in charging himself with collecting the taxes and other administrative duties of street work, Mr. Flanagan was helping to insure suitable growth and beauty to the city in which he was a pioneer. He interested himself largely in general affairs, helping in every possible manner, in public capacity and as man of business, to attain a quick and yet suitable development of the city's prosperity. He lived to see this established. For a decade he was of prominence in local politics. A Democrat, he supported the party's principles with strength and consistency. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Miami, and fraternally was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and Knights of Pythias. He took pleasure in golf, fishing, and hunting, but his responsibilities, and notably those of laying out and completing the city's original street system, precluded much indulgence in these pastimes. He was intensely fond of his home, and of his loved ones there.

Robert Speight Flanagan married, July 22, 1902, in Miami, Lillie Lee (DuRant) Sligh, of Lynchburg, South Carolina, daughter of James DuRant, merchant of that community and man prominent in its affairs. By a prior marriage, Mrs. Flanagan was the mother of children: 1. Daisy Hood, wife of Alexander St. Claire Abrams, of Jacksonville, Florida. 2. Rosa Estelle, who died at the age of sixteen, in Gainesville, Florida. 3. Mary Agnes, who married (first) George Newcomb, who died leaving her with a daughter, Georgia Lillian; and who married (second), John Cecil Hickson, of which union was born a son, John Cecil, Jr. Mrs. Hickson died February 16, 1927. 4. Harriet Elizabeth, wife of George C. Stembler, of Miami; and their children are: William, Elizabeth, Janice, and John. 5. Lillian DuRant, wife of Walter Welch; and their children are: DuRant, and Walter, Jr. Mrs. Lillie Lee (DuRant) Flanagan's first husband was M. C. Sligh, of Leesburg, Florida. She came to Miami bereft of his love and support, a widow, in 1902, the care of her five children heavy upon her. In that year she married Mr. Flanagan, as recounted; and he regarded his stepchildren as kindly as if they were his own, giving them all things within his ability. But, meanwhile, Mrs. Flanagan had set about in business enterprise which was to result in large outcome, making her one of the State's chief executive women. In 1902 she leased and operated the Gralyn Hotel, then known as the Everglades, carrying forward the hostelry's business until 1906, through six years of increased prosperity. She was now an experienced hotel proprietress, and in 1906 brought to completion the present Young Women's Christian Association building, which was known as the Fort Dallas Hotel from 1906 to 1917. Mr. Flanagan, as noted previously, died in 1907, about a year after Mrs. Flanagan had this hotel in running order; thanks to it she was able to keep on building her fortunes, her children now being well along toward maturity, either married or ready therefor. She had done all a woman could, as mother and business executive, for their welfare, and was rewarded in the realization of their happiness. In 1917, when the Fort Dallas was discontinued as a hotel, she turned to other directions of commerce, since that time having erected two fine homes in Miami, and also having become part owner of the DuRant Building, named after her beloved father, James DuRant, located at the intersection of West Flagler Street and Twelfth Avenue. This building is situated on what is said to be the West Side's most valuable corner. In the building are seventeen modern apartments, eleven hotel rooms and

ten stores. It was completed in 1922, since which time Mrs. Flanagan has occupied herself with management of the building. During the more than twenty-five years of her residence in Miami Mrs. Flanagan has witnessed great changes altering the physical appearance of the city; and as an active business woman has been a valued integral part in the metropolis' evolution. Her greatest happiness today, however, is not in her commercial attainments, but in the happiness of her children and grandchildren, who hold her in warm affection.

What Miami has become it owes as a city to the pioneers who laid the foundations. Hand-in-hand Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan courageously assisted in the moulding of a great community in the early days. He was first on the ground, so to speak; she second; and what Mr. Flanagan had begun she in a measure took to hand and completed, even going beyond the original plan in the outcome of fortune.

Robert Speight Flanagan was a tall man, handsome, and imbued with a love of romance. Genial, he lightened any gathering with his smile and conversation. He was the center of many circles of intimates, who held him dear in life and now hold his memory in reverence. He is recalled not only as a pioneer, the one who laid out Miami's principal streets as they originally ran, but as a man among men, courageous, of vision, a true builder to whom the city and his friends left behind owe a debt of gratitude.

SIMS, WILLIAM LEVI, Railroad Man—A native of Montgomery, Alabama, William Levi Sims was born March 10, 1876, son of George and Martha (Bird) Sims. His father was a farmer, cotton grower, and stock raiser, and had extensive land interests in the vicinity of Montgomery, where he spent his career in constructive enterprises. William Levi Sims, who could have continued in his father's affairs, chose more distant media of endeavor, and became a pioneer in the development of Florida. Here, notably in the city of Miami, he is recalled by many. His death occurred, in Miami, October 13, 1918, following a record of honorable works.

William Levi Sims attended the public schools of Montgomery, Alabama, there graduated from high school with scholastic standing of merit, and at the age of nineteen years set out to seek his fortune, coming to Florida, where he went to work with a bridge building outfit connected with the Florida East Coast Railway Company. He continued at this work for twelve months, returned to the Alabama farm, remained there until he had attained his majority of years, and at twenty-one came back to Florida, here to resume identity with the Florida East Coast rail line, at Fort Pierce, as fireman. But he served as fireman only a short time. His next place was as a brakeman, and his next and joint position as brakeman and conductor, at which he worked until 1905. In that year he became a passenger conductor of full rating, and as such was occupied during the thirteen years that constituted the balance of his life.

In point of service William Levi Sims was one of the oldest conductors on the road, receiving the fifteen years' service star before his demise. There were then but five other conductors laying claim to longer service than he with the Florida East Coast road. He was one of the first conductors to take a train over the new extension from Miami to Key West, this extension being the present oversea route of the Florida East Coast Company. He was a personal friend of Henry M. Flagler, who did so much for the development of Florida and was owner and builder of the road for which he worked; and it is recalled that he was one of the men most popular with officials and employees of the road. His opinions were highly regarded in all circles of the system, and action frequently followed them, in line with his views. Of deep moral character, he was of very moderate temperament, and used his influence to see that his friends avoided strong drink, which he himself never took. To charity he gave freely, contributing liberally to all worthy works of this category which came to his attention. Often he went to the assistance of persons in need, taking charge personally of their affairs temporarily. His helping hand never was refused because of small reasons. He let light and sunshine enter where there was sorrow, and was, truly, the friend of man. A communicant of the First Baptist Church of Miami, he assisted mightily in its undertakings, and was active in its support. He was liberal with his resources at the time of America's participation in the World War, giving to the extent of his means to the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other patriotic movements. He denied himself and family, even, to give to the greater cause of his country. Fraternally, he was identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he held the fourteenth degree and was a popular figure. His affiliations also included membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; and his favorite recreation was to watch a baseball game.

William Levi Sims married, at Titusville, Florida, August 31, 1905, Ethel Tanner, daughter

of John M. Tanner, of Orlando, merchant and stock raiser of prominence in the Orlando region. Mrs. Sims survives her husband, and continues to reside in Miami, where her friends are many.

Geniality, sincerity, and integrity were three characteristics of Mr. Sims which endeared him to those who came within the light of his personality. He is remembered with an affection which years cannot dim.

GOODALE, LOOMIS FARRINGTON, Civil Engineer—The career of Loomis Farrington Goodale led him to widely separated parts of the United States and Canada, took him abroad for several years, and finally left him in Florida, where he retired to the city of Fort Myers and the city of Tampa. His profession as an engineer brought him renown throughout the Nation, in railroad, scientific and governmental circles, and made his name known in engineering spheres of the Philippine Islands. His was a full life, lived in the service of mankind. Its span was sixty-seven years. Born at Lincoln Center, Maine, December 29, 1857, he died in Tampa, December 17, 1925.

Mr. Goodale was a son of Thomas and Sarah Hook (Blake) Goodale, member of a house whose American establishment dated back to the early days of New England's history. His father, who died while Mr. Goodale was in his youth, was a ship's carpenter, an upright and honorable man highly regarded by all who had dealings with him. In the family were three sons and a daughter, of whom Loomis Farrington Goodale was the youngest. His descent was English, the progenitor of the family in this country having been a native of that land.

After graduation from high school at Bangor, Maine, Mr. Goodale studied three years at what has since become organized as the modern University of Maine. Years later, for his original research on engineering conditions in Manila, this college granted him the honorary degree of Civil Engineer. Meanwhile, his thoughts were less upon degrees than on activity in his chosen profession, and for two years he worked in the engineering department of a large corporation with headquarters at Chicago. He next went to the Canadian Pacific railway, when that line was being built, and worked between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. This was during the period of Indian uprisings in Canada; hardships were many, and Mr. Goodale during one winter had to make camp with the temperature at fifty below zero at times. Three years later he went to work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, identified with construction of a branch line, and a year subsequent went to Colorado, where he remained some twelve months engaged in building another road. Now he transferred to St. Joseph, Missouri, under the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, as assistant chief engineer there. As such he held residence in St. Joseph for a number of years, later becoming chief engineer for all the Burlington's lines in Missouri. Shortly after his promotion to this very responsible position, Mr. Goodale was called to Washington, for appointment as supervising railroad expert of the Philippines, with headquarters at Manila. For ten years he was in the Islands, then came to Florida, and took residence at Fort Myers, became interested in politics, and was elected on the Democratic ticket to the city commission, though always he had adhered to the principles of the Republican party theretofore. As member of the city board he helped to draft the statutes for the municipality's government, and served seven years in office, always with foresight and serious concentration on problems to be met. Meanwhile, he had become deeply interested in the possibilities of Florida of the future, and had purchased realty in Pine Island. He bought twenty acres on Pine Island, set it out in grapefruit and orange cultivation, succeeded with the project, and in 1924 came to Tampa, where, with a group of men from Manila, he had previously, at Fort Myers, formed the Pine Island Operating association, of which he was secretary and treasurer until the time of his passing. During the World Fair at St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Goodale removed there from St. Joseph, in charge of enlarging the Burlington's yards in the Midwestern metropolis. While in St. Joseph he was very prominent in Masonry, belonging to all bodies there, including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In Tampa he became a member of Egypt Temple. He belonged to the national organization of civil engineers, the Chamber of Commerce at Fort Myers, the University Club of Manila, and was a communicant of the Christian Science Church, the offices of this faith having benefited his wife in time of need. He attended the church while in Manila, and was interested in its work as resident of Tampa and Fort Myers, also. While in college he was a member of the cadet corps, played baseball, and always through life maintained an interest in things of the out-doors, notably sports. He read much of the best written works, making a recreation of reading, of golf, and of the society of his loved ones at home.

Mr. Goodale married, at Bangor, Maine, February 20, 1884, Annie May Gould, daughter of

L. J. Hoadley

James Howe and Frances Amelia (Fall) Gould, of Old Town, Maine. Of this union was born a son, Edward Blake. Edward Blake Goodale married Edith Ethel Major, and they have children: Dorothy May, Marjorie Louise, Roberta Ann, Winifred Lucile, and Claude Farrington. Mrs. Goodale, with her son, daughter-in-law and grandchildren, survives her beloved husband. She still makes her home in Tampa, and has legion friends here, where she is active as a member of the Christian Science Church.

Mr. Goodale's name and record will live for all time in the annals of engineering, especially as pertaining to railroad building in the United States and the Philippines. His memory lives also, warmly, in the hearts of those left behind, as a man among men, a kindly, upright character whose activities were directly responsible for much of the good accomplished.

LEWIS, HARRY THOMAS, Merchant—Several communities within the State of Florida recall with respect the name of Harry Thomas Lewis, who was a pioneer in the business activities of a number of communities. His memory is especially of note in the city of Miami, for it was here, perhaps, that his career reached its height; and it was here that he closed his years, September 14, 1914.

Harry Thomas Lewis was born in Washington, District of Columbia, November 25, 1868, son of Thomas and Mary (Carlyle) Lewis. His father, whose death occurred in 1915, was long employed by the Federal Government, in the Congressional Library. His mother was a native of Philadelphia, a tender, devoted woman whom Harry Thomas Lewis held dear to the final day of his life. The family was of Irish Origin, the progenitor in America having come here from County Cork.

In the excellent schools of the Nation's capital, Harry Thomas Lewis secured a sound academic instruction whereon he based future studies carried on independently throughout the course of his activities. And meanwhile, in 1888, when he was nineteen years of age, he began his career in commercial matters, at Jacksonville, Florida, where he went to work in a bakery. He learned all aspects of this trade, and made himself very valuable to his employers, who gave him positions of increased responsibility as he advanced in age and knowledge. In the summer of 1894 he found that he had saved sufficient money to engage in the baking business independently, and perceiving a good opportunity for a shop in New Smyrna, Florida, went there for his introduction as an employer and proprietor. His success was steady and immediate, but poor health, which had bothered him from the confining character of the baking trade, now bothered him to an extent so great that he felt obliged to give up the remunerative trade which he had built, and in 1901 took a tract of land near Fulford, Florida. There he engaged in tomato growing, being one of the pioneers in this branch of cultivation in Florida. He regained his health sufficiently to reëngage in business; but he now took up the mercantile line, at which he was to engage with fair continuity until the time of his death. At Boynton, Florida, he opened a store, and there carried forward in mercantile endeavor for three years, afterward organizing the Lewis Mercantile Company at Little River, Florida, and this he operated successfully, jointly with farming interests, until 1911, when he came to Miami. Here, in 1912, he engaged in the dry goods business, at which he was busied up to the last, with augmented prosperity at the advance of years.

Harry Thomas Lewis pursued his works as above outlined in a manner to evoke appreciation from his fellow-townsmen, in the various centers cited, and particularly in the city of Miami, where his support was given all worthy movements designed for the common weal. He resided here during what is considered one of the city's most important periods of growth, and many of the changes wrought in that period on Miami's economic, civic and social whole were the result of activities made successful through the efforts of men of his type, among whom he was a leader. But Mr. Lewis did not care much for public life, or for society, taking his greatest pleasure in home affairs. He was fond of reading, his taste in that direction sharpening with his discrimination and years, and was well versed in the lore of literature. In his younger days he had been a singer of pronounced talent; nor did he suffer this ability to depart from him. His friends in various connections called upon him often to sing, and he obliged readily and well. Of an inventive turn of mind, he delighted in small things of mechanical and useful nature, but none of these proved financially profitable, serving in the main as a recreation in which a sharp mind could take zestful pleasure. Some money, however, did actually accrue to these inventions. Fraternally Mr. Lewis was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, chapter at New Smyrna, Florida. He was an angler of fortune, delighting in the solitude of the fisherman in the waters off Florida. He had a wide acquaintance, and was universally regarded as a man of fine

character whose deeds of charitable direction were more numerous than perceptible to the eye and ear, as he gave quietly.

At Eustis, Florida, March 30, 1892, Harry Thomas Lewis was united in marriage with Clara E. Weaver, daughter of George Weaver, a farmer, of Fostoria, Ohio, and of Margaret Jane (Needham) Weaver. Mrs. Lewis survives her husband, and continues to make her residence in Miami. She contributed largely to patriotic funds during the World War, after the demise of Mr. Lewis, and is now active in the Spiritualist Church of Miami.

Characteristics of Harry Thomas Lewis which endeared him to associates were many and of depth—integrity, sincerity and geniality having been apparent in his ordinary converse with those around him. His name, honored in mercantile circles in life, is still more honored now in memory; and his memory remains fresh in the hearts of those who knew him well, as a man among men, business man of talent and successful enterprise, citizen and friend.

YEARIAN, DR. ARTHUR ORESTES, Man of Affairs—Retired, as active member of the profession of dentistry, a builder of prominence, hotel operator and financial figure well known in Florida centers, the late Dr. Arthur Orestes Yearian is recalled with affection to the memories of those left behind in Miami, where the balance of his professional and financial activities were centered. He was a great constructive influence in community progress. His efforts, every one, helped with telling effect the advancement of general community interests; and in the annals of Miami his name and record will be honored unto future generations.

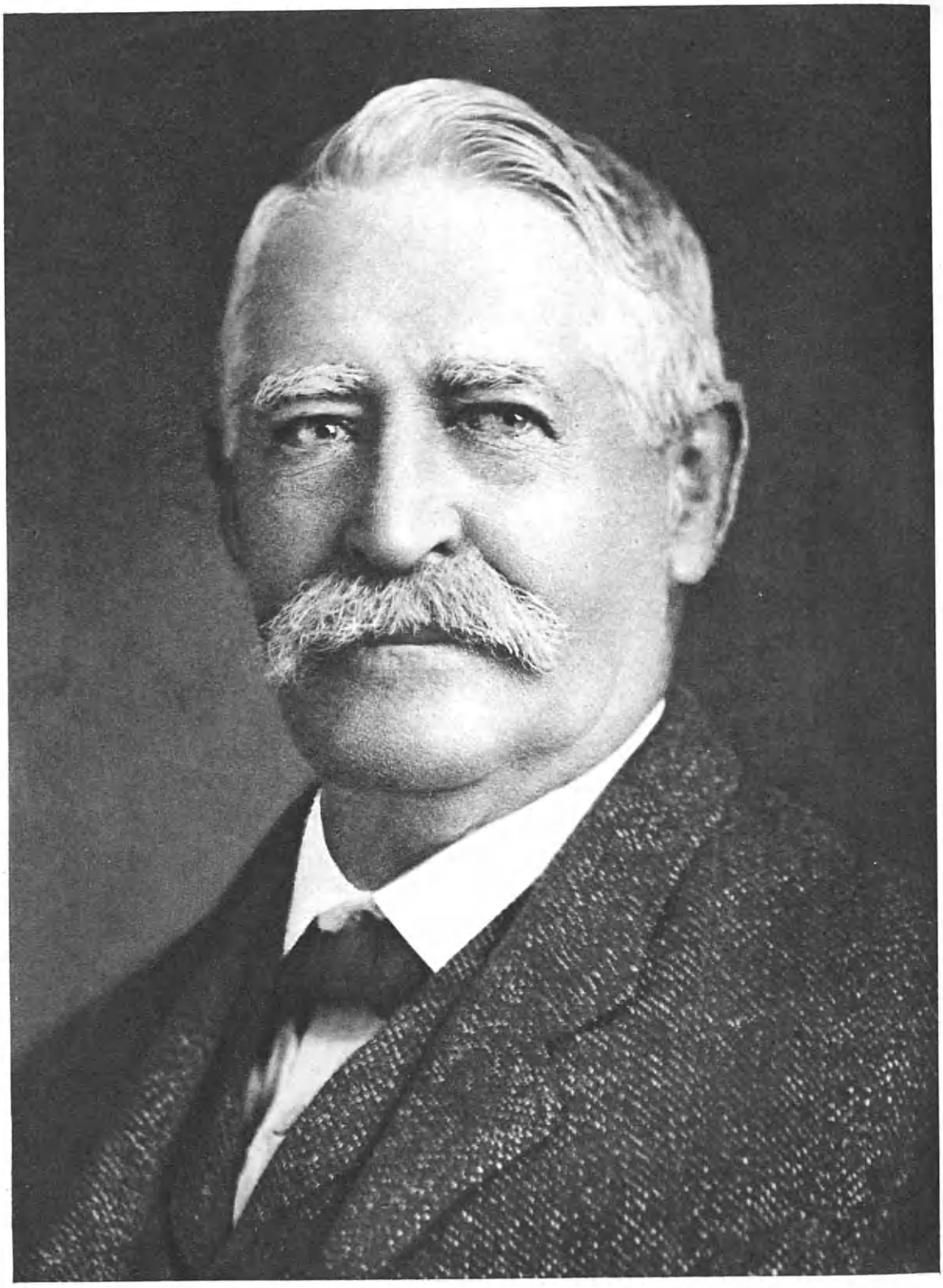
Born at Lemhi, Idaho, April 3, 1875, Dr. Yearian died, in New York City, October 13, 1924, at the age of fifty years. He was a son of Zephaniah Bell and Sara Jane Yearian, and descended from John Yearian, who, a native of Pennsylvania, subsequently removed to Ohio. Born April 8, 1842, his father died July 31, 1924, in Miami, Florida, at the age of eighty-two, having spent six winter seasons in Florida. A native of Duquoin, Illinois, he fought under the colors of the North in Company A, 81st Illinois Volunteers, later transferred to Detail Service under General James J. Oaks, Chief Muster Officer of the State, in the war between the States, and was a member of the guard of honor which accompanied President Lincoln to his home in Springfield, following the Great Emancipator's assassination. In 1869, with his wife, Zephaniah Bell Yearian went to the mining camps of Idaho, making the westward trek behind oxen. There, for several months, he engaged as miner, afterward becoming a large ranch owner in Lemhi Valley. In 1900, with his wife, he removed to Dillon, Montana, selling the ranch, and in 1917 came to Miami, returning here each winter until the close of his life. Zephaniah Bell Yearian was a member of the Masonic Order, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Baptist Church.

After he had completed his academic preparation in the public schools of Lemhi, Idaho, Dr. Yearian studied at Nebraska University, in Lincoln, Nebraska, subsequently transferring to Northwestern University, of Chicago, whence he took the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He engaged in his profession in different parts of the country, including Dillon, Montana, Asheville, North Carolina, and New York City. Coming to Miami, Florida, from New York City in 1914, he established the New York Dental Parlors, later opening a chain of offices in the State of Florida. Becoming interested in real estate, building and promoting, he sold his dental offices, gave up his profession and devoted his time exclusively to developing and promoting. The Miles Standish Hotel and other buildings were sponsored by him. The Miamian Hotel Company, of which he was president, was organized by him, and he had just completed plans for building the Miamian Hotel, a twenty-story structure, in old Fort Dallas Park, on the Miami River. It was while on a business visit to New York City, in the interest of this hotel, that he contracted a severe cold which resulted in various complications causing his death from heart failure. He dealt largely in realty, being one of Miami's foremost figures in financial activity.

During the World War Dr. Yearian was very active in support of patriotic measures. A Democrat, he adhered strictly to the principles of the party. Fraternally, he held affiliation with the Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Loyal Order of Moose also, and belonged to the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Anglers' Club. Camping, hunting and fishing were his chief recreations.

Dr. Yearian was married at Augusta, Georgia, July 19, 1905, to Cora C. Salley, daughter of Captain Henry Hartzog Salley, of Salley, South Carolina, a town named for the Salleys.

The progenitor of the Salley family, Henry Salley, came to South Carolina in 1735, where he received a grant of land from the King of England.



J. D. Rushing

Captain Henry H. Salley was an officer in the Confederate Army and had many remarkable exploits to his credit. He organized and led through the war, Company I, 22d Regiment, of South Carolina, making a name for himself for daring and bravery.

Dr. and Mrs. Yearian were the parents of two children: 1. Margaret Jane, born August 10, 1906; married, November 26, 1924, J. Randall Cozatt, the son of a well-known Miami family. They have a son, J. Randall, Jr., born January 13, 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Cozatt also live in Miami. 2. Elizabeth Salley, born May 19, 1914, who lived to the age of five, her death falling on May 10, 1919. Mrs. Yearian, who survives her husband, continues to reside in Miami. She is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a member and worker of the Baptist Church, belongs to the Woman's Club, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and comes of one of the oldest families in the South.

Loyalty to family and friends was an outstanding characteristic of Arthur Orestes Yearian. Charitable and public-spirited he lived his religion in his daily life and association with his fellowmen. Successful at his profession and in business enterprise, his works are of enduring value to the Miami community as a whole, and to the State of Florida.

RUSHING, JOHN DAVID, Pioneer—In the record of the late John David Rushing, the biographer finds most strongly apparent the pioneering urge and strength which has distinguished the house since its foundation in America. Nearly every generation in this country has produced one or more pioneers; and these men have gone forth to new frontiers to build up and expand raw settlements, laying the foundations for modern economic, civic and social conditions. The name is honored in various parts of the Nation.

The family's progenitor was a native of England. Coming to the continent of North America he settled in Tennessee, and later removed to the West. He was typical of the courageous pioneers who came here in early days; and from him his sons inherited a similar ambition, to wrest new habitations from the wilderness. Burrell Rushing, father of John David Rushing, was a pioneer in Arkansas, a prominent figure in agricultural circles of Pope County, where he died, in 1905. His wife's given name was Mary. In the family were two girls and five boys, of whom John David Rushing was the oldest.

Born in Pope County, Arkansas, December 25, 1843, John David Rushing died in the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City, October 26, 1915, at the age of seventy-one years. He secured his academic instruction in the rural schools nearest his home, read independently, and in later life was known as a man of broad knowledge and wisdom of experience. He was, in fact, largely self-educated. He was a natural scholar, of sympathetic understanding of mankind, and the friend of those around him whose faults he might recognize, but whose errors he was far from prone to point out. He was a kindly philosopher.

Eighteen years old when war between the States had its inception, Mr. Rushing enlisted at the declaration of hostilities, in an Arkansas regiment of the Confederate Army. Twice during his military career he was taken prisoner, and as a prisoner of war was exchanged, so that he remained under the colors of his enlistment at the time of victory for the Union. Just before the close of the war his company was sent West from Arkansas to the Dakotas. Mr. Rushing, as captain, was in command of the troops thus dispatched. He led out his company of cavalry according to orders, not knowing the purpose of the movement, but doing his duty. After the defeat of the Southern forces, he was instructed to disband his men, still stationed in the Dakotas. This he did, and now took up the thread of his career where war had bisected it at starting. It may well be noted here that Mr. Rushing wished to have the war forgotten when hostilities of the field were done. He opposed formation of the association of Confederate veterans on the ground that it would keep alive groundless enmities. He supported the Union, the United States and the unified purposes of our Nation, from the time he laid down arms until the close of life, but did not live to see our Country's States banded solidly together in the allied cause against foreign powers in 1917-18.

Having discharged his duties with courage and strict compliance with orders, Mr. Rushing descended the Missouri River to Memphis, Tennessee, then returned to Arkansas, where, for a time, he carried on the pursuits of agriculture which his father had sponsored. Then he founded a mercantile business in Pope County near his native place, conducted it with good fortune several years, disposed of it, came to Florida in 1893, and settled first in Lake County. He developed land for production of citrus fruits, being especially interested in orange culture, and made this his business until coming to Tampa, where his business career culminated in marked success in several fields of endeavor. He founded Tampa's

Arlington Hotel, which he managed until the close of life, becoming one of the State's well known hotel men. He continued to operate in orange groves, owning a number within the Tampa area. He built houses and rented them, owned valuable realty, and was active in civic affairs. A strong Democrat insofar as national issues were concerned, Mr. Rushing put the candidate before the party in local elections. He was an exemplary citizen, constantly and continuously interested in movements designed for the public welfare. He attended the Episcopal Church, with his second wife, of whom further; he supported its causes, and lived his religion from day to day as he professed it. Genial, of sharp wit and kindly humor, he attracted many friends, who remained his intimates steadfastly. Reading, hunting and fishing were his chief relaxations. He was fond also of boating, was a student of and one who appreciated music, and was fond of children and of all nature. He spent his happiest hours in the home circle.

Mr. Rushing married twice (first): to Martha Jamison, in Pope County, Arkansas; and of this union were born children: William, George, Kelley, Emma, Robert and Hallie. Mrs. Martha (Jamison) Rushing died soon after the family came to Florida. Mr. Rushing married (second), in Tampa, February 18, 1890, Kittie Balingall Hooper, daughter of Matthew and Margaret (Sims) Hooper, her father having been in the service of the United States Customs House for many years, having come from England to the United States as a young man, and to Florida in 1898. Of this union was born one daughter: Margaret Mary, who married Melvin Sweat; and they have children: Catherine and Harold. Mrs. Kittie Balingall (Hooper) Rushing survives her husband and continues to reside in Tampa. She was of great assistance to him in his worthy career, raised his children by the prior marriage as her own, has given to her daughter and grandchildren the warmest of devotion, and this devotion is returned manifold times by them. She is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, deeply interested in works of good.

John David Rushing lived his life according to the Golden Rule. During his three-score and eleven years, he accomplished greatly to the advantage and happiness of those around him, and while his name is remembered with his record as a pioneer in Florida, it is remembered with deeper affection as that of a true man and gentleman whose enterprises were of enduring benefit, whose handclasp meant integrity, and whose smile warmed the heart.

SMEDLEY, NEWELL DEXTER, Banker —A life of finance requires that the one who lives it be of sound mind and constructive, accurate vision. Especially is this so of the money centers of New York State, and even more particularly so of the centers within the radius of Greater New York City. Newell Dexter Smedley inherited a most capable mental capacity, which years of experience at finance strengthened notably, causing him to become one of the foremost banking figures of his community—Long Island City, New York. His record is one worthy in every degree and count, as financier, citizen, and man. His death, at Elmhurst, Long Island, August 21, 1921, took from banking circles one whose position was highly respected.

Newell Dexter Smedley was a native of New York State, where his forefathers had lived. The family, in its American origin, was founded in Pennsylvania, whence subsequent generations removed to New York. J. H. Smedley, father of Newell Dexter Smedley, was born at Lockport, New York, November 25, 1840, and died July 4, 1925, in Long Island City. J. H. Smedley was educated in the public schools of Lockport and at Suspension Bridge, New York, attending Rochester Institute after his elementary and secondary instruction had been completed. In 1862 he went to Chicago to begin his career, there secured experience of value to his efforts in later years, and in 1865 came to Long Island City, where that career for which he is remembered so well in financial circles took shape. Here, with an uncle, Dexter Smedley, he helped establish the firm of Smedley and Company, manufacturers of lubricating and illuminating oils. From this business he retired in 1876, and with several associates founded the Long Island City Savings Bank, with himself as first secretary and manager. He held this dual position until a few years before the close of his life, leaving it to become chairman of the bank's finance committee. J. H. Smedley was a founder of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, a member of the National Bankers' Association, the New York State Bankers' Association, Long Island City Business Men's Association, and was affiliated with Long Island City Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, Banner Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, New York Consistory of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (holder of the thirty-second degree), and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Some ten years prior to his death Mr. Smedley moved to Woodmere, Long Island, prior to that having maintained a residence at Hunter's Point

in Long Island City. He was twice married; (first), 1863, to Frances Pierce, of Niagara Falls, New York; (second), 1888, following the death of his first wife in 1865, to Henrietta M. Whidden.

Newell Dexter Smedley was born at Niagara Falls, New York, June 19, 1865, just before his father removed to the Hunters Point section of Long Island City, New York. He attended the public schools of this city, graduated from secondary school with scholastic markings indicative of unusual talent in studies commercial, and matriculated in Trinity College, New York, where he completed his academic training. Thereafter, in order to secure a good foundation for his career, which already he had determined was to lie in banking, he secured a place as bookkeeper, in a coal office, and remained there two years. These two years were of decided advantage to him when, at their termination, he secured a place with the Corn Exchange Bank, one of the most powerful banking institutions in New York, having many branches. His first position was as bookkeeper; but his native aptitude, his training, and his will to progress, all brought to him ready promotion, and he was advanced from places of smaller to larger responsibility as the years went by, until he became assistant manager of the Queens County Branch Bank of the Corn Exchange. This bank he caused to obtain new business from the month of his accession to office. Never once did he relax the vigilance of his regard for its interests, and became one of the most depended-upon men in the Corn Exchange system.

Aside from banking, Newell Dexter Smedley maintained a wide diversity of contacts. He was prominent as a church man, a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, Long Island City, and liberal contributor to all worthy causes. During the World War, through his position in banking circles, he was able to effect undertakings of value to the common cause, principally in appeals for financial support, as in the Liberty Loan and Savings Stamps campaigns. He was, in fact, at the head of the Liberty Bond campaign in the Long Island City area, and the results obtained through his executive direction were large indeed, of inestimable worth to the Nation and the allied strength. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He made a recreation of baseball, which he played as a youth, and which he watched as a man. Seldom, when opportunity allowed, did he miss the spectacle of a major game. But his business obligations were such as to forbid more than occasional periods of absence therefrom.

Newell Dexter Smedley married, in Philadelphia, September 2, 1911, Lillian Augusta Miller, daughter of Felix Miller, of Philadelphia, her father an inventor of note. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Smedley has resided a great share of the time in Florida, at Miami Beach, which she now considers to be her permanent home. She is a popular member of several social circles here, and assists in worthy undertakings of charity.

Some men more than others are given those qualities of character which attract and retain friendship; and such a man was Mr. Smedley. Though busy at important matters of his work, he could always spare a moment for conversation with his friends, and their number grew until at the time of his passing they were legion. Genial, any gathering to which he came was the brighter and happier for his presence. His word was his bond, his hand a guarantee of it. He attained success as the world commonly accounts success, but his success was larger than the fortune of mere monetary accounting; for his life was a full one, replete of good deeds, of service to mankind, whom he loved and who returned that affection without stint.

FERNANDEZ, RAMON, Manufacturer—Born in the Province of Oviedo, Spain, November 24, 1858; died in Tampa, Florida, November 28, 1925—Ramon Fernandez attained to a position of distinction in industrial, civic and philanthropic circles of Tampa, and his passing was regarded as a distinct and poignant loss to the people of this metropolis. He was one of fifteen children born to Manuel and Maria (Valdez) Fernandez, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Spain, having Royal antecedents. Manuel Fernandez fought under Spanish colors in both the Cuban campaigns. He spent all his career in the service of the Spanish Government, and was a man, soldier, and governmental executive of marked merit.

Ramon Fernandez received his elementary academic instruction in the schools of his community in Oviedo, Spain, and at the age of thirteen went to Cuba to the home of his uncle, Bernardo Fernandez, an apothecary. For three years he continued his schooling in Cuba, helping in the pharmacy at night. Meanwhile he came in contact with the tobacco industry, his initial contact having been at the age of thirteen. As time passed he became an expert judge of the leaf, and thus his experience varied between the pharmacy, the tobacco industry and school for several years. When he was eighteen he entered the military service of Spain, in Cuba. This done, he returned to the tobacco industry, and for about three years held

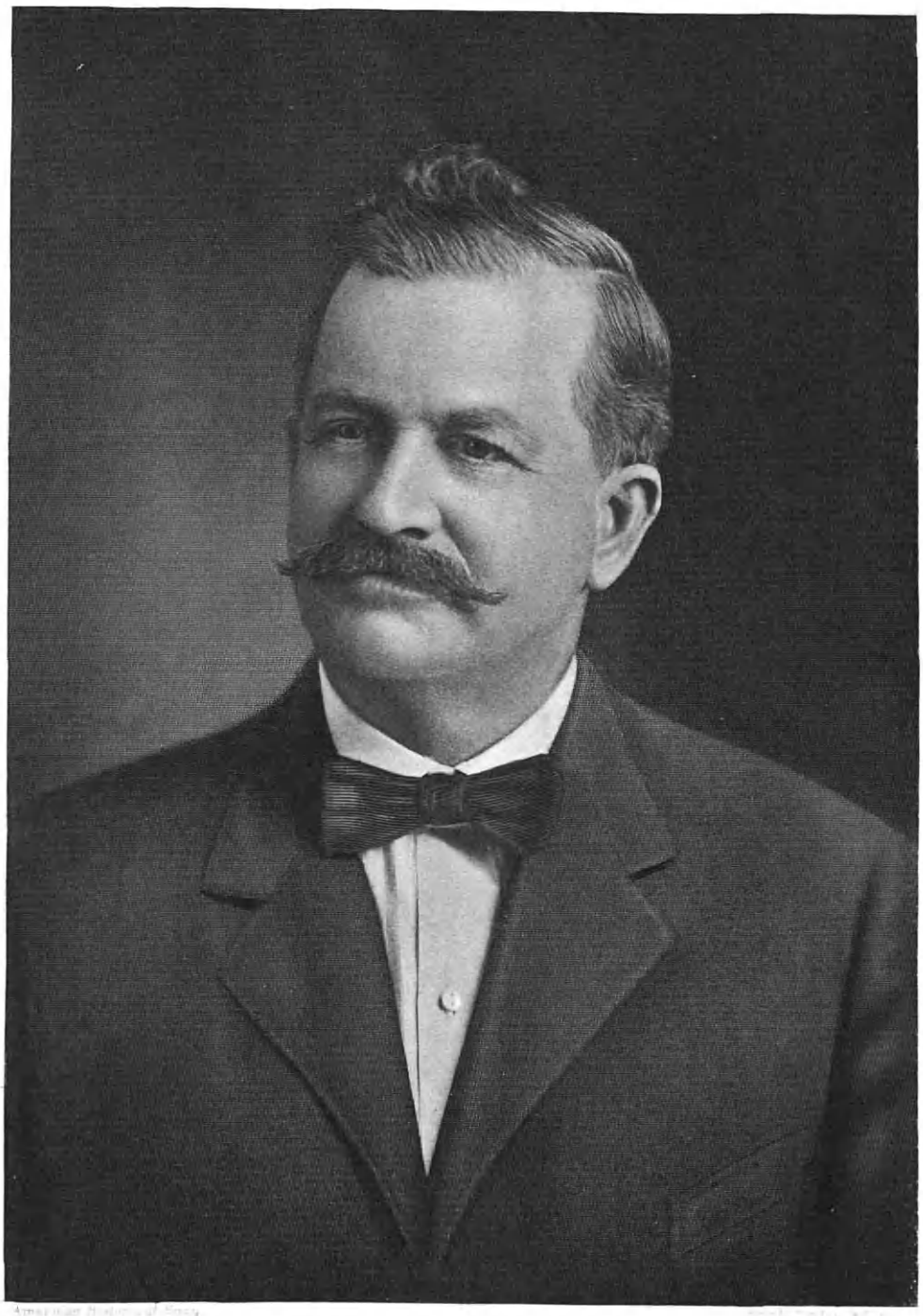
a place as leaf selector for a large concern. The position of selector is one of responsibility, as the quality and price of cigars made therefrom are affected directly. An error is costly, resulting in quick discharge of the selector. Mr. Fernandez quickly established himself as one of the the ablest selectors within a wide radius, and in 1882 was sent to New York City, to carry forward his work as selector for the Sanchez and Haya Cigar Company, manufacturers. His reputation as skilled selector brought him to America, and trust imposed in him by the New York firm caused him to be sent to Tampa in 1886, to take charge of a branch factory. That was his introduction to the city which was to be his home for nearly forty years, until the time of his death. For five years Mr. Fernandez directed the factory in Tampa. When the branch was incorporated he was made vice-president and general manager, and retained his interest financially in the enterprise for twenty-one years, after which period he sold it to Mr. Haya, and was general manager of Theobald Oppenheimer's Tampa branch for several years. The latter company produced clear Havanas, and about five years after Mr. Fernandez's connection with the firm, prior to 1900, wished to dispose of the plant. Mr. Fernandez purchased it, and now produced his own brands, under the since well-known marks of "Ramon Fernandez" and "Te Gusta." In 1907, his affairs in the industry having become large, he retired from active direction of the enterprise, and also from an industry which he had established in the meantime—that of selling leaf tobacco to other manufacturers. He was president of the Bank of Ybor City, bought and sold real estate, and supported all major movements designed for the advancement of Tampa and its trading area. His investments in realty, made with careful judgment, proved profitable, though in later years Mr. Fernandez had cause, perhaps, for some regret in not having realized to the full possibilities which he found here before the turn of the century. One lot, for example, he could have purchased for fifty dollars, which now is valued at a hundred times the sum.

Ramon Fernandez married, February 23, 1884, in New York City, Nellie Edwards, daughter of James and Ellen (Blakey) Edwards, of New York City, where her father was identified with the business of meat packing. Of this union were born children: 1. Harry Manuel, who died August 28, 1920. He entered business with his father, took charge of the office work in the Fernandez factory, and planned to assume direction of the Fernandez interests in time; but his health was not of the best and would not mend, despite the travel to which he resorted. 2. Ramon, Jr., deceased. 3. James J., who also went into business with his father, and who continues to live in Tampa. He married Lucille Henderson, and they have a son, David James. 4. Joseph, deceased. Mrs. Nellie (Edwards) Fernandez survives her husband, and makes her home in Tampa.

General affairs interested Ramon Fernandez from the commencement of residence in Tampa. He was known as one of Tampa's progressive citizens, loyal citizen of city, State and Nation. He oftentimes thought of his childhood in Spain, of his youth in Cuba, yet was one of the best and most public-spirited of Americans, progenitor of his house in the United States. He was fond of European history, reading much of this, and read widely in other fields. Charitable almost to a fault, he had many friends who regarded him as a brother, or if younger, as a father who had their welfare at heart. He was particularly popular and well-known among Spanish persons. Mr. Fernandez was identified with the Centro Asturiano, having served two terms as its president. During his period of office the Centro Hospital was completed. Largely he was responsible for this. He belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of the Tampa Lodge; was a charter member of El Porvenir, and an honorary member of the Cuban Club. He took much pleasure in club activities, for at heart he was congenial, and liked nothing better than to spend an hour with his intimates, whether in business or social matters. He had a keen sense of humor; his smile was warm, his handclasp firm and reassuring. A Republican, he supported the party's principles consistently, and was a communicant of the Catholic Church.

Firm believer in the future of Tampa, Ramon Fernandez lived to see the actuality of his dreams. But he was no idle dreamer. From the very outset of residence here he made a reputation for progressive activity, which, coupled with his imagination, resulted in many works of enduring value to the community whole. He is recalled with affection as a pioneer builder of the city, a man among men, and benefactor, particularly to those of birth in Spain or Cuba. His career has been one of service, an inspiration to those in contact with it.

HOBBS, EDWARD DANIEL, Manufacturer, Civic Leader—With a capital of a bare one hundred dollars, Edward Daniel Hobbs established, in 1894, a harness and carriage business in Tampa,



E. D. Hobbs

Florida, that his energy and determination and persistent industry developed until it was the leading concern of its kind in the State. A man of vision and force of character, and possessed of a strong sense of community responsibility, he was one of the leading citizens of Tampa and played an outstanding part in the institution of movements for innumerable public improvements, working assiduously in their behalf until his ends were accomplished. Mr. Hobbs believed in Florida and her future, even in the days when anything like the present economic status of the Commonwealth would have been considered the most extravagant dream, and while much that has been accomplished in the State is directly due to his efforts, even more has been accomplished as a result of the vision and faith that possessed him and led him to inspire others to action.

Of English ancestry, Mr. Hobbs was born in Yorkville, South Carolina, in 1866, the third child in a family of six sons and four daughters of William Pinkney Hobbs, died in 1909, and Katherine (O'Leary) Hobbs, daughter of Jeremiah O'Leary who came to America from Ireland in 1820 to settle in Yorkville. William Pinkney Hobbs, one of the leaders of the secession movement in South Carolina, served with the Confederate forces through the Civil War as a major under Generals Forrest and Lee. He was a prominent planter and well-known manufacturer of carriages—indeed, he controlled the carriage making business in both North and South Carolina, to which the Hobbs family had come from Virginia where they first settled upon immigrating from England. Edward Daniel Hobbs attended the Yorkville Military Academy where he became a member of the Jenkins Rifle Corps, which has since become known as the Jasper Light Infantry. He entered the business world in association with his father in the manufacture of harness and carriages in Yorkville but, when the concern was sold in 1894, he came to Tampa to open a small harness shop on Harrison Street. His capital was so small that the installation of machinery was impossible and all the products of his shop were made entirely by hand. Thus he continued to operate until the Spanish-American War in 1898 brought Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders through Tampa. The calvarymen required much outfitting in the way of hand-made saddles and harness and provided the shop an enormous amount of repair work. Profits accruing from the stay of the soldiery in the town gave Mr. Hobbs the start he desired. With additional help and necessary machines the business was soon rapidly on its way to the eminence it eventually attained of leading its field in the State. The Hobbs concern built buggies and wagons, in addition to harness and carriages, and maintained both wholesale and retail shops. When failing health made it impossible for the founder of the business to give it the undivided attention it had commanded previously from him, Mr. Hobbs made A. J. Knight and his son, Eslie Knight, partners. Later he sold his interests to his brother, John B. Hobbs, and the two Knights. Part of his time Mr. Hobbs spent traveling for his health, but in the intervals between trips during the rest of his life he bought thousands of acres of undeveloped land in Florida for northern syndicates and sold the acreage again in smaller tracts. During his last years he had many orange groves which he enjoyed supervising.

Mr. Hobbs was an outstanding figure in all civic affairs. He was one of the instigators and a charter member and one of the first directors of what has become known as the South Florida Fair Association. He worked hard to secure the construction, in Tampa, of a Young Men's Christian Association building and was one of the foremost proponents of the bond issue in Hillsborough County which made possible the construction of the first hard-surface roads there. This improvement was effected while Mr. Hobbs was serving as chairman of the board of county trustees. He was also elected to the city council of Tampa from the Second Ward and while there served as chairman of the fire committee. He was appointed by Governor Broward to fill the unexpired six months of a term as sheriff. In his political affiliations Mr. Hobbs was strongly Democratic and an earnest worker in behalf of his party causes, but sought always to avoid public office, partly because business interests made it difficult for him to give them the time they required and partly because his innate modesty made him prefer to keep away from the limelight. Mr. Hobbs was delegated to represent his district to the National Convention at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1912, that nominated Woodrow Wilson, but because of ill health did not attend. Deeply interested in religion, Mr. Hobbs helped to organize and was a charter member of the Tampa Heights Presbyterian Church where he sang in the choir for many years. He was a member of the Merchants Association and the Tampa Board of Trade. His fraternal affiliations were with the Knights of Pythias and he belonged to the Pythian Club, the Woodmen of the World, and Tampa Yacht and Country clubs. He belonged to the Tampa Rifle Corps and, with hunting his favorite recreation, he did much shooting for big

game in the Everglades. A prodigious reader, he amassed a fine library, and delighted to spend leisure hours in his home in company with the members of his family and his books.

On December 14, 1899, at Dade City, Mr. Hobbs married Katherine (Kate) Mulholland, daughter of Franklin and Ann Mulholland of Scotland, where Mr. Mulholland was associated with the Greenock Sugar Refinery in Glasgow. Mrs. Hobbs came to the United States and to Florida in 1891, and in Tampa has become noted for her philanthropic activities. For fifteen years she served on the board of directors of the Old People's Home and was one of the three women responsible for the organization of the Tampa Parent-Teacher Association. She is prominent in church and club work of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs became the parents of four children: 1. Katherine Rose, who became the wife of Robert F. Nunez. Their three children are, Robert F., Jr., Anne, and Katherine. 2. William Franklin, lawyer. 3. Edward Daniel, who married Katherine Heany. They have one daughter, Helen Katherine. 4. Forest O'Leary, a student of law at the University of Florida.

The death of Edward Daniel Hobbs occurred October 21, 1912, at Mineral Wells, Texas, where he had gone in an effort to benefit his health. He played a significant and a consistently admirable part in the life of his time and place and left a record of which those who knew and loved him may well be proud.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD JOHNSON, Newspaper Man—The romance that composes news and newspapers was the life of Edward Johnson Seymour. Though he went at intervals into other fields, he returned to journalism with a consistency which proved his high regard for the profession and its unbreakable hold upon his interest. Well-known newspaper man of New York City, he was a pioneer journalist in the State of Florida, and here is recalled with affection, by members of the fraternity of news. His name came to be known in newspaper city rooms and in the offices of editorial writers well along the Eastern seaboard; but thoughts of personal distinction did not trouble him. The anonymity of journalistic writing was as inspiring as the "by-line," *i. e.*, the placing of his name above a column, for he wrote his best always, the pride of art and craft being his until the last. Also he was a publisher of newspapers; and indeed there were few phases of the life of a newspaper man with which he was unfamiliar, and which he did not love. His death, at Tampa, Florida, January 7, 1922, brought a deep sense of loss to all persons who had known him, this feeling of bereavement making itself apparent in the press of a hundred cities through wire dispatches, in scores of city rooms of newspapers where members of the profession gravely put the significant "30" at the end of the story. "Thirty" had been written for one deeply respected, well beloved.

Edward Johnson Seymour was born December 28, 1857, at Holland Patent, New York, son of Bradford S. and Roxanna (Johnson) Seymour, and member of a very distinguished family. Richard Seymour, progenitor of this house in America, came from England in Colonial times, and was of record in Connecticut as early as 1635. It is believed that the family had connection with the nobility in England, the name being an old one, honored there, borne by many men of eminence through several centuries. The American line also has been one of eminence. Horatio Seymour, paternal uncle of Edward Johnson Seymour, was twice Governor of the State of New York. Bradford S. Seymour, who died in 1876, was a pioneer railroad executive in that State, manager of an early rail route there. Figures of the Johnson family were prosperous and of influence too; so that Edward Johnson Seymour inherited qualities such as fall to the lot of few.

In the public schools of Utica, New York, Edward Johnson Seymour secured a comprehensive education which would compare in its essence with courses given today in grade and high schools. He became one of the best educated of men in later years, his taste for reading increasing with his genius as writer and editor. It has been said that newspaper work, if carried forward by one interested and of good mind, gives nearly the equivalent of a college education, without the degree, without laboratory work, and without foreign languages; but to balance these "withouts" there are "withs," and these include practical and common-sense contact with the world's affairs, which must be analyzed, contact with human character, which must be read at a glance at times, contact with one of the strictest masters of accuracy known to modern times, self-reliance, courage, and vision.

The call of adventure urged strongly within the breast of Mr. Seymour as a youth. When he left school he went to sea as a common sailor, in quest of adventure and fortune. Southward bound off the coast of Florida his vessel was tossed by storm, was wrecked, and all hands aboard were forced to make shift to save themselves. It was a harrowing experience, and perhaps in a measure satisfied the young sailor's craving for excitement. He returned to New York State, and now sought his

adventures in journalism, launching a career destined to be of note in the fourth estate. Following experience in the North as a reporter, he came again to Florida, and for a number of years worked on newspapers in Jacksonville and St. Augustine, later going to New York, where he continued his advance through professional gradations until he held the rank of paragrapher for the editorial page, reported the progress of the Assembly at Albany several sessions for the old "Commercial Advertiser," and was a member of the New York City Commission on Revision. From this it is readily apparent what a considerable position he now held in journalistic and political matters. His political writings, and especially his analyses of men and movements at Albany, proved highly informative and exercised great weight on the public mind. A strong Republican, Mr. Seymour did much work for the party. This was not chiefly as correspondent—for news must be unbiased to be accurate, and inaccurate news has no place in a good newspaper; though a gifted correspondent such as Mr. Seymour was could write largely as he pleased, his news audience knowing the opinions which he expressed to be honest and meriting attention. Following his second period of newspaper work in New York, Mr. Seymour accepted editorship of the "Evening Record," in St. Augustine, Florida. He now held an editorial desk of responsibility, and held it well indeed, making his paper one of the strongest politically, and for straight news content in the State of Florida. A number of years later he removed to Hastings, Florida, where he founded the Hastings "Farmer and Trucker," content of which is indicated in the name. This publication was successful, and Mr. Seymour disposed of his interest in it at a fair profit, becoming next connected with the Associated Press, which, meanwhile, had become the greatest of American wire-press services. He was an important figure with the Associated Press, as an "AP" man contributing to that system's accuracy and color. Mr. Seymour now thought to leave the profession to which he had given so many years. He tried to do so. He bought a general merchandise store at Hastings, conducted it with a profit, and things went well enough with him as a merchant. But perhaps he found merchandising a trifle dull, as compared with his writing profession. At any rate, one day, his son, Francis Marion, appeared in charge of the store enterprise, and Mr. Seymour was next heard of in Chicago, where he was publishing a political journal under the name of "Seymour's Snappy Stuff." In this organ, Republican, he dealt largely with current issues, supporting those that merited assistance and doing his uttermost to quelch movements deemed unworthy or dishonest. But his health had become less robust; and so, disposing of his publication, Mr. Seymour came to Florida, for the last time. He settled in Tampa, and here his life, a life replete of useful works, came to a close.

Mr. Seymour married at Jacksonville, Florida, February 12, 1889, Sarah Jane (Jaudon) Dubose, widow of Elbert Dubose, and daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Winter) Jaudon, her father being a planter of means, educated as a physician, and her mother a daughter of James Winter, a Florida pioneer. Of this union were born children: 1. Louise Flagler, wife of Thomas Landon Waters; their children are: Sarah Jane, and Helen Lynwood, both of whom are students as this is written (1929). 2. Francis Marion, of previous mention as manager of the store in Hastings; married Margaret Evans; their children are: Catherine, Robert William and Raymond Edward, twins; Francis Marion, Jr., Hortense, Margaret, and Charles David. Mrs. Seymour, through her father and the Jaudons, was descended from the French Huguenots who came to South Carolina in early times.

While a resident of St. Augustine, Florida, Mr. Seymour served as city clerk. He was a member of five clubs in New York City. Clean in mind, he was clean in his habits of speech and manner, had respect for the law, and was a patriot in the truest sense. He gave liberally to the causes of our country during the World War, and assisted in all works open to him. He had a keen sense of humor, a wit that was sharp without injuring his friends. Of friends he had many, of enemies, because of his strong and fearless position, more than one; but strong men must have enemies, and enemies worried him not. Mr. Seymour was fond of deep sea fishing, a sport in which he indulged whenever occasion presented. Fond of the out-of-doors, in 1915 when he was fifty-seven years of age, he walked from St. Augustine to San Francisco, California, and returned thence to Lincoln, Nebraska. He started his long hike to the West leading a novel six-legged calf, and by the time he reached the Golden Gate this freak calf had grown into a bull. He exhibited the bull enroute there as a curiosity. It weighed many hundreds of pounds. Mr. Seymour wrote and published a book of campaign songs for Harrison and Reid. When the good roads movement was launched in Florida he was in the vanguard, and was elected secretary of the State association. While at St. Augustine he was instrumental in preserving ancient landmarks

of the city and its area. He launched the movement that resulted in the foundation of the Florida Historical Society.

Edward Johnson Seymour's name will live as a newspaper man, as a pioneer, and as a man among men. The news mark "30" may close the story of his life; but the facts of the narrative endure, and will continue to inspire humanity.

HARTMAN, DAVID L., "Strawberry King"—Agricultural and horticultural circles of the Nation need not be told the name of the man referred to when "Strawberry King" is mentioned, for there has been only one man in the United States so titled. He is well remembered in Miami, Florida, where his "kingdom," comprising twenty-six acres of rich strawberry land, lay under the warm sun, his life's works now being maintained by Mrs. Hartman, more concerning whom follows in due course. He is said to have secured the best yields per acre of any strawberry producer in the country. Pioneer in Miami, he lived to see the city grow around his original farm, which remains intact, and which sold after his death for $1,200,000.

Member of an old American family of origin in the Netherlands, the progenitor in the United States having settled in Pennsylvania long ago, David L. Hartman was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1866. He lived to the age of sixty-three, having died in Miami, March 6, 1929. He was the son of a planter and fruit grower, inheriting, perhaps, from his father a certain basic talent for agricultural and horticultural pursuits, passed down from his Dutch antecedents, the Dutch always having been famed for the quality of their bulbs raised in restricted space within the dikes.

After he had secured his academic instruction in the public schools of Harrisburg, Mr. Hartman engaged as an instructor in Pennsylvania. Farming interested him from youth, and when he was able, through fortune of circumstance and saving, to purchase a tract of his own in Pennsylvania, he studied agriculture from a scientific standpoint. While conducting the experimental farm, he began his writings, and became interested in strawberry culture, purchasing, in 1908, his farm of twenty-six acres at Little River, Miami, fronting on Northeast Seventy-ninth Street. This he set with Hartman's Brandywine plants, developing them progressively until the yield attracted, first, State, and then, national attention. He brought out a berry superior both in taste and productivity, and this development, his own product produced nowhere else, was named the Hartman Strain Brandywine. His strawberry farm attracted many sightseers and agriculturalists, who visited it while touring in Florida. Repeatedly during his twenty years of activity in strawberry culture, Mr. Hartman established records of production, one having been in the year 1919, when he gathered 41,059 quarts of berries from four and one-tenth acres and sold them for $18,530.92. This record, it was understood, never had been equalled at home or abroad, and was scored on land not naturally suited for the cultivation of the berries, but which Mr. Hartman had enriched perfectly in the light of experience and experiment. In 1918 Mr. Hartman placed his experience as a grower in the hands of others, through the press of Miami and through various other periodicals, and in 1928 when a noticeable decrease in strawberry acreage was forecast for the State, he addressed the Strawberry Growers' Association several times regarding the conditions they would have to meet in preparing, caring for, and marketing their crops. His success caused him to attempt to exceed his own production records, and so imbued did he become with his repeated expansion of output that he placed the value of his twenty-six acres above money; in 1925, however, he consented to sell, for $1,200,000. Defaults in payments brought part of the farm back to his hands, and he operated it with success until the end of his career, when it was finally sold. Through his work, he became acquainted with figures of prominence in our own and other countries. A columnist, Jefferson Bell, wrote at the time of his death:

> I have a memory of Mr. Hartman I cannot forget, giving with careful regard for the most trivial detail his method of growing strawberries last fall at the farmers' congress. No one expected that he would give away the secret of his success, but he did, telling the whole story without reservation, how he began early in the year to prepare the soil, planting crop after crop of unrelated legumes and cover crops which were grown to a certain age and plowed into the soil, how he mixed his fertilizers, the formulas he used, how much to a plant and how he set the plants, how much and how often he watered them, their cultivation, care and gathering. Mr. Hartman achieved such fame in his growing of strawberries and made such unusual profits from his farm that The "Country Gentleman" . . . sent a man to Miami to interview him and take a stenographic report of everything he told him about the growing of strawberries.

When Barton Currie, editor of "The Country Gentleman," was being shown through Mr. Hartman's field, he stopped, looked about him and said he felt he was looking on the greatest agricultural achievement of the age at that time. In going over his fields Mr. Hartman carried a pocket full of small stakes. When he found a plant producing

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unusually well he marked it with a stake and later, when the season was done he removed it to another section of the field with other plants from which the new plants were grown for the next planting. He set a new standard for gardening in this part of Florida.

Mr. Hartman married, in Miami, November 5, 1925, Annabel Stephens, daughter of R. Henry and Henrietta Rowena (Branch) Stephens, the former a realty developer and lumberman, of Miami, and the latter of the line of the last Colonial Governor of Florida. Born in West Florida, Mrs. Hartman lived with her parents in Jacksonville for a number of years, and during that period her talent as a writer found inspiration. Later she went to New York City, where, among the literati, soon, through brilliancy of mind and accomplishments, rose to a position of prominence in intellectual circles. One of her best known writings, significant of her interest in her native State, is entitled, "Florida, Playground of the Millionaires." She wrote much of psychology also, and scored attention with her short stories, as Annabel Stephens. Fame, love and fortune came to her. Her marriage with Mr. Hartman marked the union of a couple who had many tastes in common. Mr. Hartman, though much older than his bride, was gifted with a brilliant mind. He was interested in the arts, and especially in letters. The first few months of their married life were given to a leisurely world tour, during which they visited many out-of-the-way places where cultural treasures are stored. At her husband's death, Mrs. Hartman gathered together her resources and sought to save the Brandywine berry from extinction, and succeeded. As she said: "I love growing things, and at my home I planted with my own hands and tended the flowers and shrubbery, and I almost lived at the farm daily with my husband." She continues to live in Miami. She is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, assists helpfully in undertakings of the denomination, and ever holds out the hand of a samaritan to those in need. Her grandfather, on the maternal side, was Daniel Humphrey Branch, a Methodist minister and thirty-third degree Mason. On her mother's side, Mrs. Hartman is of English descent.

Successful as a grower of strawberries to such an extent as to be known as king of his realm, Mr. Hartman as a man was of admirable characteristics. A Democrat throughout the balance of his career, he nonetheless put the man before the party, and voted for Herbert Hoover in the election of 1928. He loved out-door sports, particularly those of fishing and hunting, and held a high regard for nature, which he understood as few men do. At the time of his marriage, though his young bride was a staunch Christian of the Southern Methodist faith, Mr. Hartman held firmly to atheism, but two years before his death and not long after his marriage, he denounced atheism, returning to his former Christian hopes and to peace of mind. He wrote poetry in spare moments, believed in thoroughness in all things, and was a man of great physical energy. He was unusual in his integrity of mind, as illustrated in the matter of atheism. For years he entertained belief against God, then, careful and just in his reading, decided he had been taking too much from infidel writers not truly of his own mind and heart, decided that he hoped for soul salvation, became of the opinion that scientific study was only a study of material evidence of God's plan, and came to believe that the whole scheme of things was too unknown and overwhelming to be sat in judgment upon by a few self-appointed mortal beings. He resigned himself to the fact that he was only a mortal, and hoped for the best, feeling that the scheme of things would carry on as ordained and scheduled regardless of conflicting discussion in either science or theology. Gradually he was freed from this abnormal and hopeless idea, and at the time of his death enjoyed the peace of Christian hope.

When Mr. Hartman went to his rest, a blanket of Easter lilies covered the gray casket, and on the glass seal lay a bouquet of white blossoms tied with gauze—a handful of strawberry blossoms, placed there by Mrs. Hartman, in tribute to one beloved who had gone.

BROWN, CHARLES HENRY, Civic Benefactor—A civic benefactor is one who contributes more than the average citizen's share to the advancement of his community. The media may be direct, as through a gift to the municipality of a library or other useful and beautiful piece of architecture, or a plot of land for a park, or other devisements of this category. Or it may be through active participation in the city's affairs as public official, deeply concerned in the progress, economic, civic and social betterment of conditions. Or it may be the successful and wise exploitation of industrial, commercial and financial enterprises directed toward the ultimate good accruing to the city whole and surrounding territory. In all of these means save through gift of property to the city, Charles Henry Brown was a civic benefactor to the city of Tampa, Florida. His death, in Tampa, January 16, 1928, was the cause of a city's mourning. Eight-column headlines announced the

fact on the first pages of Tampa newspapers, and the flag in front of the City Hall flew at half-mast. Almost as one person the city was saddened, as if that person had lost a dearly beloved friend. In truth, the city had lost one of its staunchest and most valued men in municipal history.

Of Irish descent, the progenitor of his family having come to America in Colonial times, Charles Henry Brown was the only son of William Harper and Laura Amanda (Roberts) Brown, born at Abbeville, Georgia, March 12, 1868. His father was a merchant and farmer, one of Abbeville's leading citizens. Formerly an opulent planter, he later took residence at Abbeville, and gradually diminished his plantation interests as his mercantile concerns mounted in importance. His mercantile success became still more pronounced after he left this city for Florida, opening a store at Jasper, in the northern part of the State. Still later he developed a profitable mercantile enterprise at Live Oak, Florida, and this was the ultimate commercial venture which came to his hand, as his death occurred at Live Oak in 1901. He had been prominent in politics, prominent as a merchant, and prominent as a constructive builder of centers of population through business acuteness and works as private citizen.

Charles Henry Brown was two years old when his parents came to Florida and took residence at Jasper, and hence through life he regarded Florida as his native place. He attended school at Jasper, Hamilton County, and at Gainesville, Florida, completing his studies in a seminary which since has been attached to the University of Florida. His initial business experience was secured in his father's store at Live Oak, and at the death of his father in 1901 he assumed to full control of the business, operating it for a short time, then disposing of it. He now became extensively interested in contracting, especially for railroad building, and did a great deal of road construction for the new lines being opened after the turn of the century. His name spread in the knowledge of influential persons, many of whom had known and respected his father, and deals of various sorts were offered him. Some of them he accepted, as he was naturally of a business mind. He took an interest in realty development at this time, and it is noteworthy that his contact with real estate enterprises continued through the balance of his years. Timber lands also were dealt in. Remaining in Live Oak, Mr. Brown attained a most worthy prestige as business man. He held stock in the First National Bank there, having been a founder of that institution, and was honored with election as first president, to which post he was succeeded by C. A. Hardee, who, it is recalled, subsequently won election to the Governorship of Florida.

It was in 1907 that Mr. Brown came to Tampa. At once he began to handle larger affairs, and his progress was, for several years, of the sort which may be termed spectacular. His holdings increased rapidly, though he purchased with wisdom and foresight. He had a fine and convincing faith in the future of this beautiful municipality, and bestowed upon it from the first a regard which the city in later years returned four-fold, looking upon Mr. Brown as a valued factor in development. It was in 1907-08 that he engaged in his first large rail contracting enterprise. This was the building of the Tampa and Gulf Coast Line, now a part of the Seaboard Air Line, connecting Tampa and St. Petersburg. This he himself financed and carried through, realizing that Tampa as well as St. Petersburg would profit by the connection. He was president of the road for several years. Until its sale to Hatton Rogers and Mr. Rogers' associates, Mr. Brown was chairman of the board of the Tampa Bank of Commerce. He headed the board of the Florida Mortgage Title and Bonding Company, and had an interest in a score of banking institutions of Florida, their center being in Tampa, where, as always, he kept his major identities. He was a charter member and vice-president of the National City Bank, among these, and dealt largely in naval stores. Indeed, the field of his activities was a wide one, difficult to bound, but at the close of his life his principal concerns were in banking and realty holdings. He owned much valuable property in Tampa and the Tampa area. Probably Mr. Brown's greatest delight and hobby was his connection with the annual South Florida Fair Association. For many years since its foundation he has helped to develop and make this the biggest annual affair in the State. At the time of his demise he was vice-president.

Public service through city administration constituted one of Mr. Brown's chief contributions to Tampa's welfare. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Public Works, and gave the city excellent service. When a movement was begun to replace the old aldermanic local government with the commission-city-manager type, he was largely responsible for the establishment of the latter progressive form, in 1920, and was elected to the City Commission. After the charter had been ratified by the people he was chosen mayor-commissioner. He took office on January 4, 1921, and served three years, his term being remarked for its sound business administration. When his

term closed he became a candidate for reëlection, in a political fight which took the nature of pro-and-anti-commission issues—and lost, after one of the most heated political conflicts in the annals of the city. But his defeat did not close his interest in or solicitude for the city's affairs. He continued to take an important part in civic activities until the time of his demise. He adhered to the principles of the Democratic party.

General movements designed for the benefit of Tampa invariably found the ready support of Mr. Brown. All constructive phases of the greater city's life were near his desire to assist. He belonged to the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, was several years a member of the board of governors of of the Board of Trade and in 1919 president of the board, and was a popular figure in the Tampa Yacht and Country Club. Fraternally he held affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belonged to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Knights of Pythias. Devout in his Christianity, Mr. Brown attended the First Baptist Church of Tampa, giving liberally to its works. During the World War he served on several important committees and contributed to the patriotic appeals with generous response. He was fond of home and family, of music and travel, of books, and of flowers. His happiest moments were spent in the home circle, which was near and dear to him, and his recreations were reading—and work, of which he never tired when its sound results in measures of civic benefit were apparent.

Charles Henry Brown married, October 7, 1889, at Homerville, Georgia, Maggie Vashti Gardner, daughter of Malcolm Pleasant and Mary Elizabeth (Goff) Gardner, her father a planter and contractor of considerable means, a prominent figure in the life of his community. Of this union were born children: 1. Isla Eugenia, wife of R. J. Taylor; and their children are: R. J., Jr., Margaret and Mary Jane. 2. Karl DeWitt, who married Katy Lou Harris; and their children are: Charles Harris, Julia Harriet, Karl, Jr., and Sarah Nell. 3. Charles Mortimer, who died at the age of twenty-three. 4. Nell, who married Hiram Hatch Rowe and is since deceased, leaving a daughter, Virginia Isla. 5. Margaret, wife of Dr. L. F. Carlton, brother of Governor Carlton of Florida; and they have children: Margie and Betty. 6. Brownie. Mrs. Brown survives her husband, to whom at all times she was a cherished helpmate. She has always given the tenderest regard to the welfare of her children and grandchildren, who hold her close to their hearts in warm affection. She continues to reside in Tampa.

Few men have accomplished as much for Tampa as did Charles Henry Brown, whose activities in life exercise their successive and accruing works of good now that he is no more. His spirit, which lies inherent in the affairs and things he touched, will persist through years to come constantly to the perpetuation of a great name in Florida's annals.

JANVIER, THOMAS McDONOUGH, Man of Affairs—Well known in Wilmington, Delaware, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Tampa, Florida, the late Thomas McDonough Janvier had an interesting and constructive life. He was active in all three cities named.

Born October 29, 1859, on the old McDonough homestead, at McDonough, Delaware, he died in Tampa, Florida, September 22, 1918. He was a son of James James and Jane Stanley (Boyd) Janvier, of French descent, eight brothers of the name having come to America in Colonial times, each settling in a different locality, and each the progenitor of a line since known for diversified talents in business and the professions. James James Janvier was a farmer on the homestead taken out by his pioneer forefather in Delaware. He succeeded roundly at his work, attained to affluence, and was prominent in the Presbyterian Church. In the family were two sons and three daughters. Thomas McDonough Janvier was the eldest child.

In the Academy of Delaware, now known as Delaware College, Mr. Janvier completed his academic instruction. At the age of twenty he went to work for the Capelle Hardware Company, of Wilmington, with the intention of learning the business thoroughly, commencing his duties as a bookkeeper. Ambition was rewarded with promotion, given for ability, and he became secretary and treasurer and a large stockholder, continuing with the Capelle house for more than twenty-five years. During this period Mr. Janvier was distinguished in Republican politics, but never sought office for himself, always, however, exercising choice discretion in selection of a candidate worthy of his support.

Selling his interest in the Capelle Hardware Company of Wilmington, Mr. Janvier next operated in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where, with a cousin, E. W. Jenkins, he conducted a braid and underwear manufacturing concern under the trading style of Excelsior. He owned half the mills' assets, and through his activities the business was

increased heavily within a short while. In 1914 Mr. Janvier sold his interest in the Excelsior mills of Philadelphia, to Mr. Jenkins, and came to Florida, first locating at Sarasota. Ill health caused him to make the move; and his health responded well to the change in climate. Later he came to Tampa, and here he resumed business affairs, purchasing of William J. Barritt the Dairyman's Supply Company, which he conducted until the time of his death, leaving the business much larger than when he had taken it. He was active also in other ventures in Tampa, and was looked upon as one of the loyal and constructive citizens of the greater community. A man of vision, he was a firm believer in the future of this city, and did all within his ability to make the vision a reality, living to see much of his ambition for the municipality realized.

He was active in the Presbyterian Church, to which his forefathers had belonged. It is interesting to note in this connection that his great uncle, Dr. William Reid, on his mother's side, was the first pastor of the old Drawyer's Presbyterian Church in Delaware. Charitable, he found outlet through the church for numerous kindly acts. During the World War he did his uttermost for the cause, supporting the appeals for funds and aid to the full of possibility. Modest, unassuming, homeloving, honorable, genial, hospitable, he had many friends in all walks of life; and these held him dear. He made recreations of motoring, fishing and reading, but his chief pleasure lay in the society of his loved ones at home.

Mr. Janvier married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1890, Ella Bartleson Weiss, daughter of Algernon Weiss, who died when the daughter was two years old. He was an inn keeper and wheelwright, a man of upstanding character well liked by all who came in contact with him, esteemed for his many fine qualities of manliness and character. Of this union were born children: 1. Helen, who died in infancy. 2. James James, who married Sarah Young, and is now in the United States Customs Service, of Tampa; he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the army for service in the World War, but did not get to France. Mrs. Ella Bartleson (Weiss) Janvier survives her husband. She continues to reside in Tampa, where associations are near and dear to her.

"First the grain, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." Mr. Janvier made the best of his life, for himself and for those around him. His career was exemplary, and may serve to inspire numbers of men who follow him.

RIDDLE, ARTHUR LEE, Man of Affairs—The people of Tampa, Florida, who have resided here several years recall with affection the memory of Arthur Lee Riddle, whose activities constituted a replete and useful career, cut short by untimely death in an automobile accident when Mr. Riddle was forty-one years old, lacking just one day.

He was born in Butler County, Missouri, November 19, 1880, and died, in Tampa, Florida, November 18, 1921. He was a son of James and Mary (Andrews) Riddle, and of Scotch descent. His father, who died in 1923, had an extended career, which embraced the livery and hardware businesses in Missouri and North Dakota, a grocery business in Minnesota, and real estate operations at Eustis, Florida, where James Riddle removed with his family in 1903. He was a veteran of the war between the States, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. In the family were three girls and six boys. Arthur Lee Riddle was the fifth son.

In the public schools and business college of Duluth, Minnesota, Arthur Lee Riddle secured a sound academic instruction. Keen of mind, he added to his education through experience and reflection during all the remaining years of his life, becoming a man truly broad of mind. His first position was as bookkeeper with the sash and door firm of Lauten-Slager, manufacturers, of Duluth. With this firm he continued two years, then became a traveling salesman for Abbott Brothers, sash and door producers of St. Paul, Minnesota, covering North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin territories, and continued with the firm until 1903, the year his father came to Florida. Mr. Riddle then went to Chicago, to work for the Pitner Gasoline Lighting Company. After he had learned the practice and principles of this industry, he came to Tampa, where his brother was then erecting a plant for gasoline lighting fixtures and systems, and sold these products for him, in Florida and Cuba, meeting with a very considerable success. When electrical plants came into wider usage, he left this line of work, and in 1908 went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he took over the Tennessee territory of the National Refining Company, for which organization he worked as traveling representative. In 1913, returning to Florida for his health, taking residence at Mt. Dora, he supervised the clearing of his brother's lands there, coming back to Tampa in 1915. Here, at first, he engaged in the used car business, but after a short while took the agency for the International Motor Truck. This he carried forward with successful outcome and wide sales until

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Fred. A. Graham

shortly before his death, when he disposed of the business to engage in the real estate business. He was accounted one of the outstanding salesmen connected with the automotive industry in Tampa.

Mr. Riddle married, December 23, 1903, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Daisy Dunleavy, daughter of Andrew Dunleavy, of that city, now in ninety-first year, and Kate (McCue) Dunleavy. Of this union were born children: 1. Kathryn Adela, a senior at Florida State Women's College, Tallahassee. 2. Helen Frances, who attended the same school. 3. Arthur Lee, Jr. 4. Maida Mary. The two younger children are now (1929) students at Plant High School, at Tampa, where Mrs. Riddle, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside.

Possessed of high ideals of citizenship, Mr. Riddle was well known for the quality of his public spirit and loyalty to the advancement and best interests of Tampa. A staunch Democrat, he supported the party actively. He had a quick sense of humor, ability in discourse, and made friends easily, always retaining his friendships. Fraternally active, he held the thirty-second degree in Masonry, belonged to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Fond of golf, he belonged to the Rocky Point Golf Club, and the Tampa Gun Club. As a younger man he had been a very good athlete, was a star at wrestling and boating, and handled a gun with the champions. He retained his ability as a marksman. Mr. Riddle was a member of the Tampa Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Young Men's Christian Association. He was a communicant of the Methodist Church earlier in life.

Tributes to the memory of Mr. Riddle were many at his passing. One, taken from the editorial columns of the "Tampa Tribune," is here reproduced:

> There are some men who can ill be spared from the sphere of earthly activity when their allotted age has been reached and the time of their departure naturally has arrived. To have one of this class snatched suddenly and abruptly from the activity of business and society, at a time when, humanly speaking, we have a right to think him barely in his noonday of usefulness, seems almost an irreparable loss. Such a loss does the death . . . . of A. L. Riddle, of Tampa, lay heavily on this city.
>
> Always ready and willing to take personal part in the development of anything that showed for the betterment of his co-workers, his community and his country, A. L. Riddle had become one of the efficient, needed instruments which Tampa took up when it sought accomplishment.
>
> His untimely death brings sorrow to many, for his circle of friends was larger than any circumscribing of place could measure.

GRAHN, FREDERICK ALEXANDER, Realtor—Occasionally one encounters a man whose talents are so diversified, and so pronounced in each diversification, that it is apparent he could have succeeded in several directions aside from the course forming his proper career. Frederick Alexander Grahn, late of Tampa, Florida, was a man of this unusual category. He made his career at business, more particularly as realtor and investment broker, and attained to considerable fortune before the day of his untimely death, at the age of thirty-nine years, death occurring in Tampa, April 8, 1927. But he could well have made his career in one of the arts, or at letters, such was the quality of his talent and its diversification. Mr. Grahn is recalled in Tampa as a prominent figure in the city's commerce and finance, and as a builder of metropolitan strength for everlasting endurement. His record, here presented in abbreviated form, reflects something of the unique qualities of an unusually gifted personality, who put his gifts to merited use for the good of man.

Frederick Alexander Grahn was born in New York City, April 26, 1888, son of Max and Theresa Grahn. His father, native of Germany, came to the United States and took residence in New York City about 1870 (the exact date has not been preserved). There he engaged in business as cigar manufacturer, attained material fortune, and later came to Tampa, here becoming connected with the Stackelberg Cigar Company. Max Grahn, it is recalled, was extremely well educated, coming from a land where intelligence and education are cultivated from the earliest time possible in the life of a child. He spoke seven languages, and spoke them well. Tongue and ear were attuned to each so that one never became confused with the other, and the fluency of his conversation entitled him almost to native proficiency in several countries. His outlook on life was that of a high minded and not too pessimistic a philosopher. His enjoyments were quiet, his wit ready, and his laughter of the whole souled sort which cheers those who hear it. His death, at the age of seventy-seven years, came in 1919, after he had seen the treaty of peace signed between the land of his birth and the land of his allegiance. He loved America, and though it perhaps grieved him to consider the war, he did not neglect his patriotism in the welfare of the country of his adoption. He was a sincere American, successful business man, man of affairs, and a gentleman.

To a great extent, "Fred" A. Grahn was self-educated. He had the advantages accruing through

contact with his well educated father, who delighted to talk with the children in the home on all cultural topics, and on business; and the further advantage of public schools in New York City, with a further year in old Tampa High School, he having come to Tampa when he was eleven years of age. It was his desire to enter the banking profession, but his first actual work was under Pete Allen, in the abstract business, in Tampa. During his period of identity with the Allen firm he made the most of opportunities for study, realizing that to progress in his undertakings he must be prepared for opportunities of the future. Hence he studied bookkeeping and business in general during spare time, taking a course as well in real estate operations, banking and accounting, for six months, in a business college. In due course he resigned from his first position, with the Allen firm, and became bookkeeper for the Fessenden Real Estate Company. Here he was enabled to employ much that he had learned in commercial school, and to obtain a sound practical experience destined to be of value to him in later years as realtor of independent means. For three years he continued with the Fessenden organization, as bookkeeper, then realized his youth's ambition to become identified with a bank, securing a place with the First National Bank of Tampa, where he worked, in positions of augmented responsibility, through the next seven years. The United States entered the World War in April of 1917, and that year Mr. Grahn left the bank and his career for the larger cause. Enlisting, he went to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, to learn the soldiery necessary for service overseas. He was put in charge of the canteen and buying for the camp, and was in line for advancement to a lieutenancy when the Armistice of November 11, 1918, ended hostilities and sent him back to private life as a civilian, to resume the course of his career where he had dropped it the year before. In 1918 he returned to the First National, resumed his position there, and remained in banking about twelve months further, after which period he decided to withdraw from the profession definitely, to go with the accounting firm of Eaton, Horton, Clayton and Saucey, accountants. He was, by this time, a skilled accountant of professional ability, competent to work any set of books. But he remained with this firm only a short while, in 1920 entering the real estate business for himself, under the name style of Fred A. Grahn Real Estate Company. Success met his independent efforts from inception of this firm. He obtained sale of several choice parcels of Tampa's realty, and was in a position to profit when the boom years came. Let it be said, in this connection, that Mr. Grahn never dealt in a manner harmful to the city of Tampa. His developments were advantageous to suitable growth and beauty, and on the whole the municipality benefited through his real estate operations, the State of Florida also benefiting to that extent, as visitors from the North took permanent residence and built homes in the fine Gulf climate. Mr. Grahn continued an active factor in realty operations until the time of his death, meanwhile having become diversely interested in other ventures, notably in a large fire insurance firm which he helped to establish. He founded the Boulevard Realty Company, and was vice-president of the Guarantee Title Company, besides having connection with many profitable concerns not here cited, but which were of considerable success, largely because of his interest in them.

Frederick Alexander Grahn was not married, but loved his home dearly, having spent nearly all his years in Tampa with Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moyer, of this city. Their home was his, in sickness and health, happiness and worry, and the appreciation that he showed these kind, lovable people during life is recalled after death with tender memory. They were his advisors in life, and he assisted them too in matters demanding his own particular skill. During his last three years, while he was ill, the Moyers nursed him as they would a beloved son, trying to keep his mind off business cares, and to conserve the fast-fleeing strength which ebbed too steadily for encouragement. Said a friend in tribute to Mr. Grahn, and to his friends, the Moyers:

> If death intervened and triumphed it was not because of lack of effort on their part, or heart-breaking, strength-consuming effort, but rather because Fred, unselfish to the point of his own destruction, could not banish the welfare of others even temporarily from his mind.
>
> It was meet that he should pass away in the home he had brightened with the best years of his life, in the presence of those whose unceasing efforts for twenty years had been devoted to his welfare and his happiness.
>
> The void of his absence in the hearts of his dear ones and friends must ever remain unfilled, but consolation comes with the thought:
>
> "He is not dead, but sleepeth in the last repose that brings in the restless day of life a tranquil close. And as the stars illumine the darkest nights, so faith and hope are beacon lights that guide us through the somber way to God's eternal, blissful day."

Mr. Grahn attended no special church nor established himself in any one creed, but lived his religion, which he felt deeply, rather than professed it without meaning. His talents were de-

cidedly literary, artistic and musical. He loved the beauty of life in all nature, was fond of music, played almost any musical instrument, painted with water colors after the manner of a true artist in his proper medium, and read continuously of the world's best works. Public-spirited, generous to all persons in need, one of the last acts of his life was to bequeath a part of his fortune to the tubercular fund of John Darling Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was prominent in Masonry, holding the thirty-second degree therein, and having been a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, staunchly. His was a splendid character, modest, genuinely good in its essence. Never did he do an unkind act. His smile, bright, warmed the heart; his handclasp in its firmness assured of strength and comfort.

The memory of "Fred" Grahn will live long in the hearts of those who knew and loved him. He was one of Tampa's builders in the true sense, loyal to the civic advancement during the twenty-seven years of his residence here. His name is graven on the scroll of Florida's honored dead, who will not be forgotten.

BRIGGS, HENRY E., Hotel Man—Born at Constantine, Michigan, October 7, 1846, Henry E. Briggs lived to the age of sixty-four years, and died, at West Palm Beach, Florida, March 17, 1911. He had been a resident of Palm Beach since 1895, and did much for development of this area. Thirty-one years of age when he married, at Constantine, Michigan, Clara Lantz, he lived there for nineteen years, until his wife's death. He married (second), April 22, 1903, Mrs. Carrie Brewer (Davis) Leon, who survives him to the present time, and who makes her residence at West Palm Beach, where she is a lady widely popular, much interested in works of good.

Mrs. Briggs was the daughter of Andrew Jeter and Emily Oddingsell (Hart) Davis, and granddaughter of Edmund and Caroline (Brewer) Davis, of Camilla, Georgia, where the latter was a cotton farmer. Her father, Andrew J. Davis was a meat market proprietor. He was born in Monroe, Walton County, Georgia, and when fifteen years of age ran away from home to join the army. He served in the Civil War with the Georgia Volunteers under General George B. Gordon, was taken prisoner at Key West and put in Fort Taylor, from which he later escaped and came to Miami.

Well known among pioneers of the Palm Beach section, Mr. Briggs engaged in the mercantile business on the city's East Side. Later, when West Palm Beach was built up, he became connected with the G. G. Strohm Company. He retained this connection until 1907, since which time, until his death, he assisted in operation of the Briggs Hotel. The Briggs Hotel was conducted for several years following Mr. Briggs' demise by Mrs. Carrie Brewer (Davis-Leon) Briggs, who made of it a very successful enterprise.

Henry E. Briggs commanded the respect and warm esteem of all who knew him. He was interested continuously in movements designed for the advancement of his community, and as citizen and business man contributed generously to causes open to his support. He was a stockholder and charter member of Dade County State Bank, the first bank of West Palm Beach. Fraternally active, he was identified with the Woodmen of the World; and he was a charter member of the Utopia Club. He was a communicant of the West Palm Beach Congregational Church, from which services were held for him prior to interment in Woodlawn Cemetery. Tributes came from parts far distant, each bespeaking a sense of loss not to be dulled by time.

The Briggs family is one long established in the United States. Among its members have been many pioneers, and the pioneering strain, indeed, has recurred in nearly every generation. Charles Briggs, father of Henry E. Briggs, was a pioneer in Michigan, where he engaged in business with considerable success. He is recalled as a former business partner of the late Hon. Governor Barry, of Michigan.

The Oddingsell and Witherspoon families, in which Mrs. Carrie B. (Davis-Leon) Briggs is descended, are of interest for historic reasons, and that of Hart, with which they are allied, is notable for service in the Revolution. Mrs. Briggs is a granddaughter of the Hon. Oddingsell Witherspoon Hart, of Georgia, whose daughter, Emily Oddingsell Hart, native of Walthourville, Georgia, was at school in Fort Sumter and nine or ten years old when the first shot was fired in the Civil War; and a great-granddaughter of Captain Hart of the 7th South Carolina Continental Army in the Revolution. She is descended from John Hart, who settled in Pennsylvania with William Penn, 1682. Also, through the Harts, she is descended from General James Screven, famed Revolutionary partisan officer.

TUCKER, LUTHER PAUL, Man of Affairs—Born in Georgia, August 14, 1878, Luther Paul Tucker died October 27, 1927, at the age of forty-nine years, in Farmington, Michigan. He was a

well-known business man, civic worker, and leading citizen of St. Petersburg, Florida, where he is recalled with an affection which years cannot make less. His career was varied, replete of incident and interest, exemplary in character.

Son of James Andrew and Florence (Hambleton) Tucker, Mr. Tucker belonged to a family old in the annals of the Southland. His father, a native of Georgia, was born in 1850, and served under Confederate colors in the war between the States. At Ty Ty, Georgia, where he made his subsequent career and was a man of affairs and influence, he was very highly regarded by all who came in contact with his works. He left behind an honored name which his devoted son added to with consistent success through a brief but none the less brilliant career.

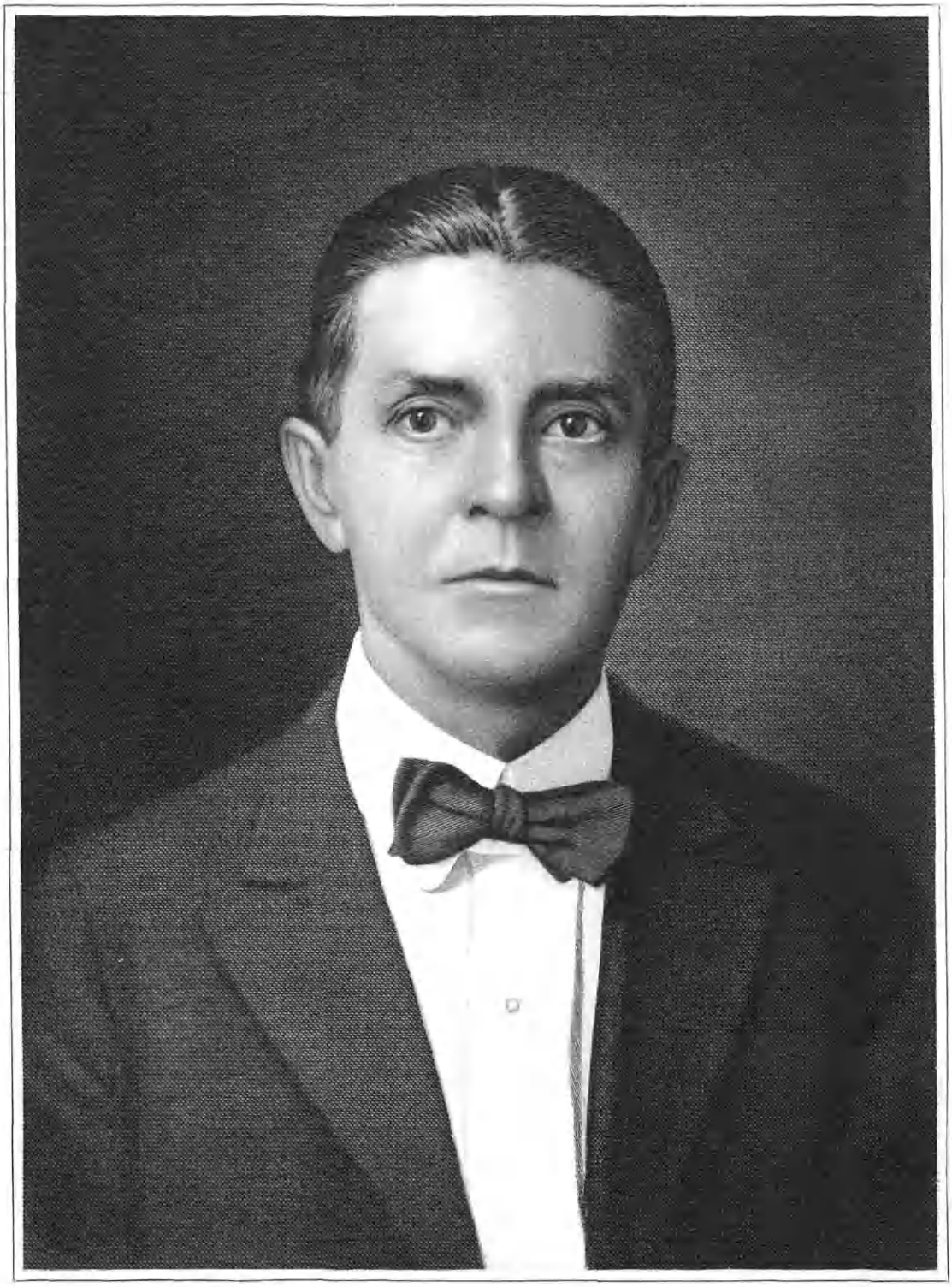
Luther Paul Tucker attended grammar school at Pelham, Georgia, winning a scholarship before the completion of secondary instruction. He attended next the Southern Shorthand and Business University, entered Emory College, and from it graduated in 1902, at the age of twenty-three. His course was in the arts and sciences; his degree that of Bachelor of Arts; and his talents with English and force of diction and delivery made him one of the school's foremost debaters, of championship calibre. The road he was to follow was destined from the beginning to be a hard one. He had borrowed the money with which to attend college, and had planned to go to work immediately after his graduation from Emory in order to pay it back. In addition to this he had the task of rebuilding and paying for his mother's home, which had been burned down to the ground about the time he took his degree, destroying all her possessions. Yet within two years after he left college, the debts were paid, and his mother reinstated in her refinished residence. From this time onward, Mr. Tucker met with success in business. In 1905 he entered business for himself, also acting as telegrapher for the Atlantic Coast Line railway systems; he removed to St. Petersburg, Florida, and founded the Superior Laundry, which he built up to a position of dominance in the field. This laundry became one of the finest in the South before Mr. Tucker had been in direction more than a few years. His business connections came to extend widely, and he was accounted a man of considerable property, a valued resident of St. Petersburg, in which center his faith was constant—and he lived to see this faith repaid.

On June 1, 1910, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage with Alice Russell Harper, daughter of William James Harper, chief inspector for the Grand Rapids Railroad Company. Mrs. Tucker, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in St. Petersburg, and is deeply interested in works of good, many of which she formerly found interesting in companionship with Mr. Tucker.

Luther Paul Tucker lived fifteen years in St. Petersburg, and became known as a foremost figure here. He was a member of the Methodist Church for thirty-five years. He lived as he professed his religion, and ever held out a helping hand to those in need. Fraternally, he was prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Free and Accepted Masons, of the latter of which he held the thirty-second degree, having been a member of Selama Grotto, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was an organizer and supporter of the Mother Goose Day Nursery, and took a leading rôle in all financial undertakings of the Young Men's Christian Association, as he did also in all worthy civic enterprises. He gave of his time and money to both the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian associations. He served as captain on the building drive, and contributed three thousand dollars toward the Young Men's Christian Association building. Also while he was living he contributed a thousand dollars to his church, the Methodist Episcopal, South. He was continually doing good. Mr. Tucker was president of the Kiwanis Club, a popular member of this, and other social bodies, and was an active worker for the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce. In college he held a wide popularity, and with the advance of years this tended to increase, for he held in generous measure those attributes which attain and retain friendship.

His success at business and in life Mr. Tucker attributed to patience, ambition and integrity. His word stood for as much as his signature. He did not believe in paying rent, took pride in having paid out less than fifty dollars in rentals during his life, and was proud also of the fact that he had worked since the age of fifteen. Known for his genial disposition, his laughter was hearty and full, his handclasp warm. He was homeloving as he was jolly, and a man among men, carrying the responsibilities of his position most worthily.

Death occurred while Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were on an annual automobile trip to Michigan. Services were held in St. Petersburg, the city of his vision and central career, scene of his chief attainments and joys. His name, here, will be recalled through several generations as that of one who helped to build a greater city and who contributed materially to the happiness of those around him.



Irvin P. Steel

STEED, SION PARSON, Merchant—It was said of Sion Parson Steed, late of Tampa, that he did not know the meaning of the word "failure." This statement, though *per se* not literally true, attests to the respect which business circles of the city held for him; and in point of fact, Sion Parson Steed never did encounter failure in any personal venture of importance. For nearly thirty years he was identified with the mercantile life of Tampa. During that extended period he rose from a position of comparative smallness as a community figure to one of large responsibility, and became known as champion of all major causes calculated to be of benefit to the municipal whole. More than this, being a commercial and civic leader, he occupied a warm place in the hearts of all who knew him well, and who miss him sincerely now that he is gone. As merchant, civic benefactor and as a man, he succeeded to the full.

Born at Senoia, Georgia, April 30, 1875, Sion Parson Steed died in Tampa, July 5, 1928. He was the elder of two sons born to Sion Parson Steed, Sr., and Henrietta (Ware) Steed. His mother's family were of high standing, pioneers of Georgia, wealthy even for their times in early days; and his father, descended in a line old in the South's history, was a merchant and landowner, prominent in affairs of Senoia, accounted of more than average financial position. Sion Parson Steed was a member of a pioneer Georgia family. During the war between the States, he fought with valor beneath Southern colors, and at conclusion of the conflict returned to his career, remaining in the Southland he loved so well to prosper in mercantile endeavor. Both he and his wife are since deceased, having died after the turn of the century.

Sion Parson Steed attended the private academy at Senoia, distinguishing himself for the alertness of his mind, always standing highly in his studies and progressing as rapidly as his master would permit without regard for the "average" pace and rate of learning in public schools, so frequently working hardship on those of quick talents who are checked in their advance by those of lesser ability. Though he was not to go to college—subsequent events throwing him speedily into his career at business—he never gave up his love of reading and reflection. He became, indeed, one of the best educated of men in his own particular circles; and largely this was the result of self-teaching, in which he took pleasure.

The shrewd business sense which later was to make for him a goodly place in the business spheres of a great city early became evident in Mr. Steed. In school his aptitude was given most freely to those subjects which prepared him best for a business life; and upon leaving school he went to Montgomery, Alabama, where his uncle (maternal), Henry Ware, owned and operated a general store. He worked with his uncle for several years, learning all phases of merchandising through practical application and experience. Thus it went until 1899, when Mr. Steed was twenty-four. He now possessed an admirable fund of knowledge at retailing, and wished to "try his wings" as a merchant, and on his own account. Accordingly he sought a new field, came to Tampa, and secured a place in the furniture company of Leonce Meriweather in order to support himself while he looked about for a favorable retail opening which he might himself conduct. The Meriweather contact proved so pleasing to him, and to his employer, however, that he continued in the store two full years. Meanwhile he found what he desired in the way of an opening, and now, leaving Meriweather's, opened a furniture store, on Polk Street. Very soon he caused his business to outgrow this location—for at last his training was making itself felt in actual dollars-and-cents results—and moved the store to the 1600 block on Broadway, where the trade continued to expand at a rate even more voluminous than before. He erected a modern merchandising building at No. 1630 Broadway, and during the "boom" period in Florida and Tampa purchased a warehouse of large capacity in connection thereto. Expansion of his enterprise continued uninterrupted until the time of Mr. Steed's death; and the store still flourishes, now being under the direction of his widow, his son, and son-in-law, J. A. Henderson. It is an enduring monument to vision, practical pursuit thereof, and the fortune met with in the undertaking.

Sion Parson Steed did not confine himself wholly to the successful operation of his store. His interests were broad, and as time went on continued to increase. He dealt in realty in Florida, Georgia and New York State. These enterprises worked to advantage, as did all things touched by Mr. Steed. He interested himself heartily in Ybor City, the Spanish quarter of Tampa, doing much for the prosperity and happiness of the people here. He belonged to several Spanish societies, to the Ybor City Board of Trade, fraternally held affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias, and politically supported the principles of the Democratic party. He was a communicant of the Tampa Heights Methodist Church, to which he contrib-

uted funds and personal influence unstintedly that its worthy works might be carried forward with facility. To charity he gave liberally, and in the period of the World War donated considerable sums to patriotic movements.

In Tampa, January 15, 1903, Mr. Steed was united in marriage with Martha Simms Meriweather, daughter of William David and Donna Dickinson (Simms) Meriweather. The families of Simms and Meriweather both were of prominence in the Virginia of early days, later removing to Georgia. William David Meriweather took a law course in Kentucky, practiced the profession briefly at Newnan, Georgia, and subsequently left it to become a planter. In later years he came to Florida. Here his life closed. He was a son of Colonel James Meriweather, who was a commissioner to negotiate the Creek Indian treaty at Indian Springs, and a member of Congress from Virginia, 1825-27, having been in State Legislature five years previously, 1802-07. The Meriweathers were connected with the Lewis and Washington families of Virginia, and Colonel Meriweather had held the rank of lieutenant under General George Washington at Trenton, Brandywine and Monmouth. He settled in Wilkes County, Georgia, in 1785; by Governor Irwin was named brigadier-general, and it was in Georgia that he served in the State Government. He gave land for the first Methodist Episcopal Church erected in Wilkes County. Donna Dickinson (Simms) Meriweather was a graduate of Wesleyan Female College, at Macon, Georgia. Her parents were Britton and Ann (Colbert) Simms, her father having served in Georgia State Legislature as senator in 1843. Mrs. Martha Simms (Meriweather) Steed, who survives her husband, continues to reside in Tampa, where associations of many years are near and dear to her. She is a lady of gracious charm, a hostess much admired by those who are her guests, much interested in charities and other good works. To Sion Parson and Martha Simms (Meriweather) Steed were born no children, but he is survived by the following step-children: 1. Christine, wife of John A. Henderson; and their children are: Martha, Isobel, Christine and Norma Harriet. 2. Meriweather Richard, who married Norma Martinez; and they have children: Meriweather Richard, 2d, and José Martinez.

Sion Parson Steed is recalled with deep affection in the city of Tampa. Though his years were cut short, as he died in his fifty-third year, he accomplished more than another of lesser ability could have done in three-score and ten years, the span of life allotted in the Scripture. And that which he accomplished always was through honorable means. His integrity was well known to those who dealt with him as customers or as associates, or who sold him goods. His word, in truth, was sufficient bond; his handclasp and his smile warmed as they assured of sterling character; and his genial manner made him the center of small groups in which he chanced to find himself. His friends were legion, composed of persons in all walks of life; and the Spanish people of Tampa held him in especially high regard, as their benefactor.

The name of Sion Parson Steed will live long, as one belonging to a man whose works for Tampa and Tampa's people are of enduring value. He is buried at Myrtle Hill, Tampa, Florida.

CANTER, STERLING LEE, Business Man —Several lines of business enterprises were undertaken by Sterling Lee Canter, and each proved successful. He is recalled to the people of several communities in Florida for his financial operations, and in Tampa, where his death occurred, March 4, 1921, he had a number of friends, though his residence here had been comparatively brief. Aside from commercial affairs, Mr. Canter interested himself in works of citizenship, supporting all major movements as they came up for development of the centers in which he lived. He was a man of pleasing personality, integrity that was unchallenged, and his loss continues to be felt keenly in the circles he formerly frequented. His record is presented in brief.

Sterling Lee Canter was born near Vandalia, Missouri, September 11, 1861, son of Charles and Lavina (Weems) Canter. His father, who died in 1904, was long engaged as a merchant in St. Louis, Missouri, where he conducted a general store and was of influence in business spheres. He had come to the United States from England as a young man fresh from university, to seek his fortune. Hardships in number met him, but he traversed all difficulties in a manner indicative of vision and pluck, and earned the prosperous position which came to him in later years. Without delay he left New York for the frontiers, realizing that he had best "grow up with the country." Missouri was kind to him, for he gave it service and was a citizen whose activities proved of benefit to those around him. His death was at Oakland, California. In the family were eight children, five sons and three daughters. Sterling Lee Canter was third-born.

In the public schools of Audrain County, Mis-

souri, near the city of Vandalia, he secured a sound academic training. To this he added all through the balance of his life, being a constant reader, a philosopher of practical reflection, and true student of mankind. He became a man truly well educated, in the broader and less academic sense, and to the major portion of this he owed a debt to himself alone, for he was unassisted in his quest of knowledge. Especially did he become educated in business, for in this field he made his career. For a time, following his schooling, he worked in his father's St. Louis store, and then in 1889, he came to Florida, joining his elder brother, A. B. Canter, at Fort Mead. Together they owned and operated large citrus groves at a round profit, and it was during this period of residence that Sterling Lee Canter was elected sheriff of Polk County, an office in which he served one term with signal distinction. He moved to Bartow, Florida, meanwhile, and there built up other interests aside from those of fruit and its sale. His health now began to fail slightly. He traveled for a time, and later came to Tampa, where he spent the last two years of his life. At Avon Park, where he was a valued citizen, Mr. Canter dealt in realty; near Bartow he conducted a livery business; and in Bartow he was connected with a large harness business. Aside from these connections he maintained other and more extended financial interests which required close direction.

Mr. Canter married, September 20, 1899, at Fort Mead, Florida, Era May Mooring, daughter of Timothy Madison and Mary Elizabeth (Nicholson) Mooring. Her father was a planter of broad lands situated beside the Red River in Louisiana, both sides of the family being old in the history of that State. During the Civil War, on the Confederate side, Timothy Madison Mooring served as captain of a company of sharp shooters along the Mississippi. He was a dominant personality of his place and day, highly respected for the quality of his gentlemanliness and integrity. To Mr. and Mrs. Canter were born three children, the first born being twin boys, of whom one died in infancy; the twin to survive was Sterling Weems; and their other child was Ellwyn Mooring. Mrs. Canter, who survives her late husband, continues to reside in Tampa. Her works of good in charity and church are the cause of much relief to the needy. She is a lady of charm and refinement, gracious, and a well-liked hostess.

A leading Democratic worker in Polk County, Mr. Canter never sought office for himself, though frequently urged to accept a nomination for important position. Public-spirited, he took an active rôle in all civic affairs; modest, though he performed a great deal of public work, he would not accept credit therefor. He was a booster for Florida, was fond of hunting, camping, and fishing in its choice localities, took pleasure in reading, and was particularly devoted to his home and family. He took his deepest satisfaction in association with wife and children at the hearthside, where he is missed as husband, father, and companion.

Mr. Canter was one of the first from Polk County, Florida, to enlist for service in the war with Spain. As his father-in-law, who as mentioned was captain of sharp shooters in the Civil War on the Mississippi, he had a genius for the piece, and could fire with unerring accuracy at a small mark some distance away. He was a member of Company C, 3d Regiment, was made a captain of sharp shooters, and though not sent to Cuba during the actual fighting, was sent over afterward for garrison duty.

Member of the Polk County Gun Club, Mr. Canter was fond of the rifle, a marksman of pronounced ability—a champion of many events. He was a true Christian, a member of the First Baptist Church of Tampa; and fraternally, he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In an unassuming way he contributed largely to charity, and was especially glad when he could assist young men to a favorable start in life. His own experience gave him a wealth of wise counsel, and this he extended to those who asked it, or who needed it, especially young men who had been in error. His geniality made him a figure popular in any gathering of social character, and his sharp wit, which never hurt, was the cause of much laughter. His firm handclasp, assuring of true friendship, was a bond never broken.

Though gone from the midst of those who were his beloved companions for many years, Sterling Lee Canter will not be forgotten. As the sunshine warms the flowers daily in Florida, where he lived, so will his memory warm the hearts of persons left behind.

MAHER, JAMES ("GYM") Prominent Religious Leader—Of first importance in the development of various Catholic activities was the late James, or "Gym" Maher, whose later years were spent in Cincinnati and vicinity. He was known far beyond the confines of that territory through his connection with the "Catholic Telegraph" as manager and through his fraternal affiliations. He had a leading part in the establishment of the

Young Men's Institute, and in official capacity later he helped effect its rapid growth.

James Maher was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, January 12, 1861, son of John and Mary (Fitzgerald) Maher, both of whom were born in Ireland, the father being a native of Tipperary, the mother of Kerry County. The parents settled in Cincinnati for a time after their arrival in the new country, but soon moved to Terre Haute, Indiana. There the son, James Maher, received his early education in the parochial schools, notably at St. Joseph's. His classical studies continued under the direction of the Benedictine Fathers at St. Meinrad, Indiana. It was in 1885 that he moved to Cincinnati, where he first found employment with the Erie Railroad as solicitor. In 1913 he joined the "Catholic Telegraph," a national weekly, as manager. He served as Grand President of the Atlantic Jurisdiction of the Young Men's Institute, which he helped organize, in the year 1892. He became a charter member of the Cincinnati Council when the Knights of Columbus were introduced in Cincinnati in 1898. Thus his name came to be known throughout the country as that of a Catholic leader with particularly strong and wholesome influence over young men.

James Maher did not marry. He died February 22, 1928, and is survived by a devoted sister, Miss Anna Maher, who resides at No. 809 South Fort Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Like all who knew "Gym" Maher, his sister mourns the genial personal presence of a man always good-tempered, always considerate of others, always so cheerful that he brought sunshine into the lives of those about him. His was a powerful influence for good, and his life record one of worthwhile achievement.

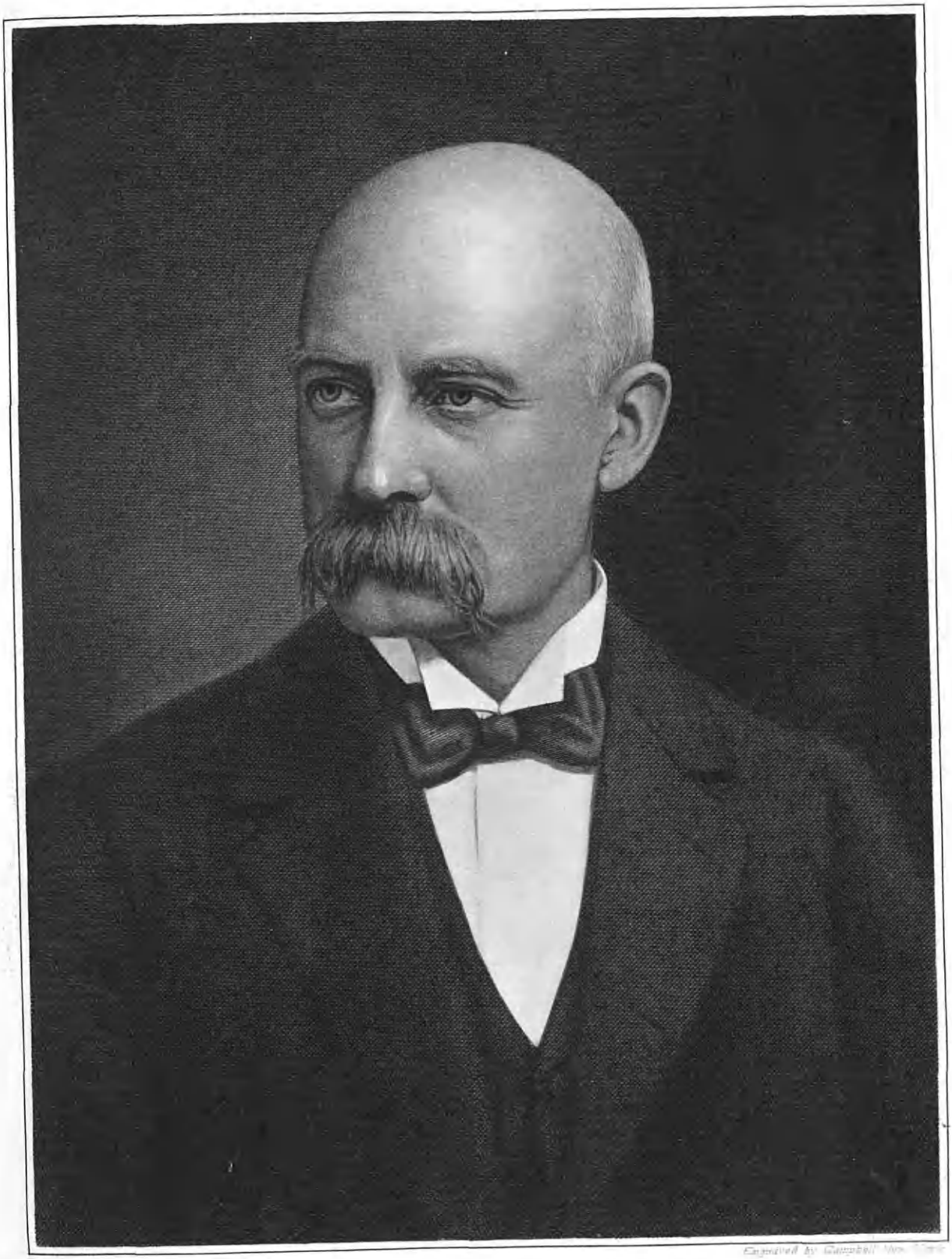
GALEY, SAMUEL, Oil Producer—A pioneer in production of oil in the United States, one of the first to engage in this industry in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, the late Samuel Galey had a most interesting and useful life. His career was such as to inspire those around him, and the record thereof contains something of that same feeling—the inspiration of accomplishment in honorable channels. His life was full, in the sense of the philosophical definition; his outlook on the world was generous, sympathetic, and of true understanding. He was the friend of mankind, and his efforts demonstrated the strictest of personal integrity.

Born on a farm in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1852, Mr. Galey died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1901, at the age of but forty-nine years.

He was of the second generation of his family in America. His father, Robert Galey, native of Ireland, settled in Pennsylvania as a young man, took up land, and worked as an oil producer through many years. He operated extensive oil properties in the Pennsylvania fields, and at the time of his death, at Bellvermore, Pennsylvania, in 1893, was recognized as an authority on matters pertaining thereto. It is thought that Robert Galey, progenitor of the family in the United States, was born in County Down, Ireland; but the record has not been preserved by heirs; and birth may have been in County Tyrone. In Ireland the family is numerous, containing men of distinction in all worthy walks of life. In America it dates from 1810, with the landing of Robert Galey at Philadelphia. Robert Galey married twice; (first) to a Miss Spahr, and of this union were born children: 1. John, deceased. 2. Thomas, deceased. 3. Robert, Jr., who married Margaret Banks; and they had two children: i. George, who married Vera Taylor and is the father of two children, John Taylor and Robert. ii. Anna. Robert Galey married (second) Margaret Rogers, and of this union were born: 1. Daniel, who married and now is living in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. 2. William, deceased. 3. Samuel, deceased, of whom further. 4. David, deceased. 5. James, who married Caroline Snyder, and now reside in Beaver. 6. Rachel, deceased. 7. Laura, deceased.

Samuel Galey, third child and son of Robert and Margaret (Rogers) Galey, received his academic instruction in the common schools of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and through private tuition in Pittsburgh. This tuition came from the tutor engaged for the children of a prominent judge there (Judge Thomas Mellon), and was most thorough. At an early age, even as a child, Samuel Galey went to work, in earlier years helping his father with conduct of the farm, at Bellvermore. Discovery of oil on the farm put an end to agricultural usage of the land, and turned the Galeys, father and son, to the production thereof. Samuel Galey subsequently purchased several tracts of land, buying interests in oil properties as an investment and speculation, and became well known to members of the industry in its youth. His first interests, aside from those of the home farm tract, were at Olean, New York. After disposing of these, he went to the Pittsburgh area, acquired substantial holdings of oil land at Woods Field, Ohio, and developed both fields to the uttermost of his ability, which was large. He held these properties until shortly before his death.

In Pittsburgh, June 6, 1880, Samuel Galey was



Engraved by Campbell

Samuel Galey

united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Drake, daughter of Thomas Irvin Drake, of Newton, Pennsylvania, a farmer on a large scale, man of affairs, and foremost citizen of his country community. Of this union were born children: 1. Thomas Mellon, who married Henrietta Dow, of Pittsburgh and they reside in Independence, Kansas, and they have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. 2. Frank Sterrett, who married Edith McGuire, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and they reside at Council, Idaho; they have children: Edith Romaine, Frank Sterrett, Jr., Maribel, and Dorothy (Meribel and Dorothy are twins.) 3. Margaret, who died in 1893. 4. Charles Farnsworth, who died in 1896. 5. Norman Stanley, who died in 1897. 6. Dorothy, married Vernon Badham of Birmingham, Alabama, where they reside.

Mrs. Galey, who now makes her home at Orlando, Florida, is a lady of refinement and charm, a gracious hostess, and possessed of many dear friends in Florida and Pennsylvania. She first came to Florida with Mr. Galey in 1901, and is considered one of the foremost ladies of Orlando. She is a communicant of the Park Lake Presbyterian Church. In Pittsburgh she was a member—as was Mr. Galey—of the First Presbyterian, which she attended frequently, and the works of which she assisted with generosity. Her chief interest now lies in the welfare and advancement of her children and grandchildren, who hold her in warm regard.

Mr. Galey was a Republican, but not active in politics. His principal pleasure was in the home, in companionship with his loved ones. He was a man of boundless charity, liberal of his resources with the church and the needy. He was genial, ready of wit, and a jolly figure at social gatherings. At business he proved astute. He will be remembered for his successes in oil production, but is brought back with most feeling to the affectionate hearts of former friends, who knew him well as a man among men and esteemed him highly.

BLOCKER, ALBERT TRUSTING, Banker —In the death of Albert Trusting Blocker, April 4, 1927, both St. Petersburg and the State of Florida lost an outstanding citizen, whose efforts, consistently and through more than three decades, had been directed advantageously toward the general welfare of persons around him. His name is written large on the annals of Florida's honored dead, for his record was of note, in business, in political life, and in service to mankind. It is here presented in brief.

Member of a family old in the history of the Southland, Mr. Blocker was born on a farm in Cumberland County, North Carolina, September 27, 1892. His parents were Charles H. and Sallie (Cromwell) Blocker, the former a plantation owner and man of means, a Southern gentleman high in the standing of community works and in community leadership, and the latter a daughter of General Cromwell. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Dade County, Florida, matriculated in Florida State College (his parents having removed to this State meanwhile), and from it passed into the world of business affairs which were to constitute his life's work. After the great freeze of 1895, when Mr. Blocker was twenty-three years old, he came to St. Petersburg, and here set about building up the commercial and financial structure which was so large and ramified at the time of his death that his position as business leader was outstanding. He came here primarily to look for a business location, and for the first two years conducted a livery stable and transfer business, founding the transfer business as the stable grew in importance. In 1904, while seeking a site for a new building in which to house the latter venture, which had proved markedly successful, he was offered the two lots where the Poinsetta Hotel now stands for $1,600, but decided the location was too far removed from the main business section, and purchased another tract, opposite the A. C. L. depot. In 1913 he disposed of the livery business and transfer interest to engage in realty operations; and at this he was successfully engaged until 1912. In 1914 he was elected county treasurer, and two years later was named county assessor, having served as deputy sheriff from 1900 to 1912. For many years Mr. Blocker took an active part in the government of St. Petersburg. A Democrat, he became member of the city council in 1904, served two years thereon, and in 1910 was made mayor of the city. It was during his administration that a $100,000 bond issue was approved by the voters for constructive undertakings of enduring value to the greater community. His administration was remarked upon for its efficiency and beneficial results. He gave to the office of mayor his deepest concern, accepting all its responsibilities in the same spirit of coöperation and loyalty of public spirit which ever distinguished his activities of citizenship. He is best recalled as former mayor and as a man of large business affairs. The realty enterprises before referred to proved profitable and for the best consequences to the "Sunshine City" and its growth in the right directions. He

was president of the People's Bank and Trust Company, president of the Guarantee Title and Abstract Company, president of the Blocker Transfer Company, a director of the Union Mortgage Company, and until a short time before his death was vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company—to cite a few of his major interests. Added to these were property holdings of value. As a banker, the confidence which men felt justified in his dealings came into proof. His faith in the city was intense, and as president of the People's Bank and Trust he once wrote: "I am absolutely sincere in my belief that the real growth of St. Petersburg has just begun. Men of affairs from all cities and climes are bearing out my convictions—evidencing daily their faith by making investments of astounding proportions. Such faith will build a city of fame." Mr. Blocker was the "man behind the bank," and because of the confidence which men felt in him the institution forged ahead steadily in importance. His life span was fifty-five years. More than thirty of these years were given to the advancement of St. Petersburg's interests. He owned large civic pride, was the friend of all persons, and champion of every worthy movement for the good of the greater city. Not a church member, he lived rather than professed his religious principles, and his acts of benefit to others were many. He took into his home a boy without relatives, when that boy's parents died; and raised him as his own son—Doyle Neely. He was genial, of pleasing wit, Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and a charter member of St. Petersburg Yacht Club, being a popular figure in each of these organizations. He was fond of riding, loved good literature, and was particularly at ease in the home, where he spent his most pleasant hours of the day.

Albert Trusting Blocker married, in 1901, Hattie Mae Dean, native of Keokuk, Iowa, daughter of Luther Milton Dean, retail merchant and interior decorator, formerly of Memphis, Tennessee, and later of St. Petersburg. Mrs. Blocker survives her husband, and carries forward the works of good which they undertook jointly during his replete life. She continues to make her home in St. Petersburg.

The life of Albert Trusting Blocker inspired persons in contact with it during the living. He was a man of peace, of practical vision, and of the courage of his convictions. He attained to material success, in the upbuilding of a large financial network of interests; and to success as the philosophers define it, in the upbuilding of his soul and creation of a happier estate for those around him. His name will live with undimmed regard in the annals of the city to which he was a benefactor, the city to which he gave more than half his years, and virtually the whole of his career—St. Petersburg.

COPE, PIERSON C., M. D., Physician—For nearly thirty years, the late Dr. Pierson C. Cope practiced medicine in Braddock, Pennsylvania, and is recalled in that community with a feeling akin to veneration. He was of the eighth generation of his line in the United States, a member of one of our country's oldest families. The progenitor in America, Sir Oliver Cope, settled in Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1620. The line goes thus: II. John Cope, 1st, born in 1691. III. John Cope, 2d, born in 1730. IV. John Cope, 3d, born in 1755. V. James D. Cope, born in 1780. VI. Pierson C. Cope, born in 1812. VII. James Dickerson Cope, born in 1838. VIII. Dr. Pierson C. Cope, of whom we write, born in 1862.

Dr. Cope, son of James Dickerson and Jane (Watson) Cope, was born at Perryapolis, Pennsylvania. His father, a farmer, was born in 1838, as indicated, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and in the war between the States served as a recruiting home guard officer under Northern colors. He was a soldier, farmer, and gifted man of unusual mental ability.

Following his training in grammar and preparatory school, Dr. Cope entered the University of Pittsburgh, from which he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890. Beginning his practice in Braddock, Pennsylvania, as soon as he received a license, he specialized from the first in children's diseases, building up an extensive practice, one of the first medical figures in Pennsylvania to specialize in pathological examinations. His death was sudden, during an epidemic, in 1919. Dr. Cope tried to "carry on" with his work of life preservation even when he should have abandoned it in his own interests, for the sake of his very life. He became ill with the influenza, and died a martyr to science, going forward with his duty as bravely as a soldier. He had volunteered for service in the World War, it may be noted here, and had been accepted for active duty in the militia but because of a stroke of paralysis from overwork and study in the cause of his profession, he could not enter the ranks. He was a member of the Allegheny County Medical Association, the Braddock Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and ever kept

Claude Payton

abreast of late developments in the field of his activity.

Dr. Cope married, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1892, Margaret Elizabeth McClurg, daughter of John Bingham McClurg, a descendant of the Binghams of New York. Mr. McClurg was a farmer, a man of sterling character, beloved of those around him. Mrs. Cope was of great assistance to her husband in his practice at Braddock, a constant helpmate in his great humanitarian work. She came to Florida after his demise, and has since made her home in St. Petersburg, where her friends are many. She is a popular member of the social circles of her preference, and gives liberally to causes of charity. Dr. Cope's hobby was trout-fishing in the spring and fall for just a short vacation each season.

Marked for the studiousness of his habits, he was of a quiet nature, home loving, kindly, and inclined at all times to be overzealous at his work. He would abandon anything for his chosen work, sacrificing all things to its humanitarian demands —even sacrificing himself. Though he did not attend church, he was religious, a true Christian, who lived his religion more strictly than he professed it. His forefathers were of the Quaker faith, and this he adhered to.

Dr. Cope died, at Braddock, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1919, at the age of fifty-seven years. Twenty-nine years of his exemplary life were spent at the profession of his choice, in human service; and for the quality of that service his name will be perpetuated.

PAYTON, CLAUDE, Barrister—At one time one of the best known civil and criminal attorneys of Georgia and later a barrister engaged with distinction in civil and criminal work in Miami, Claude Payton left behind a record of singular accomplishment in the lines of his profession. Further, he is recalled with appreciation for his endeavors as a citizen of loyal public spirit, and as a man of sterling qualities of character, outstanding among his colleagues of the Dade County, Florida, bar for genial personality and other attributes of friendship. His passing, November 5, 1928, left a wide sense of grief among those who had been his intimate associates. Miami and the State of Florida lost a distinguished and beloved figure.

Claude Payton lived to the age of fifty-three. He was born at Williamsport, Kentucky, April 10, 1876, son of John G. Payton, a breeder of horses of fine blood, farmer and business man, and member of Morgan's Raiders in the war between the States. As a result of his activities with Morgan's daring band of patriots, John G. Payton sustained a rather serious wound, and this led to an untimely death. He was a man highly regarded by all with whom he came into contact. His life was exemplary.

After he had secured his preparatory instruction in the public schools, Claude Payton matriculated in the University of Georgia, at Athens, Georgia, to which city he had removed with his parents early in years. From the university he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and stood well up in his classes, acknowledged a graduate with a future. In Athens he opened offices for the practice of the profession which was to occupy the chief direction of his time and effort and talent through the balance of his years. He succeeded from the outset, speedily building up an extended clientele.

But the field seemed not full enough for him in the community of Athens, and his decision led him to locate in Sylvester and later in Albany, Georgia. In each of these centers he attained to positions of honor and influence, becoming mayor of Sylvester after he had lived there a short while, and mayor also of Albany. His law practice now was of a proportion to make him known widely through the southern part of Georgia, and this recognition was widened when he received election to the Georgia House of Representatives. As legislator he served well the interests of his constituency. The cities of Athens, Sylvester and Albany have reason to recall his name with affection. He did much for all three. His work in legislation was so greatly appreciated that he was returned to the State Capital for a second term; and this again proved of real benefit to the constituency.

Hence, Claude Payton was a man already well known in professional life when he came to Miami in August, 1925. His residence here was destined to be short, death closing it after he had been in the city three years. His first association at law was in the firm of Taylor, Payton and Taylor, Robert R. Taylor, Sr., having been head of the organization, and Robert R. Taylor, Jr., the third member. When the elder Mr. Taylor died the firm was reorganized under the style of Payton and Taylor, Mr. Payton now being head of the organization. He caused legal business to come in large share, and his name came into prominence in Florida as it had in Georgia. He engaged in both civil and criminal cases, winning them as a rule, putting much time and thought in the cause of his clients and presenting the facts

in a manner to sway juries in his direction. His eloquence made him a figure to be feared by an opponent in the profession; and his friendship was as strong as his legal lance in court tilts. Subsequently, after the firm of Payton and Taylor had existed for a while, Mr. Payton saw fit to withdraw from it in order to practice independently. This move came at the forepart of the year in which he died, and resulted in maintenance of all clients whom Mr. Payton had served personally as member of the firm. Diligently applied to his profession, his zeal in its exercise, caring aught for self-sacrifice, Mr. Payton was prone to overwork in the interests of his clients at law. It is said that overwork contributed to his untimely end. To the last he was faithful to his conscience, to his clients, his home and friends.

Claude Payton was twice married. He married (first), in 1895, Evelyn Gregg; and of this union were born children: 1. Herbert William, who died December 17, 1928. 2. Carl Richard. Mr. Payton married (second) Mary Margaret Williams of Southern Georgia, daughter of J. J. and Amanda (Wilkes) Williams, descendant of Roger Williams. Of this union was born a daughter: 3. Mary Marcus. Mrs. Mary Margaret (Williams) Payton continues to make her residence in Miami. She is a lady highly regarded, interested in diversified works of benefit to society and charity.

Fond of fishing and water sports, Mr. Payton employed these means to relax, from time to time, from his arduous professional responsibilities. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Politically he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party; and in religious connection was a communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, South.

Tributes to the memory of Claude Payton were many and sincere, following closely on news of his demise. In conclusion is presented a writing passed as resolutions by the Dade County Bar Association, given in part:

WHEREAS, God in His Infinite Wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst the Hon. Claude Payton, and

WHEREAS, The said Claude Payton, familiarly known as "Judge" to his associates and friends of the legal profession, has practiced his profession and so conducted himself in private and public life and business since coming to this city some years ago that his reputation for honesty, fairness and ability is known, not only to every member of the legal profession, but to those with whom he ever made contact, whether in a business or social way, and

WHEREAS, The membership of the Dade County Bar Association regrets and mourns the loss of one of its most conscientious and able members, and profoundly sympathizes with the widow and relatives of the departed member to an extent beyond expression—Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Dade County Bar Association that . . . . it extends its sincere sympathies.

A barrister, loyal citizen and faithful friend has gone from among those who held him dear. But his memory will endure in affection through years to come, assisted therein by worthy undertakings of lasting benefit to several communities.

SOLOMON, JOSEPH, Merchant—Native of Rumania, born at Fulchia, February 4, 1844, Joseph Solomon died at St. Petersburg, Florida, February 8, 1928. His father, in Rumania, was very extensively engaged as a contractor and builder, and later, in the United States, continued this business with still greater fortune. His father came to this country when Joseph Solomon was a child, seeking wider opportunities in the new hemisphere; and when Joseph Solomon was twelve, his father brought him, with other members of the family, to New York City. In the family were six sons and two daughters; and of these, Joseph Solomon was the youngest. His father died in retirement, having enjoyed the pleasures and satisfactions of a ripe age with all the comforts of life.

Joseph Solomon secured his earliest academic instruction in Fulchia, then, coming to the United States, completed his education in high school, New York City. The language did not trouble him, but to perfect himself in its usages he studied diligently, part of the time at night school. When he had done with high school he took further work, of commercial character, in a business college, and now was ready for his career, which was destined to be of note in the field of mercantile endeavor.

His identity with Florida dated back to the time when he first set foot in Key West. He was then a young man, but among the pioneers he saw great opportunity to assist in the erection of a great commercial State, the modern State of Florida. His sister lived at Key West, and going there, Joseph Solomon established himself as a grocer, conducting an excellently appointed shop under the trading style of his own name. He succeeded excellently at this, his first considerable venture, carrying along its business with good profit for nine years.

But that was a long time to live away from his home. He disposed of the Key West grocery, returned to New York, and opened a second store, in Brooklyn. Still later he returned to Florida, coming to St. Petersburg. Here he purchased the old Rippa dry goods store, situated on Ninth

Street. Subsequently, this proving a well-managed success, he opened two more dry goods houses, ultimately combining the three units into one greater whole, himself erecting a suitable building on Central Avenue. The name style adopted for the unified enterprise was Solomon's Department Store, and in conduct of the venture Mr. Solomon was actively engaged to the close of his life.

While the store was the central theme of Mr. Solomon's business affairs, he dealt variously as a financier, even going into the realty field, not as a speculator, but as an investor whose confidence in the future of St. Petersburg had been more than justified through parallel experience. He was an ardent exponent of progress, and did much more than his share for the advancement of the interests of St. Petersburg, "the sunshine city," economically, politically and socially. A Democrat, he supported the party's principles through the whole period of his residence here. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, fraternally held affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He attended B'nai Israel Synagogue, supported its works with generosity and a true spirit of humanity, gave liberally to organized and independent charities, and ever held out a helping hand to those in need. During the World War Mr. Solomon contributed largely to the several campaigns of patriotic appeal, notably to the Red Cross and Liberty Loan.

Mr. Solomon married, in New York City, in November of 1903, Gussie Solomon, daughter of Michael Solomon, of New York, a well-known building contractor. Of this union were born children: 1. Bettye, who married Harry Fyboleut; and they have a son, Joel David. 2. Louis, who married Babe Cohen. Mrs. Solomon survives her husband, and continues to reside in St. Petersburg, where she is well known in philanthropic and social circles of her preference. She, as was her late husband, is accounted one of the city's pioneers.

The success of Joseph Solomon, economically and in the philosophical sense, came through his own individual efforts. His parents were well to do, but the number of children in the family made it advisable for him to get out into the world as quickly as he could. He builded a citadel of commerce and finance; he helped to build a modern great city; and he will be recalled through coming generations as one of that city's outstanding figures. He was of a quiet, homeloving disposition, and was fond of flowers and gardening. His was a keen mind, matched by the wit of his humor; and friends, former associates in all walks of life, recall him with an affection that will not diminish with the passage of time.

His many years made him venerable. His worthy career made him worthy of emulation, and his record endures to inspire those who come after him.

BUCK, IVY EZRA, Builder—A builder in the broadest sense of the word, the late Ivy Ezra Buck made his vocation that of a builder of homes, a developer of property. But he also served as a builder in the development of young men, giving them inspiration and counsel which has proved of enduring worth to those assisted and to their associates and families. He is remembered in several States, but particularly so in Florida. Here, as resident of St. Petersburg during the last four years of his replete and useful life, he found fullest expression, as builder, citizen, and man.

Ivy Ezra Buck, son of Ezra Buck, was born at Ellicottville, New York, March 20, 1862, and died in St. Petersburg, Florida, January 27, 1926. He attended grammar school at Machias, New York, completed this elementary instruction when thirteen, later attended a business college at Worcester, Massachusetts, and finished his commercial training at the age of twenty. He now set out without delay to further his career, and in 1885 went to Laramie, Wyoming, where he worked as bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment for a time, afterward purchasing an interest in the business, and continuing there for ten years thus engaged as bookkeeper and partner. During the "Gold Rush" of 1896 he made a trip to Alaska, returning after two years to Laramie, Wyoming. He then went to New York State and conducted the work of a farm, until December of 1911. In that month and year he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, went into business as a builder, erected houses, at first on a small scale, sold them, and made himself a well-known builder in the local trade. He was very active in developing certain parts of the city, notably those parts outlying, and was an interested participant in social and civic undertakings as well, much concerned in boys' work, through clubs and societies, helping the youth of Worcester to become better men able to fill life's responsibilities with greater facility and service. Until September of 1918 he continued as a builder in Worcester, where, because of his marked integrity, honesty of dealing and ability at his work, he attained a large success. In 1918 he removed to Georgia, bought a plantation, operated it on sound business principles until December

of 1921, and came to St. Petersburg. Here he reëngaged as builder, erected many homes, sold them to a discriminating clientele, and in this manner was directly responsible for a wholesome development of the city's environs. He busied himself as a builder and citizen until the time of his death, four years later; and though he had not lived here long, the valued impress of his character and work was left behind, never to fade.

Mr. Buck married Myrtle M. Bush, daughter of Marvin T. Bush, a farmer and man of means, of Machias, New York. Of this union was born a daughter, Virginia, who married Ray J. Knipe, of St. Petersburg, and who continues to live in this city. Mrs. Knipe has two children, Virginia, named after herself, and Ray J., Jr. She is among the most gracious and charming of hostesses, popular in the social circles of her preference, and possessed of many friends in St. Petersburg and Florida. Mrs. Buck died in St. Petersburg, Florida, January 31, 1929.

Mr. Buck had accumulated considerable property through the fortunes of his dealing and constructive enterprise. He did not hoard this, but employed it to still further constructive ends, giving liberally to all worthy causes. During the World War he was staunchly behind all movements for the Allied side, and contributed notably to the Liberty loans and War Savings Stamp drives, also helping in Red Cross work. He traveled extensively, usually with his beloved wife, and gave to his daughter all the advantages of education available. He was fair in all his dealings, of even temper, temperate and just. He did not smoke, or did he drink, and was most happy when in the companionship of his loved ones at the hearthside.

Politically an adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Buck never sought office, but contented himself to serve his community with loyalty as a private citizen. At one time he was a member of the Maccabees, but never preferred social activity or fraternal life to the enjoyments of home society. He was fond of hunting and fishing and of all nature.

Tributes at the time of his passing were legion, coming spontaneously, and from points widely separated. One dearly beloved has gone, but will not be forgotten. A profusion of beautiful flowers and messages of sympathy were silent tokens of the respect and esteem in which he was held. A close friend wrote:

> He was a fine man, and left many friends who esteemed him for his goodness and integrity; and with such men, who have been so consistent while here, their deeds remain forever alive in the midst of those in life.

KOHLHEPP, WALTER A., Financial Organizer—Florida and this State's prosperous cities owe a great debt to those who helped in development of the Commonwealth's resources. To the memory of Walter A. Kohlhepp, this debt can never be paid save in grateful appreciation and affectionate esteem for one departed. His record, exemplary in its unfolding, reveals the calibre of a man whose talents were extensive, and who employed them well, not alone in service of himself and his family, but in the interests of a community. Miami, Florida, has cause to recall his efforts toward economic development with especially high regard, for here he centered his constructive efforts as real estate operator, financier and organizer of interrelated financial structures to which he gave fullest efficiency.

Born in Louisville, Kentucky, February 4, 1891, he died by accident, at Miami Beach, March 19, 1929, at the age of thirty-eight years. He was a member of a family old in the history of the United States, the founder of the American line having come here from Germany, settling in the South. Through many generations the Kohlhepps were of prominence in Kentucky. William Kohlhepp, father of Walter A. Kohlhepp, was born in 1856, and died in 1912, having engaged successfully and for a lengthy period as manufacturer of tobacco products. He was unusually prominent in commercial affairs, and popular in the social circles of Louisville. His wife was Emma Miller.

Son of William and Emma (Miller) Kohlhepp, Walter A. Kohlhepp attended the public schools of his native city, Louisville, and took particular pleasure in manual training, for he possessed unusual talent at working with his hands and mind. The greater part of his education, however, he secured for himself, in the hard school of experience. He held positions in Louisville after completion of his academic instruction, going to work at the age of seventeen with the firm of Ernst and Ernst, public accountants, and through the next twenty years of his life, cut short by untimely death, never once was inactive. His success with Ernst and Ernst gave evidence of his ability. Soon he was advanced to the rank of executive with the organization, went to Cincinnati, and as Southern manager of the company first came to Miami. He was sent here to make a survey as an efficiency expert, and as a result of his successful work in this capacity he was later appointed director of finance of the city of Miami. As director of finance of the city of Miami he reorganized the tax collection methods and personnel, always with efficiency as his chief aim, and helped to form the present-day city manager form of government now

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so successfully carried out in Miami. After he had been here a year, the Carl G. Fisher organization decided upon a general program of expansion, and made Mr. Kohlhepp general manager of the Fisher properties. Later he became vice-president and general manager in personal charge of the Fisher operations, serving still as general manager, and held that dual post of responsibility at the time of his demise. One result of his constructive work is seen and appreciated today, in the artificial islands in the northern reaches off Miami Beach. He became an official, also of the developments in Montauk, Long Island, but resigned, to concentrate his efforts for the Fisher interests at Miami Beach. He was vice-president of the Miami Beach Bay Shore Company, which he directed for several years as an executive in partial charge. Throughout his residence in the Miami area, through a period of nine years, he engaged actively in projects designed for the development and progress of the greater community, notably being active at Miami Beach, where his memory is perpetuated for all time in the islands mentioned. As director of finance for Miami, before referred to, he served from 1920 to 1922. He belonged to the Committee of One Hundred, belonged to nearly all the clubs of Miami to which he was eligible, and held the thirty-second degree in Masonry, belonging to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Ardent golfer, yachtsman and sportsman, he did much to further tournaments in Miami. A Unitarian, he attended the Community Church of Miami Beach, and lived his religion in everyday life. During the World War he acted to the utmost of his ability as a citizen for furtherance of the common Allied cause, as a true patriot.

Mr. Kohlhepp married, in Louisville, October 17, 1912, Margaret Allene Pendlebery, of English descent, the second of her line in this country, daughter of Henry Clay Pendlebery, retired man of affairs, of Louisville. To Mr. and Mrs. Kohlhepp were born children: 1. Marjorie Jane, born in 1914, now a student at St. Margaret's School, of Waterbury, Maine, member of the class of 1931. 2. Mildred Norma, born in 1919, a student at Miss Harris' School, Miami. Mrs. Kohlhepp continues to reside at Miami Beach, where, for many years, she was active with her husband in civic and social works. She is a member of the Community Church of Miami Beach.

Successful business man, a leader in financial organization, Mr. Kohlhepp gave the most of his time to large affairs of his proper career, but did not neglect his family. His happiest hours were in association with his loved ones at home, and always he accompanied Mrs. Kohlhepp on trips. His word, it was said, almost amounted to law, at Miami Beach, and his decisions were regarded as just as they were right and final. He was a man of big business, intensely devoted to the welfare of his community, imbued with the highest civic ideals.

He will be remembered long as one who did much for the benefit of his city, as a civic benefactor, progressive citizen and business man.

BLACK, WILLIAM C., Developer—Honesty and foresight were two outstanding characteristics of the late William C. Black, whose memory is perpetuated in several thriving towns and larger cities of Florida. He was a builder of communities, a pioneer in development of rural settlements, a business man whose astuteness reacted to the benefit of persons around him rather than to himself alone. His life in entirety was constructive, of value to mankind; and he is recalled to former friends with the warmest of esteem and appreciation. He is particularly well remembered in the city of Tampa, where his useful and inspirational life came to a close.

Born in Newnan, Georgia, March 18, 1864, Mr. Black died in Tampa, Florida, May 20, 1922, at the age of fifty-eight. He was a member of a family old in the United States, the American progenitor having settled in North Carolina. He, the progenitor, was a native of England, and had some Scottish blood in his veins. No definite date of landing is preserved; but it is known that the founding member settled in North Carolina during the Colonial period, and that he was a man of extensive affairs. Mr. Black's father was a native of Georgia, whence the family had removed from North Carolina. He was prominent as a planter. Mr. Black's mother was of the surname Wentz; and in the immediate family were four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Black was the youngest of the children, and was a child when his father died. Meanwhile the family had removed to Summerville, Georgia.

In the public schools of Summerville, Mr. Black secured a sound academic basis for future studies which he would carry on independently. His father had been well-to-do; but his affairs became somewhat lessened through management of the estate; and before he had completed high school Mr. Black had to go to work to help support his beloved mother and the sisters whom he regarded with devotion. He conducted the farm near Summerville, in Georgia, later found opportunity to

resume his studies, and did not complete his high school course, for this reason, until he was twenty years of age. Determined to make a success of his life against odds which at times had seemed insurmountable, Mr. Black now rented the farm to responsible parties and went to Rome, Georgia. There he secured a place as grocer's clerk. Beginning thus at the bottom of the ladder, but undaunted by the outlook, he learned the business thoroughly, and a few years later, removing to Newnan, where he was born, was able to render valuable service to his brother, Green Ray Black, in establishment of the Black Brothers Mercantile Company. As partners, the brothers built up a very profitable enterprise at retail, largely through the effort of the younger member of the firm, whose experience now went as it were into the cash register. While at Newnan, Mr. Black played a very influential rôle in general affairs. He was known as a foremost citizen; but his interests became considerably widened about this time. He disposed of his share in the store in order that he might care for them afield, selling out his control to the older brother, then went to Havana, Florida, where he bought and sold land for a short while, at good profit. His success in the Havana field has been described as remarkable. He next moved to Clearwater, Florida, purchasing an orange grove, in 1908. This too proved a success, and once more Mr. Black dealt largely in tracts of land. He bought and sold many parcels around Clearwater and St. Petersburg, held numerous land sales, and by the time he came to Tampa, a few years later, was recognized as one of the foremost land developers in Florida.

Mr. Black purchased land which he laid out into towns. He put in streets, and subdivided the property. Among the towns which now flourish and which he started in this manner are Inverness, Dunnellon, and Brooksville, Florida. There also were many others. He had two large subdivisions in Tampa, one called the W. C. Black Subdivision, and the other the Second Edition. He purchased a large piece of property near the LaFayette Bridge, contrary to the counsel of doubting associates; but his judgment was upheld in the light of subsequent events. On the land he built the Parkview Hotel, which he ran and in which he lived. He sold the balance of the land, and in order to assist in its speedy development himself put up some fourteen stores, in addition to the hotel, creating a city center of some size. Before his death, however, he had disposed of these holdings. He continued to be interested in orange groves. It was said of Mr. Black that he never sold a lot without permitting the buyer first to look at it—on this he would insist. Then if the buyer were dissatisfied with the deal, he would accept back the lot, refunding the price paid. This was only one of many distinctions of his honorable dealing. Always busily engaged at some business enterprise, he was a booster for Tampa from his first contact with the city, and lived to see the results of his endeavors of great value to the city whole. He was too busy for public office. He affiliated with the Democratic party, fraternally was a Mason, made a hobby of reading, of nature, and of his home. He knew nearly every bird in Florida by the name of its kind, loved dumb animals, made friends readily, kept his friendships intact, was devoted to children and particularly to his own, and supported the Tampa Heights Methodist Church, having been a church official at Newnan, Georgia. He gave liberally to causes of charity.

Mr. Black was united in marriage at Fort Valley, Georgia, November 29, 1893, with Alice Neil Slappey, daughter of Jacob Slappey, a planter of Fort Valley, of prominence there, and Stella (Neil) Slappey. Mr. Slappey died in 1919. To Mr. and Mrs. Black were born children: 1. George Ray, who married Aileen Drew; she died in January, 1929, and they have children, Mary Alice and Stella Ray, and Ruth Nancy. 2. Stella Neil, married J. C. Lamb and they have children, Rosemary, and James Conner, Jr. 3. William C., Jr., who died at the age of fifteen. 4. Sterling Neil, student at Emory College. Mrs. Black survives her beloved husband and continues to reside in Tampa, Florida, where her friends are many. Her chief interest now lies in the welfare and happiness of her children and grandchildren. In her husband's life, she assisted greatly, unselfishly helping him in his work.

William C. Black's name will live as having been that of one of Florida's outstanding men, responsible for upbuilding new communities and adding to the old. His record is preserved for all time, that of a historic and beloved figure.

LEA, HENRY CLINTON, Man of Affairs—This surname is variously spelled, the houses of Lee and Lea being allied, both strong in the South since early Colonial times. That line to which Henry Clinton Lea belonged was established at Leasville, North Carolina, by the progenitor, who came from England. In fact three brothers, of the name spelled Lea, came from England at the time; and Robert E. Lee was a descendant of one of them. Men of illustrious parts have distinguished the house in all honorable walks of life, notably

in business and in the professions, at war, in peace, and as statesmen.

Martin Armstrong Lea, father of Henry Clinton Lea, was said to have been the foremost business man of Mobile, Alabama, by contemporaries in financial spheres. He was a member of the old firm of Lea and Langdon, financiers, and attained to great wealth. He employed his wealth for the benefit of his family, the culture of Mobile and the South, and let it be available to all in need of assistance. He married twice. To his marriage with Aphrire Kennon, was born Henry Clinton Lea.

Henry Clinton Lea lived only to the age of fifty-eight years. Born in Mobile, Alabama, January 9, 1838, he died in Tampa, Florida, April 14, 1896, having resided five years in the Florida city. He is recalled here by older residents. When he was three years old, his father died, but he left an estate quite intact and of sufficient proportion for the wants of all dependents. Henry Clinton Lea was prepared for college under Columbus Lea, and graduated from Chapel Hill College, North Carolina. Afterward, for pleasure and satisfaction, he read law, under Judge Dorgan, noted Southern lawyer and jurist. He did not need to follow a profession for the sake of self-support, as his means sufficed without this. He took the law course rather as a hobby than as a means for a life's work. This, his life's work, properly lay in service of the people whom he loved—residents of the Southland. With a brother, William Jones Lea, he owned about thirty square miles of turpentine forest. This they developed as the process for extracting turpentine from pine trees became exploited. The tract lay on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, and it brought its developers a round return for their labors. After the war between the States and the reconstruction of the South, Mr. Lea was called to represent Baldwin County, Alabama, in the State's constitutional convention, 1875. His was recognized as the most brilliant mind of the county; and his record in the convention, minutes of which may be read in archives of Alabama at Montgomery, justified the confidence of his constituents. Later, Mr. Lea went to Texas, where he spent some time visiting the Houston family. Yellow fever made Mobile unsafe as a residence; and he came to Florida, first taking residence in Yalaha. Seven years later he came to Tampa, where he lived in retirement until the close of life. His activities, meanwhile, had embraced all manner of finance, until his fortune, rather than decreasing, had expanded. His private affairs of business, large even as a young man, became vastly ramified, and in later years the supervision thereof took all his time save that given to public assistance. He was a staunch Democrat, steadfast supporter of the party's principles. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and he belonged to a number of civic and social clubs in Tampa and elsewhere. His church was the Episcopal, and in Tampa he attended St. Andrew's.

Henry Clinton Lea married, December 8, 1872, in Mobile, Alabama, Kittie Martin, daughter of John Lyon Martin, of Mobile. Her father, a graduate of Davidson College, was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, and died September 20, 1865, in Georgia. Of this union were born children: 1. Henry Clinton, Jr., who died at the age of five. 2. Martin Algernon, who died at the age of twenty-four, in 1896. 3. William Martin, who married Jamie M. Reynolds; and they have children: Kittie Reynolds, and Jane Elizabeth. Mrs. Lea survives her distinguished husband. She continues to reside in Tampa, where she interests herself in many good works of benefit to mankind, being especially interested in the advancement of Tampa.

Loyalty was an outstanding characteristic of the late Henry Clinton Lea. First he was loyal to his family, immediate and ancestral. The traditions of the South were ingrained within his being, and when the war between the States came, he joined the colors with valor and courage. He retained his membership in the Confederate Veterans' Association until the last. It was not his fortune to live until the days when North and South would join together with Allies across the sea, thus cementing what was but imperfectly cemented in brotherhood in 1865. Vision was another of his attributes; and in this he lived to see his hopes for Alabama and Florida and all the South come fairly well up to expectations, notably in Florida, where his years closed. Pride in family was his by right. Arms are recorded in the name, the motto, inscribed for the late Lord Dudley Lea in England being: *In seipso totus teres.*

He did his part in carrying forward the honored traditions of the Leas; and his name, a great one, will live for all time, with those of his illustrious ancestors.

Mrs. Kittie (Martin) Lea belongs to a house the origin of which had its being in the seventeenth century in England, William Martin, of Bristol, having been of record in that century. He was the grandson of William Martin, Lord of Kemes, who granted charter of incorporation for the town of Newport during the reign of King John, in 1208.

His youngest son, Joseph Martin, came to America, founding a new line, marrying Susanna Chiles, granddaughter of Colonel John Page. Their son was John Martin, Mrs. Lea's great-grandfather.

William Martin Lea, in whom are joined the two lines, carries forward the strength of each in contemporary years.

PADGETT, IVAN B., Merchant—The Padgetts of Florida have long been known as a family of honorable men and women, cultivators of the soil and mercantile traders of success. Three generations of them have lived and worked here, the latest of note having been Ivan B. Padgett, who conducted a prosperous mercantile business at Miami and Lemon City for upward of a quarter of a century. He was a worthy representative of an industrious and honorable father, who had preceded him in a similar line of effort and left a name for uprightness second to none in the history of the district. Old friends of Ivan B. Padgett, and they are legion, say that he was generous to a fault and that he never refused legitimate calls for aid in his life. He had known what it was to suffer, for great damage came to his property by the great hurricane, yet he rose superior to all vicissitudes and kept on his way with head held high and a spirit unseared by misfortune. He was a man of great civic pride and had been one of the hardest workers to establish the form of municipal government under which Miami now operates. He was active in the work of the Baptist Church and supported it with time and money, giving to its branches in Palatka and Miami funds in proportion to his own income. He was a devotee of the sports of forest, field, stream and ocean, a man of action in whatever field he found himself, an upright and useful citizen of Florida.

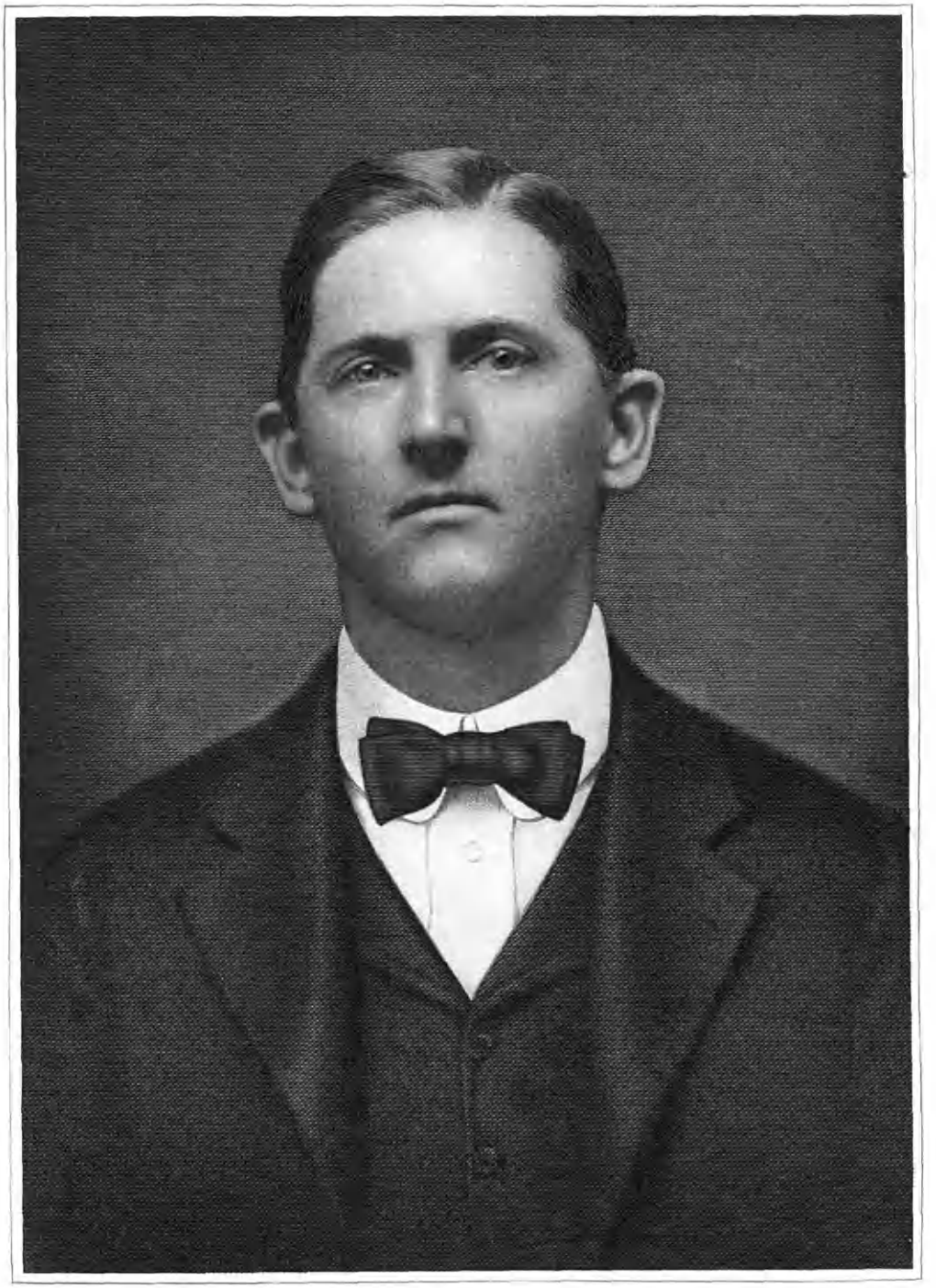
He was born in Putnam County, Florida, April 3, 1870, a son of Elijah Henry Padgett, a prominent merchant of Palatka, afterward removing to Miami, where he farmed for a number of years. He was a veteran of the Civil War, born in 1847, his death occurring in November, 1921. His wife, mother of Ivan, was Adeline Padgett, descendant of an old English family resident in Virginia from Colonial days. The boy had a small education in the local schools, but matriculated into that of experience, and through its strenuous tutelage acquired a vast knowledge of the world and of mankind. When he was twelve years of age he entered the employ of his father, and eight years later was manager of the enterprise, remaining in that association until he was twenty-five years old, when he withdrew and came to Palm Beach. For about a year he was employed in the mercantile establishment of D. R. Knight, then engaging in farming operations for five years, when he abandoned this, and two years before his death established himself independently in his mercantile business in Miami. He had been a member of the National Guard in Palatka and during the World War was active in his support of all measures that looked to success of the United States in that conflict. The Bryant Padgett Post of the American Legion is named in honor of his cousin. In politics he was a Democrat and he was fraternally affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men and Loyal Order of Moose. His death occurred in Miami, September 10, 1927.

Ivan B. Padgett married at Lemon City, Florida, September 12, 1900, Lydia M. Matthaus, born in the Kingdom of Saxony, a part of the former German Empire, yet eligible to membership in the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a daughter of Frederick Matthaus and was christened in the Lutheran Church but after her marriage gave her fealty to the Baptist faith. She and her husband were the parents of one child: Marie, unmarried at this time and living with her mother at No. 1014 N.E. Eighty-fourth Street, Miami.

A record of the life and achievements of Ivan B. Padgett would be incomplete did it not include reference to the hardihood of the man, as well as to his achievements. When he came to Fort Lauderdale and Miami the roads were few and poor, but there was plenty of water and he made use of that and came in a row boat. He early visioned the great future of the State and, in order to bring its potentialities more rapidly to realization, put his shoulder to the wheel and pushed with all his might. He was truly a great citizen of Florida, admired, respected and blessed with a host of loyal friends.

DYER, WILLIAM JOHN, Pineapple and Tomato Grower—Although a comparatively young man at his death, William John Dyer had linked his destiny with that of the State of Florida so early in his career that the record of his eventful life forms part of the warp and woof of the history of the State.

Coming to Stuart in the early days, he struggled with pioneer conditions there when the now thriving little city had not even a name, and in his youth laid a splendid foundation for his later economic successes. He started a pineapple plantation north of the present city site and his courage and indomitable will and determination to succeed



Ivan B. Padgett

brought results, for after many hard and self-sacrificing years in the industry Mr. Dyer had attained a place for himself that exceeded the fondest hopes of many others who also tried the experiement of pineapple raising in the early days of Florida. His success in his personal activities made Mr. Dyer much sought to aid with projects for public betterment and service. For ten years he was a member of the Palm Beach County school board, for he was deeply interested in school matters and in furthering the progress of education. The impress of his personality was felt in social, civic, and business matters, as well as the school field, in West Palm Beach, where he went to make his home in order that his family might enjoy better educational and social advantages; and many were the men and women who sought—and received—his advice upon a myriad of their personal problems.

Mr. Dyer was born in 1864 at St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada, the son of George Dyer, sea captain of note along the Newfoundland coast, and Catherine Dyer. He was educated in parochial schools of St. Johns, but at the age of seventeen left home to make his way to the United States. He enlisted in the regular army of the United States and it was shortly after his two years' period of service, while he was traveling in the northwestern part of the United States, that he read a newspaper article which fired him with enthusiasm about the possibilities awaiting development in the Florida pineapple business. He came to Stuart before that town existed and even before there was a railroad along the east coast; acquired land for a pineapple plantation and through earnest application to his work raised the fruit in quantity; although it had at first to be taken in barges down the Indian River to the railroad for shipment. When, following the Spanish-American War, the pineapple business ceased to be profitable in Florida as a result of its development in Cuba and Hawaii where excessively cheap labor was available, Mr. Dyer moved to West Palm Beach and engaged in truck farming and tomato raising in the vicinity with great success. He acquired several pieces of real estate about West Palm Beach that, with the development of the town, became very valuable. For the fifteen years prior to his death Mr. Dyer was retired from active participation in agricultural pursuits, devoting his entire time to management of his property and general business activities. He was a vice-president of the Palm Beach Bank and Trust Company, and devoted much time to the promotion of public causes. Mr. Dyer was an active member of the Episcopal Church and for many years served as a vestryman. Though largely self-educated, he was a man of real culture, for he was constantly reading and had made himself conversant with a wide variety of topics. So thorough-going was his understanding of the arts and sciences, as well as general world conditions, that his services on the County Board of Education were invaluable. Mr. Dyer was a member of the West Palm Beach Chess Club and the game constituted his favorite form of recreation.

At Stuart on March 27, 1893, Mr. Dyer married Katherine Hamilton, daughter of Turner Hamilton of Philadelphia, who was a teacher in the Stuart schools at the time she met Mr. Dyer. To this union were born four children: 1. Mabel, who died in August, 1925; she married C. C. Grant, and they had a daughter, Cornelia. 2. George T. 3. William John, Jr., married Eleanor Price, of Gainesville, Florida, and they have a daughter, Mary Catherine. 4. Borden.

The death of William John Dyer, July 17, 1922, in his fifty-seventh year, occasioned widespread grief among the innumerable people who had been influenced by his quiet and unostentatious, yet remarkably effective life. In the church crowded to the doors and beyond them for the funeral were men and women who had come from all parts of the Florida east coast, from Jacksonville to Miami, to pay their last respects to a man whose way of life had won for him their highest esteem. In the audience was a man of ninety-two, and many children who came bearing flowers in honor of the man they loved. He devoted his life to his family, his home, and his community, and so splendid an example of willing and generous service and high-minded citizenship did he provide, that his memory will not soon be erased from the minds and hearts of those who knew him.

VOEGTLY, ALEXANDER WASHINGTON, Manufacturer—During the course of a very active career, the late Alexander Washington Voegtly attained to prominence in circles of glass manufacture through the Middle West. His products were known wherever glass was sold in America, and his success at business paralleled a most successful life as public-spirited citizen. Ohio and Indiana were the chief States to profit from his operations. Florida came to know him in his later years, and he was of assistance in building up the community of West Palm Beach, where many today recall his memory with affection.

Alexander Washington Voegtly lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years. Born in Pitts-

burgh, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1841, he died at West Palm Beach, September 7, 1926. He was a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Fisher) Voegtly, the family being of Swiss origin, its progenitor in America having come from Switzerland as a pioneer to the Middle West. Martin Voegtly died about 1880, after a long and successful career as dry goods merchant in Hannibal, Ohio.

After graduation from high school in Pittsburgh, Alexander Washington Voegtly attended college in Ohio, then took a business course in commercial school, and at the age of his majority went to work in his father's dry goods store. Later, going into business independently, he became a captain on the Ohio River, operating a steamer in passenger and freight commerce for several years. When railroads were extended through that section catered to by his vessel, he retired from the river, and entered the window glass business, at Bellaire, Ohio. Later he built a factory for manufacture of glass at Gas City, Indiana, selecting this as a site because of the cheap natural gas deposits available. Later, when he wished to retire, he disposed of the factory and his assets in the glass business to a trust, and withdrew from active participation in business. His affairs had become large by this time, however, and until the close of life he was busily engaged in caring for his estate. Coming to West Palm Beach in 1910 when the community was but a village, Mr. Voegtly lived retired. He had the satisfaction of seeing the vision of his townspeople satisfied before death occurred.

On October 22, 1874, near Hannibal, Ohio, Mr. Voegtly was united in marriage with Caroline Muhleman, daughter of Frederick Muhleman, this family being of pioneer stock, of Swiss origin. The Muhlemans settled in the Ohio River bottom lands more than a hundred years ago, and have grown with the State, now being foremost figures in their respective communities. To Mr. and Mrs. Voegtly were born the following children: 1. Frederick, who married one of the surname Dale. 2. Elsie, married L. P. McCook, of Georgia and they have a son, Robert. Mrs. Voegtly continues to make her home in West Palm Beach, where she is a member of her church circle. She was of much help to Mr. Voegtly in his life and works.

General affairs interested Mr. Voegtly very deeply, in Ohio, Indiana, and Florida. He professed no political preference, but never failed to exercise his franchise, for the man, in his judgment, best suited for the office in question. Fraternally he was a Master Mason, prominent in the order. He was Past Worthy Patron of the Order of Eastern Star, having been very active in this organization also. His chief recreations were out-of-doors, when possible, and he was an ardent devotee to fishing.

The life of Mr. Voegtly was rich in accomplishment, in fulfillment of ideals, and in friendship. His friends were numerous, of true sincerity; and they liked him for his integrity, honorable purpose, geniality, and charitableness. He owned the faculty of leaving business cares behind when socially occupied, at home or in other circles. He assisted numbers of men to better positions, and these men, young men of yesterday and leaders in their lines today, pay deepest tribute to his goodness. His life was replete with good to man.

CRUICE, DANIEL L., Attorney—For more than twenty-five years a leader of the Chicago bar and an outstanding figure in Democratic circles of the Midwestern metropolis, Daniel L. Cruice had a career of distinction and accomplishment. His life was of unusual activity, productive of eminence in the legal profession and in the movements of public events. He was well known to the people of Eustis, Florida, for the eventime of his life had its waning shades in the gentle climate of this State. But his name and active record will be preserved most lastingly in Chicago, one-time theatre of his tremendous forces.

Born in Buffalo, New York, June 30, 1868, Mr. Cruice died at Eustis, April 12, 1927, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a son of Martin and Maria (Cannon) Cruice, both of his parents having been born in Ireland. His father, a blacksmith, made a very good success of this vocation in Buffalo. He was an upright, honorable man deeply beloved by those whom he left behind at his passing.

Having completed his academic instruction in the public schools of Buffalo, Mr. Cruice began his life's major activities in manhood's sphere as an employee in the Buffalo Post Office. Prior to this he had worked a time as a sailor, and now, aged twenty, applied himself diligently to postal duties. As he did his work, he bethought himself of a more suitable profession, hitting upon the law as most desirable. He began to study, independently. Leaving the post office employment, he entered the railway mail service, at which he worked until 1900, meanwhile, in 1894, having been admitted to the bar of Illinois. From the time of his admittance to legal practice until he left Illinois for Florida and the close of life, Mr. Cruice was conspicuously identified with political movements in the Democratic party and the Union

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Daniel G. Brinton

Labor party. He constantly worked to better his education in legal direction, took the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Lake Forest University (Illinois), and read tirelessly of legal and political lore, ever keeping abreast of decisions and their significance. In 1893, such had become his prominence among the Democratic-Labor element that he was nominated for mayor of Chicago on the Union Labor party ticket. He made a strong campaign, basing his contentions for election upon the faults of the preceding administration, with emphasis upon the changes which he would install when and if elected by the people. But though he ran well ahead of his ticket, he lost the race. He was an associate of the late Governor John P. Altgeld, at whose death he rendered a touching tribute on behalf of labor and the city of Chicago, saying in part of Mr. Altgeld: "John P. Altgeld, in his lifetime, knew the lines of the struggle and knew the relative strength of the parties to it, and he fearlessly arrayed himself upon the side of the oppressed and against the oppressor. In doing so, he won the enmity of 'privilege'—no matter what cloak it wore—but he also won the undying respect and affection of the victims of the struggle, and all those who believe in fair play." He had been allied with Mr. Altgeld in his earliest political drives, having been candidate for the post of alderman on his ticket in 1899. Mr. Cruice, like the Governor whose eulogy he sounded, was ever with the oppressed and won the enmity of "privilege," and like the Governor, won the undying respect and affection of the "victims of the struggle, and all those who believe in fair play." In 1901 he organized, with the assistance of lieutenants, the referendum League. This powerful organization knew his leadership to full advantage in work upon the then-used form of referendum. He was a prominent member of the Municipal Ownership League as well. In 1914, following several years of retirement from election quest, Mr. Cruice accepted the counsel of his friends to become a candidate for county judge, accepting the backing of the labor forces, but failing in securement of the Democratic support needed. Said a Chicago newspaper at that time in championing his cause and the cause of labor and justice: "He was candidate for judge of the Superior Court two years ago and notwithstanding the fact that he failed to receive the endorsement of either the Sullivan or Harrison organizations, he was nominated by the voters. He was defeated at the election, however, by the power of Mulhallism, that organized force which dislikes honest men in public office and who for years have been prostituting the elections of our country. . . . ." Until he came to Florida, in 1921, Mr. Cruice continued active in his profession and in politics. He was markedly successful at the bar, due to his brilliant and analytical method of procedure in court. Politically, though he met defeat often, he retained the fine courage of his ancestors which so endeared him to those whom he represented. He organized and was a charter member of the Empire State Club, was very active in its functions, and belonged to a numerous lot of clubs and societies in the Chicago area. During the World War he gave liberally to the cause. His recreations were, chiefly, motoring, riding and study.

Mr. Cruice married, in Chicago, December 26, 1913, Celia McAndrews, daughter of Richard James McAndrews, a planter and man of means, descended of Irish and French ancestors. Of this union were born children: 1. Gladys Cecily, student in Junior High School, Miami, class of 1930. 2. Daniel L., Jr., student in grammar school. Mrs. Cruice, who assisted her distinguished husband greatly in his life's works, now makes her permanent home in Miami.

It was in 1921 that Mr. Cruice first came to Florida, as previously indicated. He settled near Eustis on citrus land, having suffered a stroke in Chicago which made it advisable for him to choose retirement from practice. In 1925 he sustained a serious fall, and did not recover, the last two years of life being in very ill health. Eustis and its people knew him well, and remember him with affection.

The late William Jennings Bryan was a personal friend. Their views, notably in politics, were closely allied. Mr. Cruice had many friends among those who opposed him politically. His warm and open smile, and the red carnation which he habitually wore in his buttonhole, were greeted with pleasure from all sides. His friendship did not know the boundaries of creed, of politics or of position. Of gracious manner and heart, he was most charitable, loyal to a trust, the last to turn from a friend. He preferred the teaching of the Christian Scientist Church, finding in Mrs. Eddy's book sound instruction on life and philosophy.

Survived by his wife, son and daughter, Mr. Cruice also is survived by four sisters: Mrs. Theodore Parsons, Miss Eva Cruice and Mrs. Pemberton Smith, of New York City; and Mrs. Charles J. Blake, of Montclair, New Jersey.

Years cannot despoil or cheapen the quality of his record, which is written for all time in professional and political annals, and endures in the hearts of men.

BAKER, GEORGE B., Public Official—For many years sheriff of Palm Beach County, Florida, George B. Baker was born in Bellville, Hamilton County, Florida, May 19, 1854, and died March 8, 1920, at West Palm Beach, where he is recalled as a foremost citizen.

He was a son of John Henry and Hannah (Bell) Baker. His father, well known in Madison, was sheriff of Hamilton County over an extended period. He died in Bloomingdale, Florida, in 1888. Hannah (Bell) Baker was a daughter of Colonel James S. Bell, prominent soldier in the Indian wars. Soldiers also distinguished the Baker line, and George B. Baker's maternal great-great-grandfather, William Johnson held high place in the War of the Revolution until discharged from duty, in Pitt County, North Carolina, July 29, 1771. A letter written by Governor N. K. Call of Florida, of date August 25, 1836, addressed to Colonel James S. Bell (now in the possession of Mrs. Julia P. Baker, West Palm Beach), is given herewith:

From recent intelligence received that the Creek Indians are passing in small parties from Georgia fight with the Seminoles, the inhabitants of Hamilton and Madison counties may be exposed to great danger. You will therefore order into service as many men from Hamilton County as can be mounted and equipped, and place them in such positions as in your judgment will give the greatest protection to the counties. You will make the same arrangement for the protection of the northern part of Madison County, so far as it can be done without drawing too much from the defence of other parts of that county. If necessary, you will cause forts to be constructed for the protection of the different neighborhoods. In the event of Indians being discovered in large numbers within your command or in the neighboring counties of Georgia, you will send an express to Capt. Martin at the Springs, and to the commanding officer at San Pedro, who will have orders to send troops to your assistance. You will appoint a commissary to purchase supplies for your men, and horses, who must be instructed to keep regular accounts of all articles purchased and issued by him, as he will be accountable for the loss of provisions or forage from any neglect on his part.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

N. K. CALL,
Governor of Florida.

In the public schools of Live Oak, Suwannee County, Florida, George B. Baker secured his academic training, and early in life went to work for the Florida East Coast Railway. He was advanced to the post of foreman, construction engineer, and manager of the development department of the road, successively. Coming to West Palm Beach from Tampa, where he had been active in much development work for Hillsborough County, Mr. Baker was put in charge of the foundation structures for the Whitehall and Poinciana hotels, by the late Mr. Flagler. At about this time he was elected county commissioner for Dade County. When the division from Dade County was made, he was the first sheriff, and held office until the time of his death, July, 1909, to March, 1920. One of West Palm Beach's leading citizens, he became mayor, held the post of alderman several years, and supported all worthy projects for the advancement of interests of city and county. He was a communicant of the Methodist Church, and fraternally held identity with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to all bodies in the latter, including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He liked out-doors sports, took a promoter's interest in baseball, managed the West Palm Beach ball team, and was a popular figure in the circles of his choice. To the church, as well as to private charity, he gave liberally. He was known widely for his goodness of heart, for his courage and integrity, and as the friend of mankind.

Mr. Baker married, at Plant City, Florida, September 21, 1884, Julia P. McLendon, daughter of Robert Preston McLendon, a farmer, of Northern Georgia, member of a family old in the history of that State. Of this union were born children: 1. Leola Myers, who married Harvey Jackson, of Atlanta. 2. Robert Clarence, who married, (first) Anna E. Chandler, and (second) E. Kathryn Moore, of Buffalo, New York. By his first wife, Robert Clarence Baker had children: Julia, Annabell, and Martha. 3. George Preston, unmarried. 4. Eva Bell, who married Donald Ferner, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; they have a daughter, Julia Patricia. 5. Lucian Raymond, State's attorney for Palm Beach County, Florida; married, Helen Champion, native of Chicago, now of West Palm Beach. 6. John Edwin, who married Kathrine L. White, of Buffalo, New York; and they have a son, John Edwin, Jr. 7. Henry Morrison, who married Lois Holleman; and they have a daughter, Leola. 8. Estelle, unmarried. Mrs. Julia P. (McLendon) Baker continues to make her home in West Palm Beach, where she is deeply respected and warmly esteemed by those who know her well. Her chief happiness is in her fine family of children and in their children. Children and grandchildren return the affection in which she bears them. Mrs. Baker is a communicant of the Baptist Church.

Many tributes came from all points in Florida at the time of Mr. Baker's demise. He was beloved

H. L. Church

by persons in all walks of life, who held in honor the manner of his performance of duty, and admired the exemplary manner of his life. His name will live on the records of Palm Beach County and of Florida; but his memory by friends will not depend on that; for his memory is deep in the hearts of those left behind, not to be forgotten.

BURTON, SPENCER S., Coal Merchant—It is more blessed to give than to receive. And Spencer S. Burton, late of Erie, Pennsylvania, was many times blessed in his gifts to individuals, to institutions and to the community whole. His was a life filled with example, and there live today persons in Erie and throughout the State of Pennsylvania who have good cause to remember Spencer S. Burton with appreciation and affectionate regard.

Born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1846, he lived to the age of sixty-seven years, and died, in Erie, June 6, 1913. He was a son of Andrew Burton. His father was a coal merchant of large means, dealing at wholesale, and a public official well remembered in Erie as former city treasurer. The family is old in the United States, of English origin, having been established in Pennyslvania during Colonial days.

Spencer S. Burton received his academic instruction in the public schools of Erie and early went to work for his father. When the Civil War broke out he was only fifteen years of age, but he lost little time enlisting in the cause of the North, joining the 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served, with valor, until the war came to a close, then resumed the course of his proper career, in Erie.

In 1876, having had other business contacts meanwhile, Mr. Burton joined his father as partner in the wholesale coal distributive industry. He continued with his father in this until the early '90s, then engaged in business as coal merchant on his own responsibility, later selling out, partly because his health was not what it should have been, and partly because, in 1900, he was elected sheriff of Erie County, which office claimed a good deal of his time. In 1904 Mr. Burton was chosen county treasurer, and held this office a number of years, subsequently retiring from public and financial activity in order to care for his health, which troubled him through the balance of life.

Mr. Burton was active in Republican politics for a number of years. He put the man before the party frequently, and would not be ruled by the mass when he knew himself in the right. His political foes were many and strong, but they respected him for his unchallengable integrity and ability. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was active belonging to all bodies up to and including the Knights Templar, and to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of Vincent Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Erie, and a leader in the post's affairs for several years. Reading interested him from the classical and practical points of view. He kept thoroughly informed on current events with bearing on the lives of his community and nation, and was a man well educated in the broadest sense of the word. He liked the out-of-doors and horses. Frequently he drove a team of spirited animals.

Mr. Burton was twice married. He married (first) Mary Cosper, of Wesleyville, Pennsylvania, and of this union were born two children: 1. Lois, who married Sidney D. Walden, and had child, Maunie. 2. Edna, who married Harry G. Diefendorf, of Detroit, and who have two children, Margaret and Edward. Mr. Burton married (second), in Erie, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1904, Mariette Marshall, daughter of Robert William and Laura Cordelia (Edgerton) Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had four children: 1. Grace E., married Judge Emory A. Walling, of Erie, and they have five children: William Benson, Ralph Gordon, Laura Cordelia, Marion, and Marietta. 2. William Eugene, married Jessie Pettit. 3. Cora Eloise, married Joseph William Greenman, of Chicago. 4. Mariette, who, as noted, married Mr. Burton, and who now resides in St. Petersburg, Florida. Mrs. Burton is a member of the Congregational Church, deeply devoted to works of good to those around her, ever in sympathy with persons in need, a gracious and good woman dearly beloved by those near her.

Spencer S. Burton was a communicant of the Methodist Church. He supported the church with liberality, and was unselfishly charitable. Genial, warm of heart, ready always with a smile and an encouraging word, and a good story, he will be remembered long by those whom he left behind.

CHURCH, FRANK LEONARD, Business Man—The career of Frank Leonard Church was widely diversified and filled with interest, replete of good to those around him. He is recalled by the people of Miami and Coconut Grove as one who accomplished much for the welfare of his community.

Born at Troy, New York, October 4, 1870, he lived to the age of fifty-six years, and died in Miami, January 6, 1927. He was a son of Andrew M. and Jennie (Bush) Church. His father, the family of Church being of English origin, was a man of the highest and worthiest principles, talented at business enterprise, a foremost figure in merchandising circles of Troy, where he conducted a department store. Jennie (Bush) Church was the daughter of Stephen Bush, who was born in Shoreham, Vermont, in 1800, and resided in Whitehall until 1860, later locating in Joliet, Illinois, where he died in July, 1901. Andrew M. Church was the son of Leonard and Clarisey (Eaton) Church, the former's father being Bethuel Church, who located in Salem, New York, before the Revolution. Jennie (Bush) Church survives her husband, now being eighty-six, a frequent visitor to Miami, where formerly she came to visit her son, and continues to come to visit her daughter-in-law and grandaughter. The Church family are descended from Abigail White and Peregine White, the latter the first child of English parents born in New England.

After he had completed grammar school, Frank Leonard Church entered Troy Academy—a private school of excellent standing in the East—and later matriculated in Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York. While at school and college he distinguished himself at sports, particularly in tennis, a game in which he retained a great interest until near the time of his death. He was, indeed, a champion at the game. In later years, this being too strenuous, he turned to golf.

Leaving college on completion of his course there, Mr. Church returned to the city of Troy and became associated with his father, in operation of the department store. There he continued until the death of the father, upon which Mr. Church attained control of the store's direction. He ran the enterprise for a period, then disposed of his interests to come to Florida, believing the warmth found here to be ideal. This was in 1902, and for twenty-five years he was identified with the growth and favorable development of the southern State. He lived on the Bay Front at Coconut Grove where he maintained an estate of ten and one-half acres, and operated a citrus grove, at which enterprise he was markedly successful. Later he sold his grove as a subdivision, which was divided into lots. He was a director of the Bank of Bay Biscayne for twenty years. (This bank now is one of the largest in Florida.) He was of an inventive turn of mind, and perfected a modern appliance for an airplane, which was patented, and other inventions. Shortly before his death—antedating it only a few years—Mr. Church retired from the more pressing of his affairs and indulged a taste for travel and cultivation of literature and the arts. He belonged to the Florida Home Guards, and during the Great War contributed materially to patriotic movements. A Republican, he assisted the party's works with consistency and good results, and was a member of the Miami Biltmore Club. At college he was affiliated with Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. His church was the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Coconut Grove. Of this he was a trustee and the treasurer, attending regularly at services until the last.

Mr. Church married, at Troy, New York, November 10, 1897, Katharine Bernard Coburn, daughter of Dr. Edward Snyder Coburn and Harriet (Bernard) Coburn, the former a very prominent physician and surgeon of Troy, New York, as was his son, Edward Bernard Coburn, and as were many of their forefathers, the line having been wealthy in professional talent. The Coburns were in America years before the Revolution. Mrs. Katharine Bernard (Coburn) Church, who survives her beloved husband, is eligible to membership in Daughters of the American Revolution. She has a daughter, Virginia Coburn Church, who is now a student at Miss Harris' Florida school; attends the Scientist Church of Coconut Grove, and is an active supporter of charities. Mr. and Mrs. Church had many enjoyable travels together, after Mr. Church had retired from business. Always she was to him a true and loyal helpmate. She has many firm friends in Miami, who esteem her highly as a woman of refinement and culture.

It was said that Mr. Church never once turned down an appeal for assistance from a worthy cause, whether from charity, economic, civic or social movement, or other sort of appeal. He numbered his friends as legion; and they recall him with a regard not to be lessened by time. His was a valued force in the upbuilding of community and State, Miami and modern Florida.

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, Industrialist—The career of William Cartwright was remarkable in its accomplishment. Born in Shropshire, England, 1823, son of an English farmer, he died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 16, 1895, at the age of seventy-two years, leaving behind him works of enduring value and a record of lasting inspirational content to those who come after him.

After he had received his education in the com-

mon schools of England, he came to the continent of North America, first took residence at Montreal, Canada, and was actively and successfully engaged at agricultural endeavor until the age of forty-five years. He then went to Mexico, where he had many interesting adventures, but did not engage in business for himself. Leaving Mexico, he came to the United States, entered the tannery industry with the firm of Cappon Bertch Leather Company, of Holland, Michigan, and now became a figure in industrial and financial circles of that State, subsequently purchasing a third interest in the tannery. The business, largely assisted by his vision and application, grew rapidly. In due course its capitalization was increased, then increased again, and finally stood at $1,000,000. Business included both the wholesale and retail branches of the tanning trade. Mr. Cartwright became a man of much property. While the seat of his business was at Holland, Michigan, he made his home at Grand Rapids, and there is recalled as a leading citizen and financier. For a while he served Grand Rapids as member of its board of aldermen. Both in and outside of office, he served the city worthily, loyally, doing the uttermost within his ability and resources for its advancement, also contributing liberally to the advancement of the Holland community. He was a communicant of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Grand Rapids, and was very active in its undertakings, giving generously to its philanthropies.

Mr. Cartwright married twice; (first), he married Martha Kelly, and their daughter, Fanny, married Frank Burns; he married (second), January 21, 1879, in Grand Rapids, Ida E. Leigh, of Wales, New York, daughter of Edwin Leigh, a merchant, of that community. Of the second union were born children: 1. Maude Belle, who married Thomas McBride, of Grand Rapids; and they had a daughter, Barbara. 2. Florence Louise, who married P. M. Tyler, of East Aurora, New York; of their union were born three children, David Leigh, Cynthia, and Susan. Mrs. Ida E. (Leigh) Cartwright survives her beloved husband, and now (1929) makes her home in St. Petersburg, Florida. Here she is well known as a lady of gracious charm and benevolence who is much interested in charities and the church, and who has legion friends. She attends the Episcopal Church here, and gives to its works with liberality. Mrs. Cartwright is of Scotch descent, her mother, Abigail (Shaw) Leigh, and her father, aforementioned, having been natives of Scotland.

At the passing of William Cartwright, the city of Grand Rapids lost a most loyal citizen whose activities had resulted in constructive enterprise; the State lost a leading industrial figure, and the nation one whose citizenship proved him a worthy member. But the greatest loss of all fell to the legion friends left behind, and to his loved ones, who cherish his memory with an affection which time cannot diminish. He was a kindly, genial man, and spent his happiest hours in the home circle, with his wife and children. Reserved, he spoke slowly and with reason. Error, if avoidable, was seldom his; and his sound judgment was reflected in the success of his business conduct and fortune. He was a true friend of mankind, and his name will go down through the years as such.

LAPHAM, EMORY DELOS, Executive—Talented business man, a gifted writer on various subjects and notably on the history of his family, member of one of America's oldest houses, the late Emory Delos Lapham had a career worthy of his distinguished ancestry.

The surname, sometimes spelled Lopham, means "hearthstone," or "homestone," and the family flourished in both Scotland and England. Arms are registered in the name. The progenitor in America was John Lapham, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1635. A weaver by trade, he settled early in Providence, Rhode Island. Following the Indian raids, he removed to Dartmouth. He was a large landowner, served in office as constable and deputy, and represented his community in the Rhode Island General Assembly. In April, 1864, Increase Allen Lapham, Doctor of Laws, a descendant of John Lapham, issued a chart of two hundred and twenty-five names, carrying the family down to that date of publication, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Emory Delos Lapham, it may be mentioned here, brought Dr. Lapham's work down to his own time, writing a genealogical record containing one thousand one hundred and seventy-four names, with the history, general and specific, of each branch. Owing to his untimely demise (he was killed in an automobile accident at the age of fifty-five), this work was not brought to publication, but may now be seen in the public library at St. Petersburg, Florida.

Born at Macedon, New York, November 13, 1870, Emory Delos Lapham died in St. Petersburg, Florida, April 26, 1926. He was a son of Oren and Mary Ann (White) Lapham. He was their only child, and his father, who died in 1904, was a retired farmer, prominent in the Baptist Church, and a veteran of the war between the States, in which he fought with the New York Regiment of Volunteers.

After he had graduated from the academy at Macedon, Mr. Lapham attended the University of Rochester, at Rochester, New York, and entered the service of the United States as postal clerk on a railway, operating between Buffalo and Syracuse, and Buffalo to New York City, also making the run from Chicago to Syracuse. He became one of the most trusted and efficient men in the service, and spent twelve years in this form of employment, after which he went with the Ontario Drill Company, at East Rochester, New York, as bookkeeper and cashier. He was invaluable to the firm in this dual office, continuing with it until 1918, when he came to Dunedin, Florida, purchasing an orange grove. This he developed well, disposed of after two years of operation, and came to St. Petersburg, where he purchased a fine residence and became identified with the Florida Power Company, as bookkeeper, also being in charge of the company's meter department, an executive high in the personnel of the organization. He continued in this capacity until the time of his death six years later.

Though he lived in St. Petersburg a comparatively short time, Mr. Lapham soon attained to prominence in general affairs. He owned a certain facility of direction which brought him large responsibilities of public character, and in this connection it is recalled that he served as mayor of the village of East Rochester while in residence there, having been deeply concerned in development of that community. He was a founder of the East Rochester Fire Department, and served it as chief. In St. Petersburg, while he did not occupy a position as relatively conspicuous, he was continuously identified with movements designed for the city's advancement, and proved himself a loyal worker for the common welfare. A Republican, he adhered to the principles of his party. At Macedon he was president of the village. Each year, until the close of life, Mr. Lapham took a trip to Canada, for the fishing and hunting there. He was fond of all out-door pastimes, a sportsman of real love of adventure. He read widely, had a retentive memory and an analytical mind, and his writings, always perfected for his own pleasure and which are preserved for the most part, demonstrate the quality of this analysis. His was termed a brilliant mentality. At business this evidenced itself frequently, in the handling of his associates' accounts, and in general business of his own direction. He was a serious type, kindly, well disposed to those around him, and possessed of a warming personality which became well his quality of wit and humor. Charitableness was an outstanding characteristic. Rarely did he decline assistance to any cause, and never to a cause that was worthy. During the World War he contributed of time and money to the Allied stand. He cared less for fraternal and social matters than he did for the companionship of his home life. This was his happiest association.

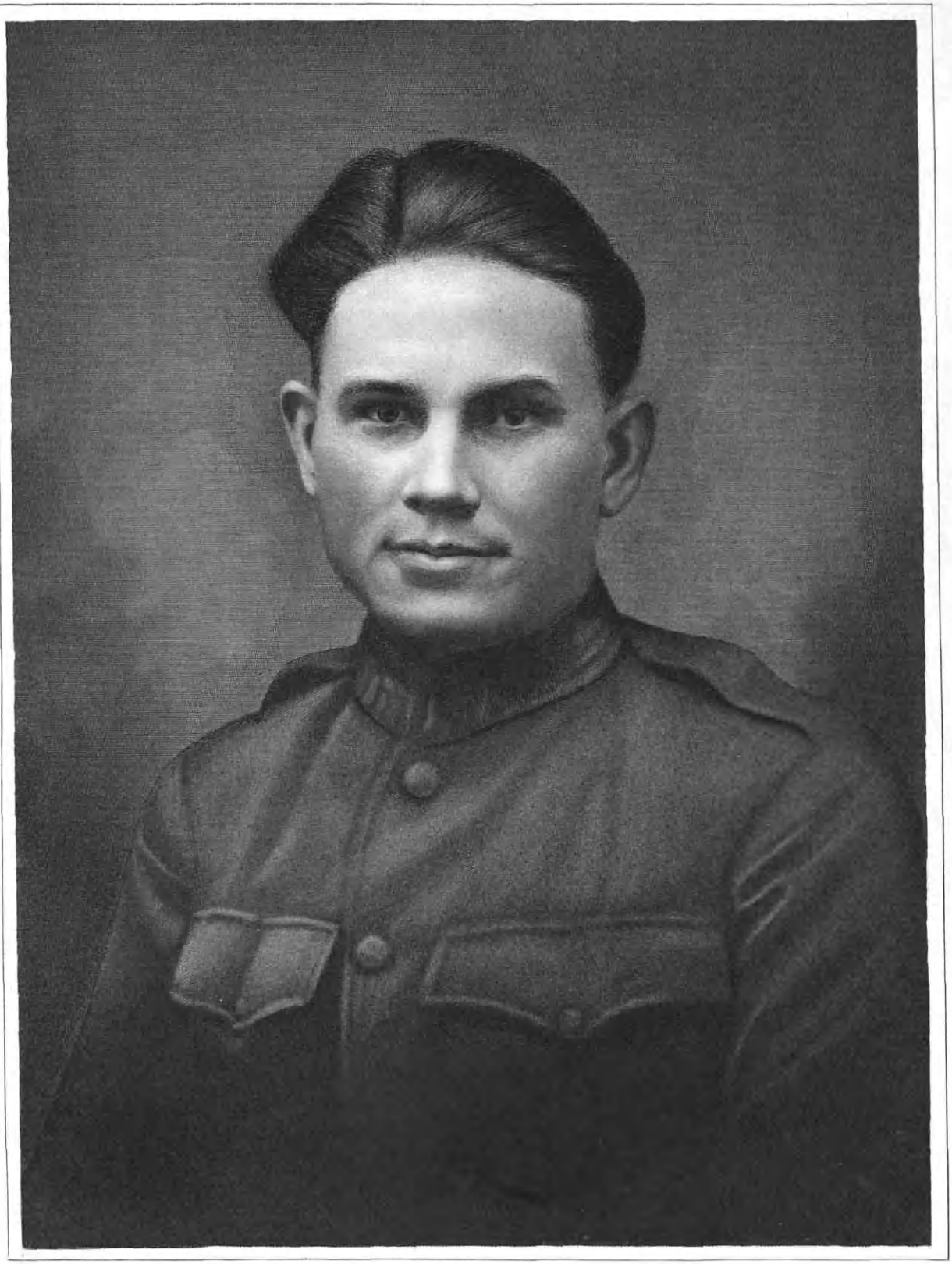
Mr. Lapham married, at Macedon, New York, November 26, 1896, Elizabeth Nicholoy Stevens, daughter of George Washington and Alice (Emery) Stevens, her father a foreman for the drill company at East Rochester. Of this union were born children: 1. Virginia, who married Myles L. Kehoe. 2. Mary Alice, who married William Lovett Douglas; and they have a daughter, Marilyn. 3. Dorothy Emogene, who married Joseph Rockefeller Bissell. 4. John Allyn. 5. Esther Stevens.

Mrs. Lapham, a lady of gracious culture, charm of manner, and a hostess popular in the social circles of her preference, continues to live in St. Petersburg, where her friends are many and associations dear. She attends the Baptist Church, and gives liberally to its works.

A member of the Baptist Church, generous donor to the philanthropic and other directions of the church's endeavors, Mr. Lapham lived his religion in daily life. His character was sterling and true, and his record, which survives him, reflects the finer qualities of mankind.

McALLISTER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Realtor, Young Man of Affairs—Years given to William Alexander McAllister were twenty-eight. He was born July 14, 1896, at Fort Gaines, Georgia, and died January 19, 1925, in Miami, Florida, where his career, begun auspiciously, was chiefly centered, and where he is recalled with affection by many persons. He was a son of James Turner McAllister and Emma Cornelia (Hachett) McAllister (q. v.), his father having been owner of extensive, wealthy plantation lands in years after the Civil War, and his mother now being one of the foremost business women of Florida, resident of Miami.

William Alexander McAllister was two and a half years of age when his widowed mother came to Florida and set up residence in the city of Miami, this municipality having been formed only six months before her dearly beloved son was born. As a consequence, he always looked upon Miami as his native place. His earliest recollections were of persons and things in the Miami of his childhood, and he attended the public schools here before matriculating in Lake City, Florida,



William A. McAllister

Baptist College, whence he transferred to Stetson University, of DeLand, Florida. In these schools he received his classical academic instruction, and was a distinguished student, given more than average ability of mind. He secured his preparatory work and a sound and rigorous military discipline at Georgia Military Academy, and later, on graduation from college, took a business course at a school in Poughkeepsie, New York. Meanwhile two notable events touched his life. The first was when Mr. McAllister was eight years old—when he became a member of the First Baptist Church of Miami, in whose faith he was ever after unswerving, a devout Christian. He had been active in childhood classes of the Sunday school department, and himself expressed the wish to join the Baptist Church. When told that he was young to become a member he remarked simply that he was old enough to know what a sin was, and thought that he was old enough, therefore, to become a communicant. During summer vacations while a student he was identified with one of the largest growers of tomatoes in the Miami area. The grower urged him repeatedly to become permanently connected with him in the business, but Mr. McAllister was mechanically and otherwise inclined, and wished to be independent of a partner in his ventures. Then occurred the second event mentioned—the World War and its effect on Mr. McAllister. At the age of only twenty years he enlisted in the American Army, and after short stays at camps in Jacksonville, Savannah and New Jersey was sent to Europe and the battlefields, in the 14th Company, 2d Regiment, as Air Service Mechanic, his mechanical talents being thus utilized in the common cause. Promoted to the rank of first sergeant from that of corporal, he was later transferred to the French Army, in the air service of mechanicians, and occupied himself with testing out new planes being put into the lines for service at the front. While in France he was stricken with influenza. Unheard of for months by his mother and persons at home, he was given up for dead. War service left him with badly shattered nerves and impaired digestion, from which he never fully recovered, and which were largely responsible for his death seven years later. The immediate cause, it may be mentioned here, was appendicitis. In school days he had been fond of hunting, and on one of his expeditions had suffered an accident with a firearm in which two of his toes were shot off. This made it difficult for him to get into the army; but once in, no man proved himself more able, more brave, or more imbued with a sense of true and heoric patriotism. In Miami he belonged to the Harvey Seeds Post of the American Legion. Since his demise William McAllister Post of the Legion at Coral Gables, Florida, has been named in his memory. Of this post his son, William Alexander, Jr., is mascot.

A year or two previous to the outbreak of the war, William Alexander McAllister went into the business life which he had planned. A lover of things mechanical and now, admirably informed on these matters, a mechanician of highest caliber, Mr. McAllister went into the automotive sales service, and in this connection operated a garage. Largely through the minuteness of his direction and the talents of a clear executive mind, business expanded readily and steadily, until the time of his entering the service of the United States and his enlistment. Though he did not care for the idea of partnerships, he did enjoy business partnership with his mother, whose remarkable activities in realty development are cited under another heading in this work. Together they put through a number of valuable deals in development and in sale of estates and holdings of all categories. In consequence, Mr. McAllister also became known rather widely as a realtor, though perhaps his chief business interest continued to lay in the realty business, possibilities of which he was ever alert to grasp and make use of sensibly as they came into being, and before his demise he was operating the McAllister Terrace Subdivision where he built a handsome home near his mother's. He continued active in the church, supported it liberally, was fond of hunting and yachting as pastimes, and was a voracious reader of young men's books. He owned a yacht in which he had many pleasant cruises.

William Alexander McAllister married, in November of 1922, in Miami, May Helms; and of this union was born a son, William Alexander, Jr., November 26, 1924.

A man's value to his community and his fellowmen cannot be measured in years. Because William Alexander McAllister was cut off from life in young manhood did not mean that his career measured as that of a young man of similar years. Within the compass of those years, indeed, he accomplished more than many another man of twice or thrice that life span. His undertakings, in school, in time of war and in business, as a son, husband and father, were worthy of popularity, and inspired numbers to do likewise. Hence his influence was wide in life; and it is to be hoped that the example of that life will be inferred from the narrative, brief as it is, that has preceded.

William Alexander McAllister was a bright, cheerful personality, charged heavily with those attributes which attain and retain steadfast friendships. His smile drove away care; his laughter was often heard, and sincere; his handclasps insured his word and warmed the heart. His memory remains, imperishable.

McALLISTER, EMMA CORNELIA (HACHETT), Realtor, Hotel Director—Seldom does one encounter a woman of the business talent of Mrs. Emma Cornelia McAllister, *née* Hachett, of Miami; and few indeed are the women of any State who have contributed as materially as has she to advancement of their communities. During three decades (this being written in 1929) she has actively engaged in matters of direct concern to the economic, civic and social well-being of greater Miami, and for many years has been known as one of Florida's outstanding figures. Her record is one of unusual distinction, her success unique in the annals of her community. She is in the fourth generation of her paternal line to reside in America, the descent having been thus:

(I) John Hachett, progenitor of the house in America and great-grandfather of Mrs. McAllister, was a native of England. It is of record that he attended the wedding of Napoleon Bonaparte, and that he subsequently came to the Colonies, where his name figured among those of figures prominent in constructive works.

(II) William Hachett, son of John Hachett, and grandfather of Mrs. McAllister, had a son named James M., of whom further.

(III) Dr. James M. Hachett attained to note professionally as physician and surgeon, practicing at West Point and Fort Gaines. During the Civil War he was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. He married Louisa Cotton, a daughter of William Cotton, who was a pioneer in Troop County, Georgia, where he had a large plantation and a number of slaves prior to the war between the States. Louisa Cotton also was of English descent. Dr. James M. and Louisa (Cotton) Hachett had eight children, of whom four daughters and two sons survive, Mrs. McAllister being the only one to reside in Florida.

(IV) Emma Cornelia (Hachett) McAllister secured her education in the West Point Academy, West Point, Georgia, from which she was graduated with the highest honors of her class. A month afterward, when she was seventeen, she became the wife of Joseph Robert Cook, a prominent merchant of West Point. For fourteen years they lived there and in Fort Gaines, where Mr. Cook's death occurred. Of this union was born a son, Harry Hachett Cook, since deceased. Two years after the death of Mr. Cook, Mrs. Emma Cornelia (Hachett) Cook married (second) James T. McAllister, of Fort Gaines, representative of one of the oldest families of the State. Their married life continued four years, at the close of which period Mr. McAllister died, leaving two sons: 1. James T., Jr., who died at the age of three years and six months; and 2. William Alexander (see accompanying biography), also since deceased. In 1898, Mrs. McAllister, then a widow, came to Miami, and here has made her home continuously through the years succeeding. She is counted among the oldest residents of the city, and from the time of her arrival, when Miami was two years old, has been influential in its growth and prosperity.

For many years, Mrs. McAllister has interested herself in real estate development, and speedily built up an unusually successful realty business after the turn of the century. At all times she maintained a lengthy list of desirable properties on the market, and has to her credit numerous large sales, to Northerners and others, who have purchased sites for residences and business buildings. Through strict business principles, talent and application she amassed a fortune and achieved a success of which any man might be proud—and this, it must be recalled, was in severest competition with many of the dominant realtors of Florida. Both within and outside of the city she acquired much valuable land, and has handled a great deal of her own property, it frequently having been her custom to purchase outright rather than act as broker. At times she has owned several grapefruit groves, some of which she planted and herself developed; and in the course of her career she has disposed of valuable estates. During the realty activities of 1924-25 Mrs. McAllister's operations were of a most substantial character. She opened a sub-division known as McAllister Terrace, adjacent to the city, and this is now considered to be one of Miami's latest successful additions to the municipality. In matters of real estate Mrs. McAllister's opinions are widely sought after and highly regarded. She manifests a keen interest in civic affairs, and always is found ready to give freely of her time and money for the betterment of the community. She has the distinction, in point of years' service, of being second oldest realty operator in the city of Miami. A communicant of the Baptist Church, she is an active religious worker, taking great interest in affairs of the Sunday school, in which

Mrs. E. C. McAllister

she taught a class for some time. She contributed generously to the building fund used in erection of the new First Baptist Church edifice, and was active in its completion. Hospitality has characterized one phase of Mrs. McAllister's fortune. Formerly she maintained an attractive home on Twelfth Street built of native stone, and she made this a center of true hospitality. During the World War she built the McAllister Hotel, transplanting some of that hospitality into it with good results. This hostelry, at the intersection of Flagler and Biscayne Boulevard, is one of Miami's principal hotel properties. Mrs. McAllister, incidentally, was very active in war work at all branches wherein her abilities and funds could be of service. Later she sold the McAllister Hotel, and built another first-class hotel called the Ponce de Leon, which she continues to own and direct, and in which she makes her home.

Consistently, Mrs. McAllister has justified the important position which she holds in affairs of Miami, as citizen, constructive economic force, and civic and social progressive. Self-reliant and of charm, she has made legion friends, who hold her near and dear. All this she has accomplished in addition to rearing of her children and assistance given the works of other persons. Her record is one of deepest worth, to Miami and the State of Florida.

AVERY, FRANK ASAHEL, Man of Affairs —Forty-six years of life were given Frank Asahel Avery, late of Phelps, New York, and of St. Petersburg, Florida. His time of life was short, as measured by the average, but his accomplishments in that period were in excess of the usual, and he leaves behind a record worthy to inspire those who survive him.

Born at Phelps, Ontario County, New York, August 20, 1877, Frank Asahel Avery died at Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, New York, May 7, 1924. He belonged to a family old in the history of New York State, and was one of a long line of distinguished men whose chief interest lay in the pursuit of agriculture, with financial ramifications leading therefrom into large enterprises. His grandfather was Peter Rockefeller Avery; his parents were Asahel Blakeman and Julia (Hosford) Avery; and the family was established in America during Colonial times, by the immigrant ancestor from England. The founding member, it may be noted here, was one of the first settlers of New London, Connecticut.

Frank Asahel Avery's father, who died May 16, 1894, engaged all his life as a farmer near Phelps. He was a prominent churchman, identified with the Methodist denomination. In the family were two daughters and two sons, Frank Asahel Avery being the youngest of the children.

He graduated from Phelps Union and Classical High School, took a business course at Rochester, New York, and studied at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, where he specialized in agriculture, as he intended to follow in the footsteps of his paternal forebears. At his father's death, he took charge of the homestead acreage, assisted by his only brother, Willis; and together they operated the land most successfully, bringing from it crops which were the remark of all the county for quantity and quality. Subsequently they purchased the Garlock farm, near the original tract, and then operated them both. Mr. Avery was one of the first in the Phelps area to take up modern methods of agriculture as taught in college. He demonstrated ably that the modern methods were far superior to the others, and from soil which seemed at times past its ripest age of fertility, through rotation and wise employment of the strongest fertilizers, brought out crops worthy of the richest land. Under his cultivation, the land improved, and this had its beneficial effect on the price of land throughout the territory in which it lay. Mr. Avery was acknowledged to be one of the dominant farmers in the neighborhood, and his products compared with the best grown in the Empire State. He also was interested in stocks, bonds and investments, owned a shrewd business judgment for investment which made his returns large, and continued active with his various affairs of commerce and finance until the last.

During the final years of his life, Mr. Avery became well known in St. Petersburg as a winter resident. He spent, in all, six winters here, and the astute financial sense and practical vision which had brought him good returns in New York State worked to his advantage, though he did not regard St. Petersburg as the seat of his financial operations, but continued to confine his activities pretty much to the Phelps community.

While at college, owning a naturally rich voice, he had developed his singing, and in the course of his studies at Rochester had trained his voice at the Eastman School. His baritone renditions were especially pleasing for their wealth of volume and strictness of control. He sang in the church choir at Phelps, to which he belonged and in which denomination he was a deacon. But he sang also in the Presbyterian Church, singing in the choir there, and was in popular demand at many social gatherings. He sang frequently at

funerals. Modest, upright, kindly, generous, he helped those in need whenever they came to him. He had faith in mankind, and this faith was justified in the actions of those whom he befriended. Mr. Avery was a Democrat, insofar as national issues were involved, but independent in local politics, always putting the man of his choice ahead of party considerations. Fraternally active, he was prominent in the Free and Accepted Masons. Music continued to be one of his chief pleasures, as was reading. But his special pleasure was in association with his loved ones at home, where he spent his happiest hours.

Mr. Avery married, at Phelps, June 23, 1904, Evangeline Dupre, daughter of Nelson and Lettie (Cherry) Dupre, her father being a shoe merchant of Elmira, New York, and her mother a native of Elmira, daughter of William Cherry, of White Plains, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Avery was born a daughter, Virginia Hosford, who is now (1929) a student. Mrs. Avery continues to reside in St. Petersburg a part of each year, and is prominent both in Phelps, New York, and here. She supports all civic and social and charitable movements worthily designed for the public good, and is known for the charm and grace of her manner. She is a member of St. Petersburg Women's Club.

Tributes came to the memory of Frank Asahel Avery from all sides at the time of his demise. All bespoke with sincere feeling the place which he had warmly occupied in legion hearts. He has gone to his rest, but his memory persists, with a tenderness secure in the esteem of those left behind. Of him it may be said, his life was well lived in service to mankind.

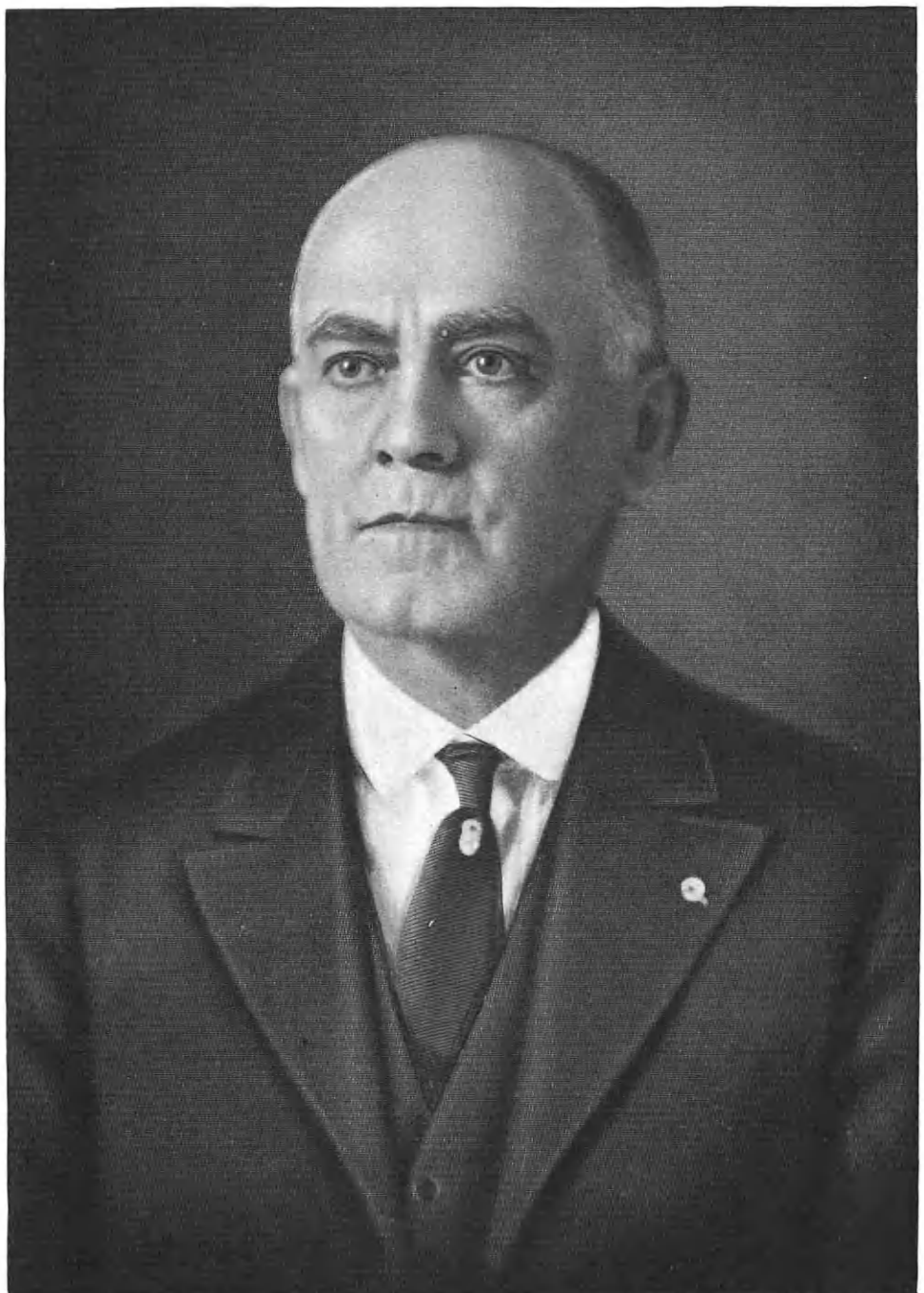
OSBORNE, GEORGE O., International Criminologist, "Father of Prison Reform"—Recalled as "the father of prison reform in the United States," the late George O. Osborne, warden of New Jersey State Prison from 1902 to 1912, accomplished a great and worthy work, benefits of which will perpetuate his memory. His record is inspirational in its unfolding.

Born in Elmira, New York, June 24, 1845, he died May 13, 1926, in St. Petersburg, Florida, where he had lived since retirement from direction of the prison in 1912. Mr. Osborne was a son of Ira and Catherine (Jadwin) Osborne. On the paternal side he was descended in the fifth generation from his immigrant ancestor in America, who came to this country from England in 1780. His grandfather, Jonah Osborne, fought in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the Battle of Ontario. His father served in the war between the States, and near Elmira conducted a farm, retiring in later years. On the maternal side, George O. Osborne was descended from Ezra Earll, whose wife, Mary (Sabin) Earll, came from one of the oldest families in New York.

When he was three years old, his father took Mr. Osborne to Chemung County, New York, where he was educated. Twice he ran away from home to enlist in the Civil War, but because of his youth, and the fact that his parents objected, was rejected for service. His first association with public institutions came soon after, when he went to live with a friend of the family who had charge of the institutions at Snake Hill, Hudson County, New Jersey. At that place, he was appointed assistant to the superintendent, in which post he served from 1863 to 1865. He was then made warden of the Hudson County Almshouse, a position to which he was reëlected for ten years. Retiring from office after about twenty years' service, he entered the livery business, then accepted a place as clerk of the barge office, New York City, leaving this position in 1882 to become warden of the city hospital, Jersey City. He resigned this office twenty years later to become warden of the New Jersey State Prison, being appointed to the office by Governor Franklin Murphy.

With appointment to the wardenship of New Jersey State Prison, Mr. Osborne came into national prominence. He led in many prison reforms, which later were adopted in many other States of the Union. A pioneer in the reforms, he began immediately upon taking office the work which was destined to have a far-reaching effect on prison life all over the country. Taking office in Trenton, he impressed on the minds of his charges that he was their friend, and desired to help them if they showed a willingness to help themselves. First he abolished the lock-step. Next he rewarded good conduct by substituting plain clothes for the hated stripes of penal servitude. Dark cells then were abolished, with the ball and chain and other reforms made in keeping with humanity. Shaven heads were not required. A school was instituted in the prison where many unfortunate men and women were given sufficient instruction to go out into the world better equipped than when they left it. The parole system was perfected under Mr. Osborne's kindly system, and the entire religious life of the institution was carefully studied and brought to higher usefulness.

Leaving his most worthy work as warden, Mr. Osborne sought retirement in St. Petersburg, Florida, having come here first in 1905. He had,



American Historical Story

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at that time, purchased a grove, and in 1914 he subdivided this, putting a street through it called Osborne Place. Until a year before his death he served as a director of the American Bank and Trust Company, retiring because of ill health. He bought and sold realty, and in short was a well-known figure in the city's business life. Mr. Osborne was a founder of the Chess Club in St. Petersburg. He played a brilliant game, and led in the club's activities for some time. He was much interested in a building and loan project in New Jersey, helping other persons to own their own homes, and was particularly interested, in this connection, that school teachers might benefit. A devout churchman, Mr. Osborne was a member of the Emory Methodist Church of Jersey City. He was a trustee of the building board also for Grace Church. His church, reading and home life were his spheres of greatest pleasure and satisfaction, aside from his great work as warden and prison reformer.

Mr. Osborne married (first) Mary Cur, who died leaving children: 1. Charles L. 2. Anna. He married (second) in New York City, January 10, 1883, Elsie T. Andrews, daughter of Hewitt and Elizabeth (Dodge) Andrews, her father having been a farmer in New York State, man of affairs, and member of the New York militia in early days. Mrs. Elsie T. (Andrews) Osborne survives her beloved husband, and continues to reside in St. Petersburg. She was of much assistance to him, helping to guide him in the right through the course of his prison reform direction, and now continues to accomplish much that is good for humanity through charity and right example.

Tributes at the death of Mr. Osborne bespoke the high place he had made in life. But another tribute, paid him in 1912 when he retired from prison wardenship is here given in part, to conclude. It was signed by "The Inmates of New Jersey State Prison." It follows (in part):

You have ruled us with a mighty hand indeed! The most powerful, the most effective hand of all—the hand of kindness.

You have been our keeper in the way that God would wish you to be; thoughtful and compassionate; ever willing to forgive our shortcomings and encourage us toward nobler aims.

Men, dead to every hope, have responded to your touch of human sympathy. Some are still among us, others have gone. But here or elsewhere—it matters not—the mention of your name will mingle in the hearts of all who were confined under your care a feeling of tender gratitude. . . .

EUBANK, ALLIE H., Public Official—A native of Montgomery County, Alabama, the late Allie H. Eubank spent the greater part of his life in Alabama's capital, Montgomery, where he was connected for many years with the tax assessor's and the tax collector's offices of Montgomery County, holding both of these offices for long periods at different times. He was always regarded as one of the most able and efficient county officials and during his long connection with the financial administration of the county's affairs he made for himself an enviable reputation for integrity, courtesy, fairness and efficiency. Generous and kind-hearted, he was always ready to help others, and this, together with his many other fine qualities of mind and heart, gained for him the liking, confidence, and respect of all classes of his fellow-citizens. He was greatly interested and effectively active in religious work and for many years was very prominent in fraternal circles. Indeed, in every respect he was regarded as one of the most useful and representative of Montgomery County's citizens.

Allie H. Eubank was born at Pine Level, Montgomery County, Alabama, May 5, 1855, a son of David and Harriet (Eubank) Eubank. His mother Harriet died when he was born and his mother by adoption was Matilda Eubank. His father was a farmer. Mr. Eubank received his education in the public schools and at one time read medicine for one year. After leaving school he assisted his father on his farm, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he left home and entered the mercantile business in Pine Level, Alabama. For several years he continued in this line of work and during this period of his life he was also engaged successfully in farming. Eventually he removed to Montgomery and there served for eight years as tax assessor of Montgomery County. Later he held the office of tax collector for Montgomery County for ten years. Both of these offices he filled with much ability and to the complete satisfaction of the entire county. For another ten years, covering the period intervening between his incumbency of these two offices, he was connected in other capacities with the tax collector's and tax assessor's offices. For almost thirty years he was a power in local political circles and, always a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, he was regarded as one of the most influential and successful leaders of his party in Montgomery County. He was loved by his fellow-citizens of all races and creeds and possessed a great influence over them, which he always exerted for the best interests of the county and the State. During the World War he was effectively active in the various patriotic movement of that period and at other times, too, he could always be counted upon to support loyally and enthusiastically any

movement promising to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions. By nature sympathetic and charitable, he was a friend of those in need or trouble, his generosity in that respect knowing no limit. Though he had an exceptionally large number of friends, to whom he was always considerate and loyal, he possessed, literally speaking, no enemies. He was, after his marriage, a loyal member and a generous supporter of the Baptist Church, in the work of which he took a great and helpful interest. For many years prominently active in Masonic affairs, he was a member of numerous Masonic bodies, up to and including the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as well as of Alcazar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Montgomery, Alabama. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Daughters of Rebekah. He was fond of out-door life, especially of hunting, and he was a lover of fine horses.

Mr. Eubank married at Pine Level, Alabama, December 9, 1885, Georgia J. Wright, a daughter of the late Nathaniel D. Wright, of Pine Level, Alabama. Mrs. Eubank's father was a large land owner and during the years preceding his death devoted most of his time in looking after his farms; at one time he taught school, and also was engaged in the milling business, and as a merchant. He was a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served in the Confederate Army, being a distant relative of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States. Mrs. Eubank is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Throughout her life she has been a very active member of the Baptist Church, being especially interested in Sunday school work. For many years she has also been a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, while during the World War she was one of the leaders in Montgomery in Red Cross work. Mr. and Mrs. Eubank were the parents of one son, Nathaniel Davis Eubank, who married Alberta L. Shorter, daughter of Eli and Wileyma (Lamar) Shorter, of Eufaula, Alabama. Since her husband's death Mrs. Eubank has continued to make her home in Montgomery, Alabama, her residence being located at No. 421 Finley Avenue.

At his home in Montgomery, Alabama, Allie H. Eubank died in his seventy-fourth year, March 2, 1929. To his immediate family his passing, of course, meant an irreparable loss, especially so because he had always been devoted to his home and family with unusual attachment. Hardly less was he missed by his intimate friends, of whom he possessed a very large number and who had always found in him a genial, kind and faithful companion. But beyond these two circles, his death was also deeply regretted by the entire community and, indeed, by the entire county, which latter he had served with the greatest faithfulness and ability in important public positions for the greater part of his active life. By the honesty and efficiency with which he filled these positions of trust and responsibility, he had not only endeared himself to his fellow-citizens, but had also materially contributed to the development and welfare of his native county and of the State of his birth, and his memory will always be honored and respected.

MASSEY, JOHN HINTON, Builder—In this instance, the word "builder" covers a broad field, and gives especial emphasis to the activities of a pioneer who built not only buildings and contracted for railroad extensions, but who also built communities.

John Hinton Massey, builder and pioneer, late of Florida, where he is remembered with appreciation and affection as a loyal and progressive citizen, was born in Taylor County, Georgia, May 3, 1870, and died in St. Petersburg, Florida, April 14, 1927. He was a son of James and Jennie (Joyner) Massey, younger of two sons born to this family, and descended in a line old in the annals of the South. It is of record that three brothers of the name Massey came to America from Ireland in early times. One brother settled in Louisiana; and another took residence in Tennessee; and the third, from whom John Hinton Massey was descended, had his home in Georgia. James Massey, the father, was a leading business man of Taylor County, Georgia. He conducted a general store there for many years, and was an early settler, active in the development of his community. He was a veteran of the war between the States, in which he fought under Confederate colors.

In the schools of Taylor County, John Hinton Massey received his academic preparation, then studied at the college at Butler, Georgia. He was well read, and in later years became somewhat of a philosopher, much looked to by other men for his judgment and counsel.

His schooling done, Mr. Massey went into the world of affairs without delay, purchasing a farm of three hundred and fifty acres near Alma, Texas, where he conducted a stock ranch with success for

ten years, later selling it to return to Georgia. He now founded, with others interested, the town of Charing, Georgia; he owned most of the original land, saw to its subdivision, and was given credit for causing the railroad to extend its line to the locality. He served as postmaster, owned a store for the handling of general merchandise, and named the town, which will endure as a lasting memorial to his activities and foresightedness. In Charing, Mr. Massey automatically held the direction of major affairs having general interest to the people. He owned and operated a building and loan association which assisted the town's advancement directly, and sold horses and stock, dealing widely. For twelve years he worked in and for Charing and its welfare, then disposed of his holdings to remove to Southern Georgia. Mr. Massey purchased a large farm in the new location, again engaged in stock raising and dealing on a large scale, operated a dairy, and in 1923 disposed of his holdings to come to Florida. He now settled in St. Petersburg, but his activities carried him far through the State. With his brother, James, he contracted with the Seaboard Railroad to do grading and to lay down trackage in St. Petersburg. He built the "Y" here for that road, and laid side tracks when needed for local industry and switching, also laying tracks at Seffner, Bellair and Safety Harbor. He was much interested in the realty development of these centers, besides being interested in them as building contractor for the railroad. Until the time of his passing, he was active as contractor and builder, and at his death was engaged in building a "Y" for the road at Indian Beach. He was a trustee of the Methodist Church in St. Petersburg, gave to all worthy causes religious and lay, supported the principles of the Democratic party, and fraternally held affiliation with the Woodmen of the World, being past commander of Alliance Lodge, St. Petersburg. Livestock and hunting and reading were his chief recreations and hobbies, but he took his greatest satisfaction and pleasure at the hearthside, in companionship with his loved ones.

Mr. Massey married, February 2, 1902, at Butler, Georgia, Carrie Hawkins, daughter of Henry Hamilton and Elizabeth (Hagler) Hawkins, her father formerly having been a farmer, now engaged as a Baptist minister in Talbot County, Georgia, a prominent clergyman of that State. Of this union were born children: 1. Walter Cecil, who married Aderee Roper. 2. Hoyt Virgil, who married Ione Bass; and they have a son, Hoyt Virgil, Jr. Mrs. Massey survives her beloved husband and continues to reside in St. Petersburg, where since commencement of residence in 1923, she has been active in general affairs.

Genial, kindly, sympathetic, Mr. Massey had many friends, who recall him with a regard which will not lessen. He practiced the tenets of Christianity in his daily life, not satisfying himself with profession of those ideals one day a week. His record, which has inspired numbers of men, endures to inspire others.

DOWNEY, WILLIAM SNYDER, Realty Operator—Native of Ohio, William Snyder Downey was born at Springfield, January 12, 1867, and died at St. Petersburg, Florida, February 4, 1919, aged fifty-two years. He was a son of William Cheney and Frances (Snyder) Downey, his paternal descent having been of English and Irish extraction. The American progenitor of the Downey family settled in Virginia, during Colonial times; and from his generation to the last, members of the line made distinguished successes, in various walks of life, pioneer tendencies manifesting themselves steadily. William Cheney Downey, who died in 1903, was a native of Springfield, Ohio, where the house had been established in pioneering days. He made a very successful career as traveling representative for a machinery organization, with Springfield as headquarters. In the family were two sons and two daughters; and of these children, William Snyder Downey was the eldest.

After William Snyder Downey had completed his academic instruction in the public schools and at Wittenberg College, of Springfield, he set out at once to lead an active business life, first traveling with his father in the interests of the machinery house by which he was employed. This he continued, as representative on the road, for about three years, then traveled independently, as a specialty salesman. Still later, at Charlotte, North Carolina, he was in the hardware and furniture business a year, afterward returning to the road as traveling representative, this time in Middle Western routes for fifteen years. He became widely known through the Middle West, and was a highly successful salesman.

But the rigors of the road impaired his health, and in 1910 Mr. Downey came to Florida for rest and benefit from the sunny climate. Purchasing a tract of land to the north of St. Petersburg, he planted it to oranges, developed subdivisions upon it, installed streets, lights and water, sewerage systems, and developed the environs of St. Peters-

burg with lasting benefit to the greater community, being especially well remembered for his work in connection with Piedmont Place. This, his handiwork, was one of the city's first subdivisions. Always active in St. Petersburg's general affairs, he soon made for himself a large reputation in fields other than those of realty enterprise, though his subdivision continued his chief financial interest. He was a founder of the Pinellas County Highway Commission, was instrumental in flotation of the first bond issue for county highways, was a charter member of the St. Petersburg Yacht Club, a member of the city's board of trade, held various other social affiliations, and adhered to the principles of the Democratic party insofar as national issues were concerned. He was a man of vision, believed intrinsically in the future of St. Petersburg and of Florida, did all in his ability for the advancement of city, county and State, and will be recalled as a foremost citizen and man of affairs. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and attended the meetings of this denomination in St. Petersburg. Charitable, he gave freely to all philanthropic appeals of worthiness. He owned a wide experience at business and a fine mind for reason, was well educated, and keen of wit. His friends were legion, devotedly attached to him. Art, music, gardening and reading were his chief interests and recreations. His greatest pleasure he took in associations with his loved ones at home.

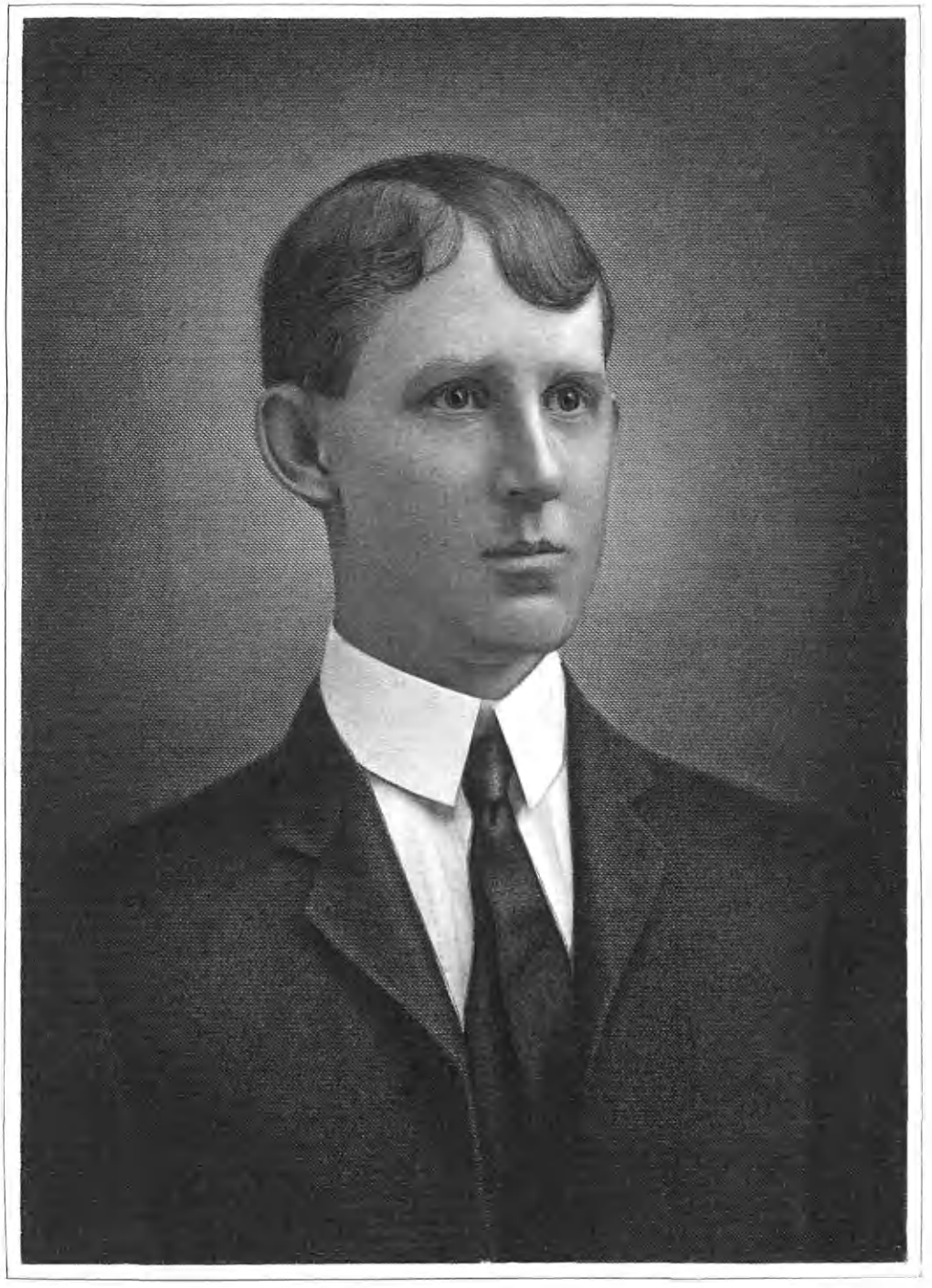
William Snyder Downey married, at Vincennes, Indiana, April 8, 1906, Nellie May Whitaker, daughter of Samuel Whitaker, merchant, native of Coshocton, Ohio, veteran of the Civil War, having served with the rank of captain of the 2d Illinois Cavalry. Of this union were born two children: Catherine Adele; and William Whitaker. Mrs. Nellie May (Whitaker) Downey, who continues to reside in St. Petersburg, is a lady of graciousness and charm, much attached to her friends and devoted to works of good for mankind.

William Snyder Downey's name will be remembered long in St. Petersburg and Florida, as belonging to one who was a builder in the fullest sense, a true citizen and man.

HINKLE, BERT ELBERT, Contractor and Builder—Among those successful and enterprising business men who are responsible for the prosperous new South, none was more to be admired than the late Bert Elbert Hinkle, sheet metal contractor and builder, of Birmingham, Alabama. He was a member of the firm of Hinkle Brothers, who went far afield in constructing and equipping the stalwart structures characteristic of the twentieth century. He was, moreover, a man of remarkable altruism, generous toward the needy and toward worthy causes, a course in which he was aided and abetted by his wife, whose heart is as kind as his was, and whose response to calls for help as prompt. A loyal Christian, Mr. Hinkle gave much time and thought to his church.

Bert Elbert Hinkle was born in Cullman, Alabama, August 27, 1874, son of Henry and Sarah Elizabeth (Sims) Hinkle, and grandson of a German who settled in Cullman. The father, a carpenter and builder, died at the age of seventy-six, in Birmingham, Alabama. The son was educated in the public schools of Alabama and was so studious, particularly in the subject in which he showed remarkable proficiency, mathematics, that he resumed his study of that branch of learning when he was twenty-one. During the years of his early manhood, when he filled various positions with sheet metal firms in Birmingham, he learned the details of the industry. He then associated himself with his brother, Benjamin Louis Hinkle, in founding the firm of Hinkle Brothers, Sheet Metal Contractors. So flourishing and widely known did the business become that States far from Birmingham gave employment to their workers and placed large orders with the firm. Business was obtained from Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Wisconsin, New York, and other States, as well as from Birmingham and all sections of Alabama. The Veterans Home at Gulfport, Mississippi, was almost entirely equipped by Hinkle Bros. Failing health in 1925 necessitated Mr. Hinkle's retirement from business. He spent part of the last two years of life traveling about the United States and Canada, for he found travel both restful and healthful.

The renown of Mr. Hinkle was due not only to his business success but also to his untiring work in connection with his church. He was one of the founders and builders of the West Woodlawn Baptist Church, and he taught lessons from the Bible to a class of intermediate boys and later to young men for a number of years. In his church work, Mr. Hinkle was joined by his wife, who also taught a Sunday school class. His home and his books were the chief sources of pleasure for Mr. Hinkle, who read widely and kept informed on all local and national developments. He enjoyed books of an ethical nature, such as "Life and Letters of John A. Broadus," by A. T. Robertson, some of the works of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Riley, an eminent Alabama author and educator, and the "Cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" by



B. F. Hunsaker

E. B. Sanford, M. A., editor. In politics, Mr. Hinkle was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, as well as to the Civitan Club. His fraternal affiliations were with the Woodlawn Lodge, No. 585, Free and Accepted Masons; the Woodlawn Chapter, Council, and Commandery; and Zamora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Tennis was his favorite outdoor sport.

Bert Elbert Hinkle married, October 27, 1904, Victoria Leveille, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, daughter of Mitchell Henry and Julia (Belliveau) Leveille, who reside with Mrs. Hinkle in her beautiful home at No. 712 Forty-seventh Street, South, in Birmingham. The father, seventy-seven years old, achieved note as a crayon artist. The mother is seventy-six, and celebrated with her husband their golden wedding on May 12, 1923, when her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Baker, presented them with a loving cup. Mrs. Hinkle, like her husband, is a loyal worker in church and a woman of large charities. In spite of the demands on her of her large family and many executive duties in connection with offices to which she has been elected, she adopted a young girl two years ago from the Orphanage of the Odd Fellows in Birmingham, gave the girl a pleasant home, and a commercial school education. She is an appointed officer of the Eastern Star, past president of the Rebecca State Assembly of Alabama, and member of the executive board of Woodlawn High School. She was also an instructor and supervisor of the Rainbow Division of the Eastern Star Industrial Class for young women. But she has never neglected her home duties or her five children, whose physical and spiritual needs alike she has nurtured. Children: 1. Elbert, now associated with Hinkle Brothers. 2. Julia Mae, a talented student of the plastic arts and of painting, and so devoted to the memory of her beloved father that at the time she attained her majority she bestowed on the West Woodlawn Baptist Church a pulpit and a splendid Bible in memory of her father and grandfather, respectively. 3. Marion, a musician. 4. Thelma, gifted in the histrionic arts. 5. Richard Collins, who at the age of seven is primarily interested in baseball.

In Birmingham, Alabama, July 26, 1925, Mr. Hinkle passed away at a comparatively early age. His was a gentle, kindly nature, home-loving, and ambitious for business success primarily because of the benefits it enabled him to bestow on his family and church. He had the regard of the entire community and the love of all his friends.

CHANCELLOR, TURNER ASHBY, Banker and Benefactor—For more than thirty years, Turner Ashby Chancellor was a resident of Florida, and during the majority of this period lived in St. Petersburg, the "Sunshine City," to the welfare of which he contributed generously as banker and citizen, being recalled here as a civic benefactor. The title of first citizen is the highest and most honorable that can be conferred on any American by any community, a title not conferred by any official body, or recorded in public archives, but one that comes unsought and unheralded from the people generally in appreciation of a life of outstanding character and service that has been lived among them. Turner Ashby Chancellor was called St. Petersburg's first citizen. This was a tribute to his years of unselfish and enduring works. And the tribute remains to perpetuate a worthy name.

Turner Ashby Chancellor belonged to one of the oldest families in the United States. Born at Okolona, Mississippi, December 12, 1868, he died in St. Petersburg, Florida, March 1, 1927. He was a son of John Sanford and Matilda (Gilliam) Chancellor, third son of four children born to these parents, and descended from the allied houses of Fitzgerald, Cooper, and Edwards. The surname had its shaping with one French law officer of the Crown, M. Gaultier, who crossed over to England at the time of the Norman Conquest. He wrote his name, "Gaultier, le Chancelier." His descendants dropped the name Gaultier, assuming Le Chancelier, Le Chanceler, Le Chancelour, Chancelor, and finally, after the fourteenth century, the present spelling. The American progenitor was Richard Chancellor, who left England in 1682 and settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia. A town in that State bears the family name, Chancellorsville, and arms are registered in the family name. The Fitzgerald family, connected through marriage with the Chancellors (Catherine Fitzgerald having been the mother of Catherine Cooper, great maternal ancestor of the American Chancellors), was of an armigerous Irish family. The Coopers were of Sussex, then of Chester County, England, and they too have arms registered in the name. The Edwards family has been represented in America since 1623, John Edwards having been the progenitor, from London, descended from the ancient Welsh Kings. Through his connection with the Edwards heirs, Turner Ashby Chancellor was a joint contestant in 1925

for the much-contested land on which rests Trinity Church, New York City, one of the most valuable properties in the world, current value of which is put at about fifteen millions of dollars. The claim, which has been pressed by other heirs since 1883, recurs periodically. Captain Edwards is said to have died intestate after having leased the property to John Cruger and his brother, George, who subleased it to the church for ninety-nine years—Captain Edwards himself having received the parcel by grant from King George III in pre-Revolutionary times. Though the Edwards heirs unearthed favorable evidence, the suit was not settled in their favor. Turner Ashby Chancellor, had he recovered in the joint action, would have stood to win a fair share of the millions because of his relationship and line of descent; but several scores had a part in the action. He builded himself a more secure financial structure in St. Petersburg, as a banker.

Turner Ashby Chancellor received his early education in the schools of his native town, Okolona, Mississippi, and matriculated in the University of Mississippi. But he did not complete the college course. At the end of his freshman year he took a place as clerk in a general store, at Okolona, and later became a bookkeeper in a dry goods establishment there. Though he entertained thoughts of returning to college, this was not to be; already he had laid the foundation for his business career. In 1888, when he was twenty years of age, he set out to seek his fortune, and came to Florida. At Jacksonville he secured work in a freight office—that of the Florida Central and Pensacola Railroad Company, now known as the Seaboard Air Line. But, a fever sweeping the Jacksonville area soon after his arrival, he thought best to return to Okolona to escape the epidemic, and did so, resuming his former position as bookkeeper with the dry goods house. Chance, in the form of an epidemic, had changed his career, had altered his immediate plan, and it was not until 1894 that he again saw Florida, this time coming to Tampa to work in the Exchange National Bank. His years at figures in Mississippi now served him well. He progressed from a position of comparatively little responsibility to others of greater responsibility, and in 1895 was made teller, while still later he became assistant cashier. This was a considerable position for a man of twenty-seven; but Mr. Chancellor even as a young man commanded respect for his ability and pronounced integrity. In 1903 he was tendered the position of cashier by the West Coast Bank, of St. Petersburg, and came here to fill it. In 1905 this institution became the First National Bank, and in 1911 Mr. Chancellor received the highest office within it when he was named its president. As president of the bank he continued until the time of his demise sixteen years afterward. Those years were replete of service to St. Petersburg, as Mr. Chancellor, conservative as becomes an astute banker, still was possessed of vision, and assisted with loans when new enterprises of merit wished to enter the St. Petersburg field. Under his direction the First National came to occupy the position of solid enterprise which it retains down to the present. Mr. Chancellor did not confine his interests to banking. He was a director of the Citizens American Bank and Trust Company of Tampa, director of the Fidelity Loan and Savings Company and West Coast Title Company of St. Petersburg, but aside from these positions was keenly concerned in the promulgation of new efforts as a citizen. Continuously throughout the period of his residence in St. Petersburg he supported local organizations whose aims embraced progress and the happiness of mankind. At different times he was chairman of the City Library and Advertising Board, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and vice-president and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce. In this last-cited office, or dual office, his activities and prestige were of pronounced value to the city, as he was in a position and possessed the ability and influence to work great and enduring good to the community whole through favorable publicity. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the St. Petersburg Yacht Club, Rotary Club, Country Club, and was a communicant of the First Baptist Church, which he served as chairman of the board of trustees for several years. He gave liberally to charity, usually in such a manner that his act was not generally known, and extended a helping hand to many persons in need. Numbers of successful business men in Florida today owe their positions to his assistance, and the homes into which he brought the light of helpful charity are even more numerous. He was a man of genial temperament, kindly wit, reserved manner, intensely devoted to his work. It was said that he "did not know how to play," and without doubt this was true in regard to play as ordinarily accepted; but untrue in a sense also, as Mr. Chancellor took deep pleasure in the work he did, and in service to those around him. His friends were legion, in all walks of life.

Turner Ashby Chancellor married, October 23, 1901, Mary Trice, daughter of Colonel John Trice, of Tampa; and of this union was born a daughter,

Mary, wife of Douglas D. Martin, of Tampa. They have two daughters, Mary Chancellor, and Jane. Douglas D. Martin is a physician, and his practice is large. Mrs. Mary (Trice) Chancellor continues to reside in St. Petersburg, where she is a leader in women's affairs, social and civic.

At the death of a beloved citizen, tributes came from all sides, spontaneously, bespeaking deep sincerity. Business throughout the city was suspended for funeral exercises. From nearly every city of size in the United States came telegrams, letters, and floral offerings from friends at the time of bereavement. Resolutions were adopted in eulogy by the city of St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, directors of various banks including all in the metropolis, and the Chamber of Commerce. The "Florida Banker," banking publication, carried a laudatory article in memoriam. The Salvation Army, through Major Donald McMillan, divisional commander, of Jacksonville, rendered its respects for one whose aid had been large. J. Harold Sommers, president of the Tourist News Publishing Company, wrote in the "Tourist News" of March 5, 1927, in part:

> Turner Chancellor was more than a "money lender." There was always in his mind that a bank is a sort of civic institution operated for public betterment. . . . No one ever had anything wrong, unkind, or a bad thing to say of him. He was trusted implicitly. Upon the above qualifications the First National Bank was builded into the great bank it is today. Giving this growth momentum came the rapid expansion of our city. To this development he contributed his unceasing efforts, his innermost thoughts, his money—his life.

It was a fact that Turner Ashby Chancellor contributed his very best to the bank and to the city. Six months before the end came his health suffered, overwork having been a cause. He was unsparing of self. The article concluded with this acknowledgement:

> St. Petersburg will go on, better for his having come our way. He added much to our sunshine, our friendly atmosphere, our progressiveness. As a banker to thousands he will be missed; as a friend to many he will be mourned. . . .

Comments of the press throughout the State were equally appreciative of a worthy life spent in service.

His position as the head of the largest financial institution in St. Petersburg and one that became under his administration one of the largest in Florida, placed upon Turner Ashby Chancellor a responsibility and gave his name an influence far beyond the business world of St. Petersburg. In his unostentatious way his activities in all the civic and citizenship affairs of the city were equally earnest and effective. In business, church, civic and home life, he was never found wanting, and probably never was the subject of the slightest word or thought of disparagement or disapprobation. His was a life of duty generously performed.

YARYAN, HOMER T., Inventor—In this narrative we write of a man whose name is preserved with distinction in the annals of American chemistry—Homer T. Yaryan, who, from earliest years, gave proof that his destiny was to lie in the field which he ultimately chose as his own, and whose perhaps most notable invention, which he himself caused to be exploited, was the Yaryan process for extracting rosin from tree stumps. Aside from his career as inventor and perfector of processes mechanical and chemical, Mr. Yaryan interested himself largely in general affairs of interest to loyal citizens. He worked constructively for the advancement of several communities, and through the agencies of his endeavors served as their benefactor, through increased payrolls and attendant matters concerning flourishing industry. His death, which occurred in Toledo, Ohio, September 17, 1928, took from the world of industrial science a dominant figure of notable record. To introduce the narrative of his life, first with attention to its professional aspects, let us quote the opening lines of an autobiography written by Mr. Yaryan a few months before his demise, appearing in the journal of the Hercules Powder Company:

> I was born and lived in the town of Liberty, Indiana, until I was eighteen years of age, when my father moved to Richmond, Indiana, which remained my home until the year 1859. My father was a lawyer of some prominence, and served as state senator for many years; in fact he was a member of that body when he died in 1894, at the age of ninety-two. He was for years a partner with the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, who was a member of President Lincoln's cabinet during the Civil War.
>
> I had in my youth the advantage of a private school, which was much above the average for those days. It had one particular merit which the pupils of today do not enjoy: every pupil was allowed to advance regardless of grade, if he had any particular talent for some branch of study. In my case, I was allowed to advance in mathematics until I was in classes with boys five years my senior, while in Latin and Greek I was far behind.
>
> In these days Solomon's injunction "To spare the rod and spoil the child," was fully believed in, so that between the teacher and my father I am sure I got my full share of goodness. . . .

When twelve years old Mr. Yaryan's father permitted him to install a small laboratory in the

back room of his offices at Liberty, Indiana; and in one of the experiments, he started a fire which caused a great deal of smoke. The blaze did little damage. When it was extinguished the elder Mr. Yaryan turned to a friend among the crowd who had followed the cry of "fire!" and said, "I guess I'll have to make a chemist of that boy." So instead of being discouraged from further experimentation, he was encouraged in it—though he now had a laboratory in the smokehouse. After the family's removal to Richmond, Indiana, Mr. Yaryan, through his father, secured a place in the chemical works of W. J. M. Gordon and Brother, of Cincinnati. At that time there were but three manufacturers of chemicals in the country, and Mr. Yaryan remained with the organization, learning and enjoying his work, until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when he returned to Richmond to help his father, who had been appointed United States Assessor. During the next four years he assisted his father, and in 1866 went to Nashville, Tennessee, where his brother was practicing law. Boring for oil was then widely practiced in the Nashville area, and Mr. Yaryan subscribed to the current enthusiasm, securing the financial assistance of his brother and brother's partner. He drilled, struck oil at sixty-four feet, and had a vein that yielded one hundred and twenty-five barrels a day. This production continued unbroken, justifying formation of a company for its refining—the Tennessee Oil Refining Company. Three months were used in erecting the refinery. But now came a problem. The petroleum was found to contain sulphur, making it of less value than it should possess on its merits otherwise. Mr. Yaryan investigated it with his chemical knowledge, and speedily found a way to precipitate the unwanted stuff, leaving the oil clear and of good odor, saleable at standard prices. (Similar oil, in Canada, was then being sent to England at a low price, without the benefit of the Yaryan process.) The refiners of Canada took up the process later, and it still is being used in some refineries—known as the "Canadian treatment." In 1870, when crude oil dropped to a dollar a barrel, Mr. Yaryan and associates closed their refinery; and he found himself "broke and out of a job," as he later wrote.

The experiences which followed the oil venture were varied. Knowledge of the Internal Revenue Law served to profitable end for immediate purposes. Mr. Yaryan was named revenue agent, his duties being to examine collectors' offices, after the manner of a bank examiner. He continued in the service thus until April, 1875, when he was made chief of the secret service, Revenue Department. In this capacity he continued until July 10, 1876, when dismissed by order of the President—though the dismissal was not official, Mr. Yaryan having tendered his resignation in preference to it. Considerable publicity attended the departure from office, but the friends of his lifetime stood true and firm, and among them were well known figures of the period. D. D. Prato, commissioner of internal revenue, wrote from Washington at the time of the resignation:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of this date, tendering your resignation as chief of the Division of Revenue Agents. I part from you with sincere regret on personal and public grounds. Having been closely associated with me officially for more than thirteen months, no one has had a better opportunity of knowing the true worth of your services to the Government than myself.

During all these long months in which so much has been accomplished in the purification of the Service, the discovery of frauds, the punishment of wrongdoers, the breaking of illicit distilleries and the energetic collection of the internal revenue taxes, I have ever found you in hearty coöperation with the secretary and myself, and I have relied, with unshaken confidence, in your intelligence, judgment, zeal and strict integrity; and I feel that the success of this bureau in the results accomplished is largely due to the qualities I have enumerated, and which have been conspicuously exemplified in your official action.

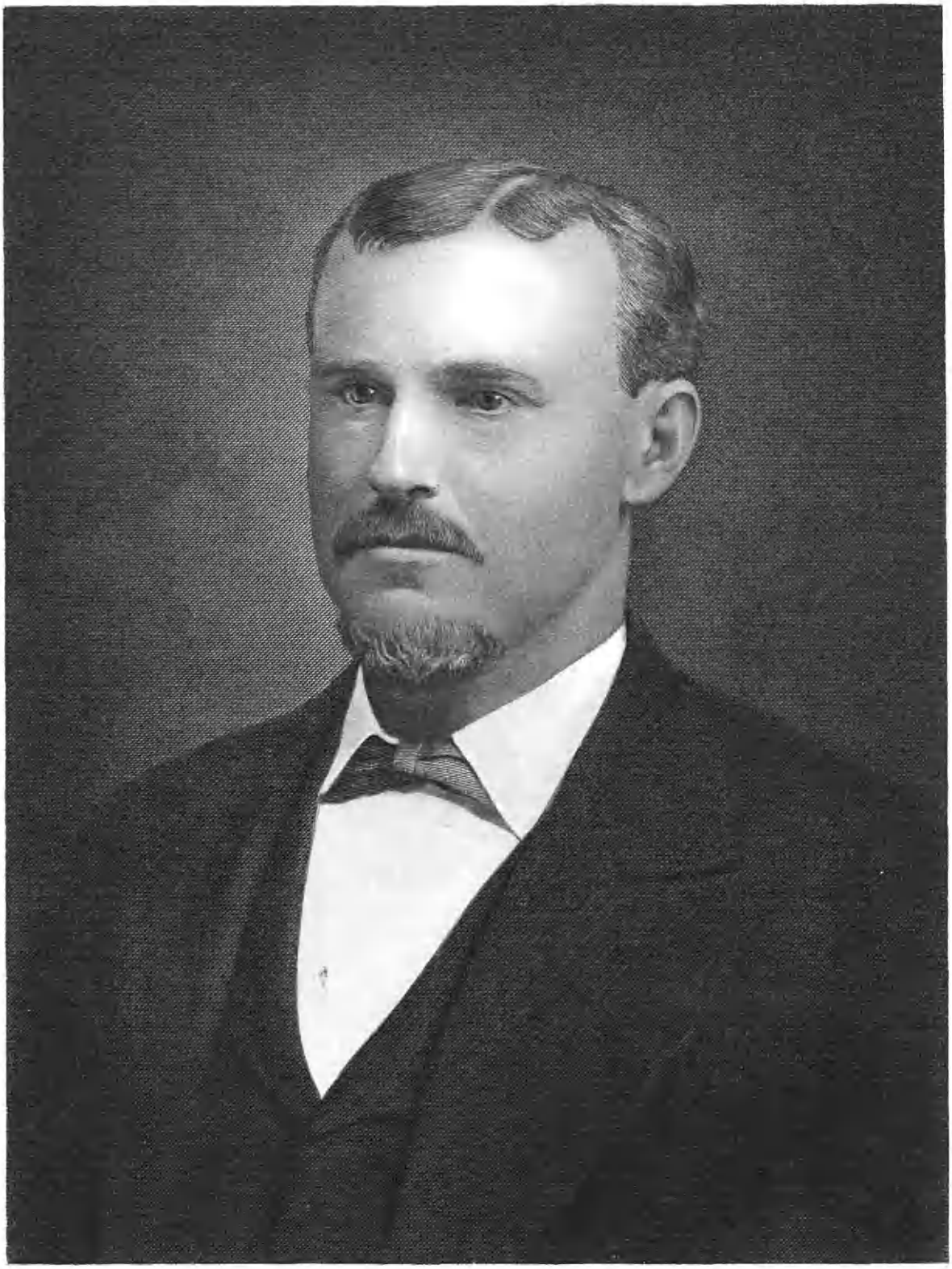
In passing into retirement you have my hearty wishes for your prosperity, and my sincere respect.

Very truly your friend,

D. D. PRATT.

Hence in July of 1876 Mr. Yaryan again found himself at a loose end, but, as he has written, his "old love came back," and he went to work once more at applied chemistry. In 1878 he built his first linseed oil mill, for extracting oil from flaxseed by solvent, at Richmond, Indiana. During the years following until 1883 he erected other mills, and was markedly successful in their operation. In 1883 he invented the Yaryan Multiple Effect Evaporator, which is fully described in the "Encyclopedia Brittanica," under the head of "Paper." For this invention he received the Franklin medal, 1885. In 1887 he formed a company to take over all foreign rights in the invention, and in 1888 went to England to assist in the process' introduction there. His next invention was heating with hot water from a central station. He built three plants and licensed others for manufacture of furnace and equipment, and most of these are still operating.

Mr. Yaryan now came to what he regarded as his most important invention—the process for extraction of rosin and turpentine from stumps and fatwood. One day he read an advertisement for



Jos L A Ransom

such an extracting process being demonstrated for sale of stock. He became interested, experimented, went to considerable personal expense at getting stumps from the North and fatwood from the South, and at last succeeded in the Yaryan Process as it is today. He was shrewd to avoid the impediment of "too many capitalists," and when the time came for need of money he put up twenty-five thousand dollars himself and subscribed twenty thousand from friends, whom he would benefit (several made fortunes). He got a small plant in running order, went further with his experiments for commercial exploitation, met all problems as they came up, had the thrills of a true scientist when he met with success and the courage of the true scientist when it seemed he had failed, and ultimately found he would need still more funds for commercial work. So he permitted financial advances from a stock broker (J. K. Secor), who invested the whole sum needed for a plant at Gulfport, Mississippi, involving nearly $175,000. The Yaryan Naval Stores Company was formed. With some discouragement it functioned, and at last, after much assiduous nursing on the part of Mr. Yaryan, was on its feet. Several plants were erected, and Mr. Yaryan became, as he described it, a "a figurehead of the company," until his retirement. His life ended at Toledo, as noted, after some time of peaceful relaxation from care. He was well known in many cities and in numerous scientific circles, internationally. He belonged to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Yaryan married, May 5, 1880, in Toledo, Ohio, Josephine M. Brown, daughter of Edward O. and Weltha A. (McCormick) Brown, her father having been prominent as an insurance broker, former soldier with the rank of major under General George L. Hartsuff. Of this union were born children: 1. Edward Brown, deceased; married Helen Maclaren, and they had children: Margaret M., and Edward B., Jr., and Homer T., 2d, twins. 2. Homer Lee, who married Eugenia Sturges; and they have two children: Homer Lee, Jr., and John Sturges. Mrs. Yaryan survives her distinguished husband. She now makes her residence in St. Petersburg, Florida, where she spends the cold months, and in Toledo, Ohio.

The works of Mr. Yaryan's life were truly great, for he contributed to national progress through scientific industry. A true scientist, he gave the whole of his mind in its keenness to solution of chemical difficulties, to utilization of by-products, etc., and his name will live in honored memory for all time.

RANSON, LINDSAY ALLEN, Pioneer Merchant—A native of Alabama, but during the early part of his business career as a merchant a resident of Tennessee, the late Lindsay Allen Ranson later returned to his native State and from 1912 until his death sixteen years later was a resident of Birmingham. Of that city he was one of the pioneer merchants, and his name is still well known in its business circles, the firm founded by him and bearing his name being now carried on by one of his sons. During the earlier part of his business career he was extensively engaged in the cross ties business and during this period he played an important part in the building and development of railroads, both in Alabama and in Tennessee. His business ability, his interest in civic affairs, and his helpful participation in religious and benevolent work made him one of the most useful and representative citizens of Birmingham.

Lindsay Allen Ranson was born at Courtland, Alabama, November 18, 1852, a son of Robert Lee and Josephine (Allen) Ranson. His father was a very highly educated man and for many years taught in the schools of Alabama. Mr. Ranson is of English origin, his early ancestors in this country having settled in North Carolina. He received his education in the public schools, attending successively both grammar and high schools. During his early life he lived on his father's farm, but later entered the mercantile business in Alabama. After he had acquired some experience in this type of work he removed to Tennessee and there engaged in the mercantile business for many years. At the same time he also dealt extensively in cross ties, buying and selling large quantities of them. At that time this was a very important industry, the railroads then being built using large quantities of this article. Mr. Ranson operated a large planing mill and enjoyed a very extensive business, especially along the Tennessee River for more than fifteen years. At the end of this period he moved to Tennessee River and again engaged in the production and sale of cross ties. At that time he made his home in Waterloo, Alabama. In 1912 he came to Birmingham and established himself as a merchant at Ensley (now a part of the city of Birmingham), continuing in this business until his death in 1928. Since then the business has been operated under the old name, Ranson & Son, the management of it being in the hands of his son. Mr. Ranson was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was a strong supporter of the cause of prohibition and

did much to promote it. During the World War he gave liberally to the various financial drives of that period and in every other way supported to the best of his ability the efforts of this country. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but, though he was always interested in public affairs and public questions, he never sought or held public office. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was greatly interested in all forms of clean outdoor sports, especially baseball. He was known for his excellent business judgment, for his honesty, kindness, truthfulness and generosity. These qualities gained him a very large number of friends, who found him a delightful and loyal companion.

Mr. Ranson married at Russellville, Alabama, November 18, 1879, Ellen Elizabeth Sugg, a daughter of William C. and Frances (Stone) Sugg. Mrs. Ranson's father was the owner of a large plantation, on which there was a post office, of which he was the postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Ranson were the parents of five children: 1. Melborn, now deceased. 2. Lindsay A., who is unmarried and makes his home with his widowed mother in Birmingham. 3. William F., who married Linnie Seal and by this marriage is the father of seven children: Hugh, who married Martha Kinsley; Margaret; Helen; William F., Jr.; Wilma; Mary Carroll; and Robert. 4. Fannie, who married Jack Thompson and who is the mother of one son, Jack Thompson, Jr. 5. Pauline Gertrude, who married Thomas F. Sinclair and who is the mother of four children: Leland, who married Gladys Dean and who is the father of one daughter, Angel Ann Sinclair; Elizabeth, who married Otto Exwerzel; Mary Frances; and Thomas F. Sinclair, Jr.

At his home in Birmingham, No. 602 Seventeenth Street, Lindsay Allen Ranson died May 22, 1928. His death at the age of seventy-six years ended a long career of usefulness in business and civic and religious work and was greatly regretted by his many friends. Throughout his long active participation in business affairs he enjoyed a very high reputation for integrity and fair-dealing, qualities which were typical of his character and of his sincere religious convictions. He gave many proofs of his patriotism and was widely known for his kindliness and for his readiness to help others. His many kind deeds and his unvarying uprightness have assured him, for many years to come, a secure place in the memory of his friends and, indeed, of all those who had the privilege of knowing him.

HANSON, 2d, GUSTAVE ADOLPH, Attorney and Jurist—One of the foremost lawyers of recent times and a justice whose decisions held the strict, fine and discerning integrity of his own character, Gustave Adolph Hanson, 2d, had a brilliant career which embraced diversified activity and success at the bench and bar, had to do with the field of journalism, was rich in citizenship, and closed in honor. He is recalled with affection to the people of several communities in Florida, and notably in Tampa, where he died.

Born at Bolivar, Tennessee, October 14, 1834, his death occurred March 9, 1909, when he was seventy-five. He passed away full of years and distinctions, leaving behind him a record that is exemplary.

His father, Gustave Adolph Hanson, 1st, died when he was six months old. He was an artist of great talent which had been warmly recognized in France. A painter of frescoes, he was said to have been the first of such painters in Paris. By reason of a supposed conspiracy in the hectic times of the Emperor Napoleon, he was banished from France and came to the United States, settling almost at once in Bolivar, Tennessee, where he continued with his artistic works. Coming to this country, he married Nancy Erwin, whose people were of prominence in Bolivar and its environs, of old Tennessee stock; and of this union were born three children, the son of whom we write, and two daughters. Gustave Adolph Hanson, 1st, died in 1835. His wife survived him six years, then followed.

Bereft of his father at six months and his mother at the age of six, Gustave Adolph Hanson, 2d, was taken to the home of an aunt, Polly Erwin, sister of his mother. With her he grew up, attending the schools of Bolivar, but largely educating himself. From the first he gave promise of unusual intelligence; and as the years ripened his ability thus came into fuller presence. He studied law in various offices, and later, after admission to the bar of Tennessee, practiced with success in Memphis. When Memphis was turned into a taxing district, he was appointed city attorney. When the debt was cleared he returned to private practice, became a leading member of the bar, and for a number of years was an outstanding figure of the city.

At the outbreak of the war between the States, Mr. Hanson enlisted for service under the colors of the South. He was made a captain in command of a company under General N. B. Forrest, who commanded a regiment of cavalry; and he served

with this noted soldier throughout all campaigns led by him in the war. He was a brilliant military strategist, led his men boldly yet with reason, and carried much honor on his breast. Returning to Memphis at the conflict's close, Mr. Hanson resumed practice of the law. He was active there in fraternal affairs, and particularly so in the organization of Confederate Veterans. In 1878 he took a trip to Colorado, but because yellow fever then broke out in Memphis and he believed his presence needed, he returned, and lived here until 1881.

In 1881 Mr. Hanson came to Florida, first taking residence at Bartow, where he practiced law for ten years and became a dominant personage in community affairs. Journalism now came into his realm of activity. For several years he edited the "Bartow Courier and Informant," making it a foremost publication in the State for editorial content of sound reason. He contributed as a correspondent to newspapers of Tampa, and became well known to the fourth estate for quality of writing and strictness of facts contained in copy.

Then, appointed circuit judge, Mr. Hanson came to Tampa. Here he made his home during the period of his office as justice, and resigned from the bench three years before death came to him. Ill health was the cause.

His interests were many, aside from this chief course of a career as outlined. Near Bartow he developed a fine orange grove. This he retained for a time after coming to Tampa. He was a communicant of the First Methodist Church here, member of the board of stewards, teacher in its Sunday school, and an active worker in matters of the denomination. He was a great advocate of temperance, and worked in this direction tirelessly, throughout the State. He was a Democrat, supported the party's principles, was a member of the State Bar Association, and had legion friends. His chief recreations were in church work, reading, in the society of loved ones at home, and among his intimates. It was said he had no enemies.

Mr. Hanson married twice (first), Mary Magevney, of Memphis, and of this union were born six children, three of whom died in infancy, the other three being: 1. Etta, who married William Redditt; and they have a daughter, Mattie. 2. Genevieve, who married Charles Taylor; they have children: Pauline, and Allen. 3. Gertrude, who died at the age of six. Mr. Hanson married (second) at Bartlett, Tennessee, August 14, 1879, Maria Estes, daughter of Ludwell Hunter Estes, of Columbia, Tennessee, he having been prominent in affairs there, notably of church work, and Ann (Neal) Estes. Of this union was born a son, Gustave Adolph, 3d, who married Floss K. Knight; and they have a son, Gustave Adolph, 4th.

Mrs. Maria (Estes) Hanson survives her beloved husband and continues to reside in the city of Tampa. She is a lady of charm and refinement, a loving mother and grandmother, and assisted her late husband greatly in his interests. As he did, she retains her support of several charitable movements. Prior to her marriage she taught school, having been a member of the faculty of the Female College of Memphis. This is a Methodist college. She is president of the Women's Missionary Society of Florida Conference. Mrs. Hanson traces the Estes ancestry back some four hundred years, to early times in Italy and the Renaissance. The name in Italy was D'Estes, and arms are registered in the name. Thence the family branched to Austria, and took a conspicuous part in development of that strong Teutonic land commonly said to contain the "cream of German people." Arms for the House of Este are thus described, being a copy given Mrs. Hanson's father in Rome by Pope Pius IX, in 1852:

The center blue shield and white eagle is the ancient crest of the Este family.

The upper righthand lower left andanti quarter is the gift of Louis IX, who married Rene Este.

The Black Eagle quarters were given by the Austrian Emperor, who took a wife from the House of Este.

The cardinal center, tiara, keys and rope is the gift of the Pontiff Gregory XIV, for distinguished services rendered the Papacy.

Gustave Adolph Hanson, 2d, owned a distinctive force of character and intellectual ability. Firmness and broad of vision made him always, as a soldier, jurist, lawyer and journalist, a leader rather than a follower. He stamped his individuality upon the times in which he lived. He was a factor who will be remembered for constructive works in the two states—Tennessee, and Florida—in which he spent his life.

WELLS, DANIEL SHIELDS, Realty Operator—Experiences such as come to few men were encountered by the late Daniel Shields Wells, late of Tampa, in development of business enterprises in strange parts of civilization's farthest outposts. His record, one of signal accomplishment, is here presented in brief.

Born at Sedalia, Missouri, in October, 1849, and died in Tampa, Florida, August 16, 1918, he lived to the age of sixty-eight years. Each year was

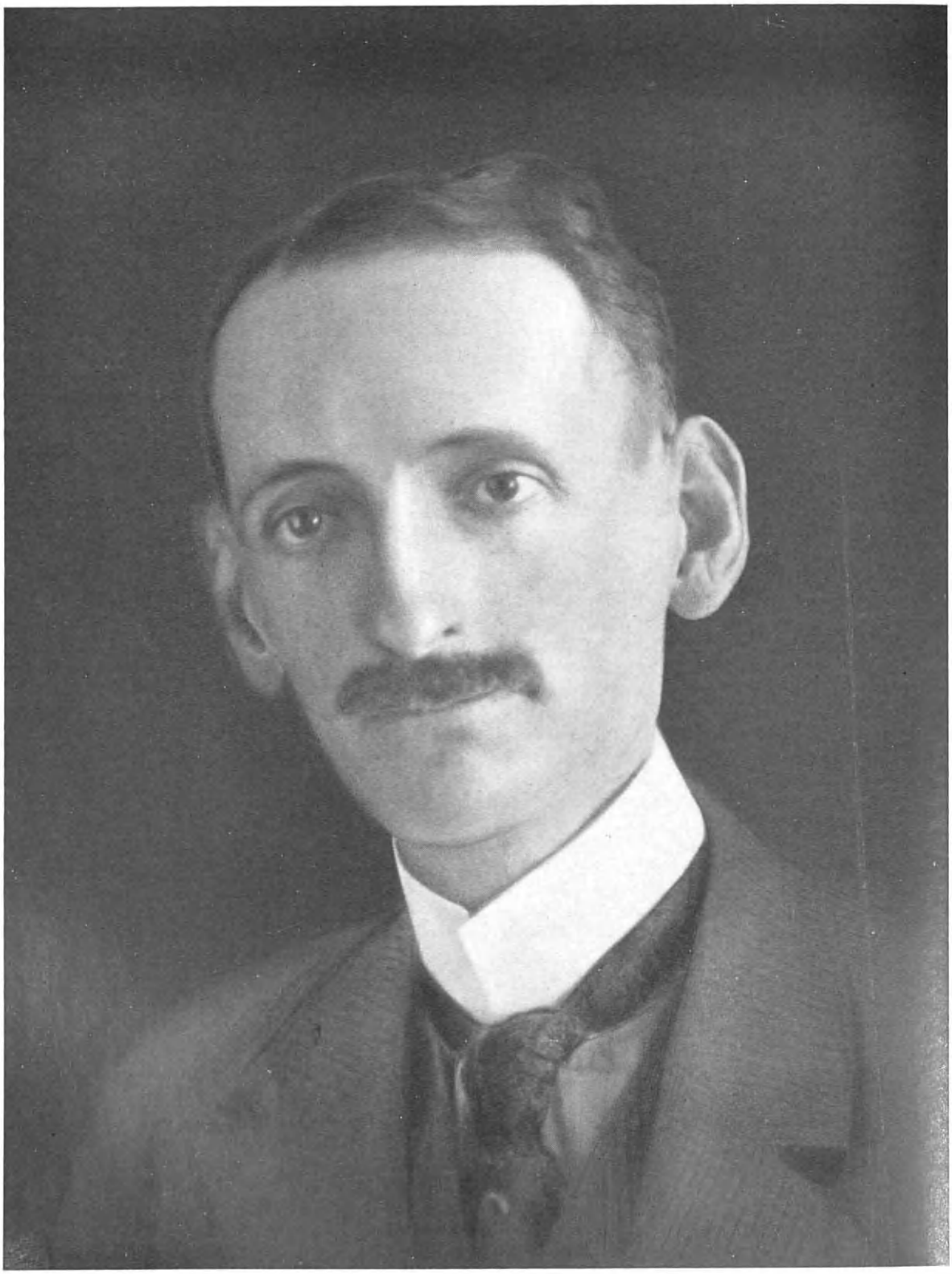
replete of usefulness, and many were crammed with adventure. He came of a family old in the United States. His father, who died years since, was a farmer in Missouri. He was prominent in Democratic political circles there; and he owned an influence which made him of great value in works of citizenship, as his ideals were high, his vision of Missouri's future being optimistic and well formed in fact. From Colonial days, when the first Wells settled in the new continent, having come by sailing ship from England, bearers of the name have been pioneers, men of strength and character, builders in the broadest sense of the word. They have been builders of new cities and new businesses; and Daniel Shields Wells attained a prominence in this respect which brought honor to the house.

Daniel Shields Wells attended the public schools of Sedalia, completed his academic preparation, then studied at Kansas City Business College. He went at once into business affairs, first traveling for a pharmaceutical corporation in Western states, out of St. Louis. Later he severed the connection to go as a pioneer to Weatherford, Texas, where he engaged in trading with frontier settlements. His health necessitated some form of outdoor work; and he made his occupation fit the requirement by developing a form of trade most interesting, and frequently hazardous, as Indians still roamed the plains of the Southwest. It was his practice, with associates, to buy up stocks of goods at trading posts, then to travel with them to the frontier communities, disposing of them, and then to return to the trading posts with loads of furs, *et cetera*. He prospered, and had adventures in many, with several narrow escapes from Indians bent on trouble and sometimes on simple theft. In due course Mr. Wells gave up this enterprise, taking with him a fair capital of funds on which to open a new channel of activity.

He now went to Central America, to the British Honduras, and located at Punta Gorda, where his only brother, who had studied medicine and afterward had gone into trade, was conducting a general store. They became partners in this venture, the experience which Mr. Wells had acquired in Texas being of great value. Then his brother died, and Mr. Wells continued the business alone, eventually branching out into other businesses, concentrating his efforts on fruit production, selling the fruit to the United Fruit Company. He engaged likewise in the mahogany wood production industry. The British Government named his plantation Wells Port. Mr. Wells was prince of a small principality of his own. He owned a chain of general stores, built his own railroad to haul fruit and wood and other stuffs, shipped to his port, and prospered as he should. It was the first train the natives ever had seen. Shortly after the road had opened, Mr. Wells' engineer quit, and in quick resource—for which he was noted—the proprietor hitched his flat cars and fruit cars to oxen, causing the stuffs to be hauled in good order. He installed the first telephones in the community. Summers he spent in the United States, in order to retain contact with civilization and to escape the intense heat.

After he had been twenty years a promoter of industry in Central America, Mr. Wells came to Tampa. Here he engaged in business as realty operator, with large holdings, in charge of wide developments which caused the city to benefit noticeably. He built and owned the Myrtle Hill Cemetery, of Tampa. He was constructor of many homes, he built the bridge over the Hillsborough River on Hillsborough Avenue, thus opening up a new division for settlement in the Tampa area, and engaged in this constructive sort of enterprise until the time of his death. He was an ardent worker for the advancement of Tampa's interests. Many were his gifts. One was a parcel of twenty choice acres, which he gave to the community, and which is called Wells Park in his honor. He attended the Christian Church, was deeply interested in Christian Science at the time of his demise, was fond of nature and of people—though he could not bear crowds—and gave to all worthy causes. Politically he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He belonged to the Tampa Board of Trade, the Seminole Club, and the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Egypt Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His relaxations were in reading, and in companionship of the home with his loved ones.

Mr. Wells was married twice (first) to Mrs. Mattie Butler, widow, who had one son, Willie. This son took the name of his stepfather, and was raised with the affection of Mr. Wells' own child. Of the union were born children: 1. Ella, who married John Clanton. 2. Josie, deceased, who married Rolla Clanton. 3. Daniel A., a physician, deceased also. 4. Elijah Hansbro. Mr. Wells married (second) June 7, 1901, at Dallas, Texas, Ida Yancey, daughter of John and Jane (Hurt) Yancey, her father having been a merchant and farmer of Tennessee for many years, a prominent citizen, man of means, and veteran of the Confederate Army. Of this union were born children: 1. Hallie Frances, since deceased. 2. Edna May.



W. H. Logan

Mrs. Wells survives her husband, and continues to reside in Tampa, where she engages in works of good, giving liberally to charitable and kindred causes.

Though Mr. Wells was not a pioneer in Tampa, his undertakings proved of enduring value to the greater city, and his name is perpetuated here in lasting memory and honor. His life, exemplary, inspired numbers of men in its unfolding; and legion men recall him with a regard unchilled by years. His name will live long.

LOGAN, WILLIAM HENRY, Executive—A business man of wide experience and demonstrated ability in many fields, William Henry Logan won his way to success through unremitting effort. He was connected with numerous enterprises, and all of them owed much to his sound judgment, wide vision and able direction of affairs. Mr. Logan's success was never achieved at the expense of others or by any manner of sharp practice. He was faithful to the highest ideals of thought and conduct throughout all his career, and his good name meant more to him than any material end which he might gain.

Born near Quincy, in Lewis County, Kentucky, July 1, 1876, Mr. Logan was a son of Francis Logan, a minister of the Christian Church, and of Elizabeth (Messer) Logan, his wife. He received his educational training in grade and normal schools, at Greenup, Kentucky, acquiring the habits of industry and thrift and the love of self-improvement which were to remain with him in all later years. Much of his vast store of knowledge he acquired through private study rather than in the schools, and even at this early period of his life his sturdy spirit of independence led him to pursue his studies for himself, as in later life it was to bring him to fortune and success.

After he left school, Mr. Logan took up a teaching career, in which he continued for a period of two years. Then he was attracted to the insurance field at Portsmouth, Ohio, becoming prominent in business circles of that community. Mr. Logan possessed a remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values which enabled him to build up a large and prosperous enterprise. He was attracted, however, by the opportunities which publishing offered, and after several years, he became connected with the P. F. Collier Company, publishers at Akron, Ohio, as manager of the Ohio territory. In this capacity he won wide recognition among publishing men of the Middle West, and gained experience which was to be extremely valuable to him in his independent career in this field.

After perhaps five or six years, Mr. Logan organized the firm of Prichard, Logan and Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, and New York City, dealers in rare books and publications. As this company owed its establishment to his initiative, so its continued success resulted from his able direction of affairs. He retained his connection with the company until the time of his death, and it is still an important firm of Kansas City today. Coming South to Columbia, South Carolina, he entered business in that city, dealing in stocks and bonds under the name of the Logan Realty Company. Here Mr. Logan's business activities centered until about a year and a half before his death, when he retired and took up his residence at Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. Logan was also president of the Seminole Fertilizer and Oil Company of Fernandina, Florida, a large stockholder in the Talking Book Corporation of New York City, and in the Winther Motor Car Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin, whose activities extended into six States. In all his various ventures he was consistently successful. He never knew the meaning of the word failure, and his record of achievement was one which few men could match.

Mr. Logan always gave generously of his time and substance to service in the public interest. He was extremely kind and benevolent, supporting all worthy charitable organizations, and often extending the helping hand of friendship to those sadly in need of some such kindly assistance. Honored and honorable, he won the admiration of all, while his warmth and sympathy of character won him affection and love. He had many friends, and to all of them he was familiarly known as "Judge" Logan. Mr. Logan worshipped with his family in the faith of the Christian Church. In politics he generally gave his support to Republican principles, but he never blindly followed party dictates, and the qualifications of a candidate for office weighed far more with him than mere party labels. Mr. Logan was affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was also at one time a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Reading and horseback riding were his chief diversions, but in the loving companionships of the home he found the source of his greatest pleasure. The welfare of wife and children stood always uppermost in his consideration, and it was for them that he lived and worked.

On December 25, 1901, at Quincy, Kentucky, William Henry Logan married Mary E. Howland, daughter of Luke Allen and Luella (Perkins)

Howland, the father a merchant of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Logan became the parents of five children: 1. Eleanor Constance, who married Theodore Weems, better known as "Ted" Weems, noted orchestra leader of Philadelphia. 2. Lillian Marigold, who married James Ralph Davis, of Washington, District of Columbia. They have one child, Dixie Logan Davis. 3. William Henry Clay. 4. Robert Douglas. 5. Charles Edgar, the latter three residing with their mother.

Mr. Logan's death occurred at Jacksonville, Florida, on March 12, 1922. Taken while still in the mature prime of life, it seemed as if he might well have been spared for further years of useful service, but that which he had already accomplished was large, bringing him much honor. Mr. Logan was in the finest sense a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune. His material success will remain. But by his constant striving for the right, the kindness of his actions, and the true nobility of his spirit, he built a surer monument to his fame in the hearts of all those whose privilege it was to know him.

HARDIN, JOSEPH BROWN, Banker and Merchant—For twelve years a resident of Tampa, Florida, in business here for more than ten years, and consistently interested in furthering the city's general interests, the late Joseph Brown Hardin is recalled with respect and warm regard as one who was a loyal citizen and friend.

He was born at Woodstock, Cherokee County, Georgia, July 8, 1859, and died in Tampa, Florida, November 12, 1928, aged sixty-nine years. His parents were Captain Eli C. and Mrs. Sarah (Hill) Hardin, and he was descended from English stock, the progenitor of the family in America having settled in the Carolinas during Colonial times. His father, who died in 1887, was a planter of large means, owner of broad lands and many slaves. He became a captain in the war between the states, in which he served throughout, under Southern cavalry colors commanded by General Wheeler. He provided horses for his company, was outstanding as a valiant soldier, and attained to prominence in Georgia State Legislature. Two terms he was elected to the House, without serious opposition, others giving way in realization of his wide popularity. His record in legislative matters persists as worthy and distinguished.

Joseph Brown Hardin was given his first two names after Georgia's Civil War Governor, Governor Brown, whom Captain Eli C. Hardin greatly admired. He received his preliminary instruction at the hands of tutors, in Woodstock, and though he did not carry his instruction through college, or take a degree therefrom, he contrived so to educate himself that his wisdom and knowledge were extended, and he was among the men best educated of circles which he frequented. Experience, largely, was his teacher. And he owned the good sense to profit from it. As a young man he had a keen sense of humor and a disposition for geniality which never departed from him in life. He never forgot a name or a face, it is said, and at all times was eager to help persons in need of assistance. These qualities made him a valued man at various kinds of business, and brought success to him when he entered business independently. His first position of remark was as a clerk at Canton, Georgia, where he worked in J. M. McAffee's general store. This gave him retailing experience. Later he went into business for himself as proprietor of a general store, and succeeded thereat; but disposed of the store in due course when confronted with an offer too attractive to reject. The offer was from the King Hardware Company, of Atlanta, Georgia. So he sold his store interest to his partner, Warren Crocket, and removed to Atlanta. For a while he worked in the office, to learn the business from the hub, as it were, then went on the road as traveling representative, covering Georgia and Alabama, and making one trip to Florida. His first impression of the State which was to become his home within a comparative short while was decidedly favorable. He returned to Atlanta highly desirous of coming here to live. But opportunity did not offer itself directly. He now went with the Beck and Gregg Hardware Company of Atlanta, as traveling representative, and likewise maintained businesses of his own, at retail, in hardware, at East Point and Jefferson, Georgia. These prospered. Subsequently he disposed of them at a gain. For the hardware firm he traveled in Georgia and Alabama.

In 1916 Mr. Hardin came to Tampa, and purchased the holdings of the Altman and Knight Hardware Company. He altered the name style to J. B. Hardin, Inc., filing articles for charter at the capitol; and for ten years, without interruption, conducted the business to large expansion, then sold it, in 1926. It still goes, incidentally, under the name style which he gave it, and is one of the well-known hardware stores in Tampa.

Mr. Hardin was an organizer and the first president of the Columbia Bank of Ybor City (a part of Tampa). He retained the presidency of the bank, to the institution's advantage, until a year before his death. General affairs never ceased to hold interest for him. He was a com-

municant of the Baptist Church, in Tampa, as he was also of the church in Georgia, having held the office of trustee and deacon in the latter. He gave to all causes sponsored by the church, to charities privately, and never let the public know what were his gifts. He was chairman of the commissioners of water works, when the water works were put up at College Park, suburb of Atlanta. He presented a cane to Governor Carleton of Florida, which the chief State executive carried at his inauguration. Mr. Hardin was a member of the Horse Guards in Atlanta. During the World War he was of valued aid in the several campaigns of patriotic cause. A staunch Democrat, he adhered to the principles of the party, and had influence in its ranks. He belonged to the Kiwanis Club, of which he was a popular member in Tampa, and made his home with wife and family his chief media for relaxation. He enjoyed fishing, boating and reading, but his home represented more to him than anything else.

On November 28, 1880, at Canton, Georgia, Mr. Hardin was united in marriage with Annie Maria Barton, daughter of William and Martha (Daniel) Barton. Her father was a planter, prominent as such, and a distinguished churchman. Mrs. Hardin survives her husband. Children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hardin were: 1. Nina Eugenia, who married C. A. Thornton, of Atlanta; and they have children: Joseph Hardin, Chancellor Abbot, Henry Jeremiah, Eugene Appler, and William Barton. 2. Annie May. 3. Martha Inez, who married Charles Ford Wilkinson; and they have children: Charles Ford, Jr., and Joseph Beebee.

Mr. Hardin was a member of Tampa Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and Egypt Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He gave to Masonry his best of fellowship, and is remembered with deep affection in all bodies that were his. He was a man of quiet dignity and purpose, who attained his ends fairly, and who will long be recalled as one of exemplary record, a true contributor to the upbuilding of his city and State, a patriot, and valued citizen of the Nation.

FISHER, ALFRED AUGUSTUS, Dairy Farmer—A firm believer in the future of Tampa, Florida, Alfred Augustus Fisher gave thirty-six years of his life to its development, as business man in control of a prosperous dairy interest, in finance as an investor in "greater Tampa" enterprises, and as a citizen, whose lay activities embraced support of all major programs for civic, economic, and social betterment. His span of years was fifty-eight. Born in Leon County, Florida, April 18, 1868, his death occurred in Tampa, September 20, 1926. He is recalled with an affection which will go undimmed through years to come, in the hearts of the legion friends who were his in life.

The Fisher family is one of the pioneer houses of Florida, and was represented in Leon County soon after commencement of activities in State development long ago. It is of English origin, and its members have distinguished themselves in varied fields, always for their honor and integrity. Inman Hunter Fisher, father of Alfred Augustus Fisher, was born April 24, 1825, and died August 11, 1885. He was a pioneer in Leon County, a farmer, and successful one, courageously meeting the raw new situation of a near-tropical clime with endurance and patience supported by practical vision of what the future was to bring. He lived to see much of his dream realized. Inman Hunter Fisher fought under Southern colors in the war between the States, valiantly. He married Elizabeth Sturgis, who died in 1874; and their son, Alfred Augustus Fisher, was the youngest of five children to reach maturity, one of the children having been a daughter.

In the public schools of Leon County, Alfred Augustus Fisher secured a sound foundation for independent studies which he later carried forward with pleasure, as a relaxation from the routine of business affairs. He became a man truly well educated, though without a college degree; and as a philosopher whose outlook on life was kindly and mellowed with observation and experience, his attitude toward mankind was kindly and helpful. Both his parents died when he was young. He lived for a time with two older brothers, Robert and Daniel S. Fisher, whom he helped in the cultivation and planting of groves of citrus fruits. Later, with Daniel S. Fisher, he came to Lake County, and here they put in groves. Still later (1891) they came to Tampa and founded the Leon Dairy, which proved markedly successful, largely through the personality, ability and efficiency of Mr. Fisher. It grew, in fact, to be one of the leading dairies in this part of the State of Florida. First the plant and offices were on Seventh Avenue, though subsequently they were removed to Buffalo and Florida avenues, where expansion was steadily satisfactory. In 1924, wishing to withdraw from his responsibilities somewhat—they had now become numerous—Mr. Fisher disposed of his business and retired to private life, building a residence on Buffalo Avenue. He assisted greatly in building up this part

of the city. But he did not withdraw entirely from commercial and financial affairs. Realty interested him. He bought wisely, sold with equal wisdom, and profited, looking upon his operations as movements for Tampa's betterment, which in fact they were, as he sold only to persons and organizations suited to the various localities. Money never was a primary consideration with Mr. Fisher. He liked it only for its use.

He gave to all worthy causes, notably to charity, and helped in the several campaigns of patriotic appeal in the World War. A Democrat, he voted the ticket as a rule, but stepped outside the party's line of candidates upon occasion, when morally certain that the opposing man was better fitted for the post in question. His chief recreations were in hunting and fishing; his relaxations, home and the society of his loved ones. He was a communicant of the Nebraska Avenue Methodist Church, in which he was a trustee and an active member.

Mr. Fisher married (first), in March of 1902, Margaret Turner, daughter of A. C. Turner, of Clearwater, Florida; and of this union were born children: Alfred Augustus, Jr., who married Winifred Smith; Kenneth Turner; and Daniel S. Mrs. Fisher died in October, 1912, and Mr. Fisher married (second), at Sutherland, Florida, January 20, 1916, May Waychoff, daughter of George B. and Elizabeth A. (Cree) Waychoff. Her father was for many years a professor of science in college, and on retirement came to Florida. Of this union was born a daughter, Gladys Marie, now (1929) a student in the schools of Tampa. Mrs. Fisher makes her home in Tampa. She has many friends, interests herself in children, her home and in charity, and is well informed on chief topics of current interest.

A man of quiet manner and refinement, Mr. Fisher was at all times a gentleman, and held the respect of his associates in every circle known to his affairs. He was firm of conviction, but of open mind, genial, of a nature that readily attracted confidence and warm regard. He is deeply missed, but will never cease to live in memory.

MORAN, DURWARD WESLEY, Public Official—There can be no higher tribute paid the memory of a man than the sincere and expressed affection of those whom he is called upon to call to task for infractions of the law. Such a man was the late Durward Wesley Moran, one time sheriff of Dade County, Florida, and one of the most popular citizens of the State. He had made his home in Miami for more than thirty years and his friends were numbered by thousands. Genial, wholesome, big-hearted and generous, he drew to his side every one with whom he came in contact and held his friends by the force of his fine character and fidelity in everything with which he was associated. He had a booming laugh, that frequently resounded throughout the halls of the courthouse and on the sidewalks of Miami and that when heard attracted everyone within hearing, for they knew that a good story was in the telling. He loved music and was leader of the choir of the Methodist Church, where he was very active, both in church matters and in its Sunday school. His civic interests were boundless and he took a great pride in helping in every movement that looked to the progress of the city and of the State of his adoption. No man in all Florida was more popular, no man more deservedly so, for in him was embodied all the strength of a great soul that loved to be constantly doing something for the happiness of his fellowman. For the last sixteen years he was a peace officer of Dade County and his memory here will be revered as long as records exist, for his name is ineffaceably written on the scrolls of the history of Miami and the State of Florida, of which he was a valuable citizen.

He was born at Culloden, Georgia, July 18, 1873, a son of Andrew Moran, a farmer, and Joanna (Smith) Moran, and acquired his education at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, and also at Draughton's Business College, Nashville, Tennessee. Upon leaving college he removed to Fort Pierce, Florida, where he entered the employ of Raulerson Brothers as bookkeeper. In 1896 he came to Miami, where he lived for six months before going to Nashville for a course in the business college. Returning here, he opened a general store in Lemon City, which he conducted with success. Here he became a member of the Fire Department and with several civic organizations. He played the slide trombone and was a member of the Miami Band, organized by W. E. Young. When John Frohock was elected sheriff of Dade County he induced Mr. Moran to sell his business and accept the office of deputy sheriff. This he did and served for eight years, later holding the same office under Sheriff Dan Hardie. In 1921 he was compelled to vacate the post, in order to take his son to Arizona for the benefit of his impaired health. There the family remained four years, then returning to Miami, the boy having materially improved. After he had held the office of deputy for sixteen years he ran for sheriff against Hardie and was defeated. Once more he ran and this time defeated his superior, holding the office for four

Durward Wesley Moran

years. His patriotism was tested during the World War, when he entered whole-heartedly into every activity where his energies could avail to assist his country in the supreme struggle, and he put in at the work all the strength he had, and all the inspiring optimism of his buoyant nature. He was chairman of the Draft Board, one of the first to make the famous "four-minute" speeches, that helped so much to educate the people into a realization of the serious nature of the great war, and supported the Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns with vigor and success. His sincerity was shown by his active participation in religious affairs, while his wife taught in Sunday school and served as pianist for the church, and their work for the missionary society was of great value to the cause. His favorite recreations were boating and fishing. He was affiliated with the Blue Lodge, order of Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, in which he had held every chair, and was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His death occurred in Miami, Florida, September 4, 1926.

Durward Wesley Moran married in Lemon City, Florida, June 30, 1903, Clara Ardellie Purcell, daughter of John Edward Purcell, of New York City, a steamship engineer, who died when she was a child, as did her mother. They were the parents of two children: 1. Durward Wesley, Jr., a student in junior high school at Miami. 2. Mary, deceased.

In every way Durward Wesley Moran was a lovable character. He was a manly man, tender and sympathetic beneath the surface, yet inexorable in the performance of his duty. He saw only justice and honor in the pursuance of his public and private life and it is related of him that, after his term of sheriff had expired and while he was making a journey, he passed a gang of convicts at work, some of whom he had been instrumental in putting where they were. These looked up and, recognizing the sheriff, gave a cheer as he passed, for they knew they had received full justice at his hands. Such men are rare and the country can ill afford to lose them. He was a good citizen and a valuable unit in the public machinery of the State of Florida and the city of Miami.

WELLS, REV. ROBERT JAMES, Clergyman—A diversified and useful career closed in the death of Rev. Robert James Wells, retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, August 12, 1920, in Tampa, Florida. Born January 16, 1857, in Calloway County, Kentucky, he was sixty-three years of age. The acts of his lifetime assure long memory. He was a true friend of mankind.

The Wells family is among the oldest in the South. Thomas Lee Wells and Mary (Rainey) Wells, paternal grandparents of Rev. Mr. Wells, were reared in Orange County, North Carolina. They moved with their family to Middle Tennessee when the children were small, and two years later Thomas Lee Wells died, leaving his wife on a newly settled farm only partly paid for. President Andrew Jackson once spent the night at the Wells home, and named one son after himself—Andrew Jackson Wells, father of Rev. Mr. Wells. Later the family removed to Calloway County, Kentucky, establishing the house securely there.

Andrew Jackson Wells, of previous mention as the father of Rev. Mr. Wells, was born December 5, 1818, and died November 5, 1883. He married Mary Margaret Caldwell, who was born May 2, 1833, and died December 9, 1916. She was a granddaughter of Robert William and Permelia Caldwell, pioneers in Calloway County, Kentucky, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Scroggins) Caldwell. To Andrew Jackson and Mary Margaret (Caldwell) Wells were born thirteen children.

Rev. Mr. Wells, son of Andrew Jackson and Mary Margaret (Caldwell) Wells, attended the schools of Calloway County, Kentucky. He liked to read, was of a retentive and reflective mind, and early gave evidence of spiritual qualities which were to fit him most excellently for the pulpit. But his father was a farmer, and in his footsteps followed the son, for a period numbering in years. Later he was appointed deputy sheriff of the county, and continued in that office some time, until almost forced to kill a man in order to effect his charge. Then he withdrew from the service, sold his farm, took the money gained therefrom and completed his education, at Hycoe, Kentucky. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church March 24, 1888, at Paducah, Kentucky, Southern District.

His first pulpit was at Ashley, Illinois; then he preached at Baldwin, Center, Rhynard, Moccasin, and Woodlawn, Illinois. Altogether he spent eight years on this circuit, and afterward came to Florida, to the conference. He spent a year at Callahan, one at Seville, one again at Callahan, two at White Springs, two at New Mattila, two at Micknopy, and preached at Key West and Largo. This done, after so long and strenuous a record, he retired for two years, to Quincy, Illinois. Re-

turning to the field, he preached a year at Fort White, then retired to Stark, Florida; then preached three years more, at Rochelle and Largo. Now he retired again, three years, to Palmetto, but served the Wyman Church occasionally during that period. Coming to Tampa, he spent the remaining years of his life in retirement from the pulpit, but never ceased to inspire those around him with right principles, nor to act the part of good citizen. He had a small orange grove and a farm, and these were his hobbies in the eventime of life. He loved all growing things. He was one of the first three men to vote for prohibition in Calloway County, Kentucky, upheld the law as he upheld righteousness, was a Democrat, and fraternally held identity with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of pleasing disposition, he was occasionally outspoken, but seldom wrong in his stands for or against issues when real principles were at stake. He made many conversions to the faith.

Rev. Mr. Wells married (first), in 1876, in Calloway County, Kentucky, Virginia Evans, since deceased; and they had the following children: 1. Wilton Wear. 2. Walter Evans, who married Olive Hardman; and they have a child, Jenevive. 3. Nancy Ellen, who married Samuel Igou, and they have children: Monroe, Robert Glen, Jack, Elizabeth, and Mary Ellen. 4. William Andrew. 5. Fanny Luney.

Rev. Mr. Wells married (second), November 4, 1888, in Calloway County, Kentucky, Josephine Alexander, daughter of William and Margaret Susan (White) Alexander, her father having engaged long as a farmer. Of this union were born: 1. Sumner Le Roy, since deceased. 2. William, who died in infancy. 3. Robert James, who married Jessie Rape; they have a child, Margaret. 4. Bernice, who died in infancy. 5. Elizabeth Ruth, who married T. L. Carter; and they have: Erwin Wells, T. L., Jr., Stella Ruth, Josephine. 6. John Claude, who married Margaret Rogers; and they have: John Claude, Jr., and Frances Margaret. 7. Emma May Rexford, since deceased, who married Raymond Stith; they had issue; Robert Raymond, Maggie Louise, and Billie Edward. 8. Ira, died in infancy. 9. Andrew Jackson, 2d, who married Edna Roberts. 10. Tullis Edwards. 11. Mary Josephine, who died in infancy.

Mrs. Josephine (Alexander) Wells survives her beloved husband, and continues to reside in Tampa, where her friends are many and devotedly attached.

Through the works of his life, the name and record of Rev. Robert James Wells will live, and live long.

DAVIS, CHARLES JULIAN, Citizen—The word "citizen" is broad in definition. Charles Julian Davis, through his business enterprise, his political and public activity, through his upright life and the resultant effect on his community, was a citizen of most valued endeavor, whose works are to the enduring good of Georgia. Though he has passed from those who held him dear, his memory, with the lasting effects of his exemplary life, remains to posterity.

Charles Julian Davis was in the third generation of his family to live in Georgia and serve the State as a forward-looking citizen. His grandfather, Lemuel Davis, progenitor of the family in America, was one of a band of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who came from the neighborhood of Sumpter, South Carolina to settle in Calhoun County, Georgia. Here Lemuel Davis purchased land and remained in residence, an influential figure of his time. Lemuel had a son, Richard Walden Davis, father of Charles Julian Davis, and he was born in the forepart of the last century, his death occurring about 1883-84. Richard Walden Davis, in the second generation to live in Georgia, became owner of extensive lands, part of which he inherited from his father. He was a planter of large means, a veteran of the war between the States, and a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He married Annie Hodges, a native of South Carolina, and their son, Charles Julian Davis, was born in Calhoun County, Georgia, August 8, 1858. He died at Dickey, Georgia, May 21, 1912.

Having partially completed his academic training in the schools of Calhoun County, Georgia, when the war between the States broke out, Charles Julian Davis met the crisis through assistance on his father's plantation, foregoing, for the time, his education. The war done, he carried his education forward largely through self-instruction, and became a man truly well educated, as he owned an introspective mind and remarkable memory. He spent practically all of his life in residence on the old Davis plantation on the highway between Morgan and Arlington, Georgia, and was a prominent figure through the State, wherever his dealings chanced to take him. He died one of Georgia's stable and widely recognized and esteemed men. For a number of years after the war, he worked on the plantation, then, as his ideas ripened with experience, purchased timber land and sawmills in that region, conducting the mills at a good profit and in connection with the plantation. He became interested in politics. A strong Democrat, he held office as clerk of the Calhoun County Court, being elected several terms.

Thos. F. Filer

Later he served as tax collector and county surveyor, holding the latter office at the time of his demise. Twice Mr. Davis was defeated, by a narrow margin, in a campaign for Georgia Legislature. He had intended to run a third time, and his chance of winning was conceded almost certain, when the end came. He was a trustee of the school board at Dickey, a member and deacon of the Presbyterian Church, active in church and charitable works, and fraternally held affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons. He was a good and sympathetic judge of human nature, very human himself in his understanding of the troubles of other mortals. He was well informed on current events, especially as they concerned the neighborhood's welfare and that of Georgia. Always he had around him a circle of pleasant and inspiring intimates, who were fond of his jokes and stories, which he could tell with fine wit. His chief relaxations were in reading (for he continued to be a student always) and in the society of his loved ones at the hearthside.

Mr. Davis married, at Morgan, Georgia, January 11, 1887, Mary Kate Weaver, daughter of Anthony Garrett and Elizabeth (Statham) Weaver, her father having come from Europe to the States as a boy, settling in New York City, and ultimately coming to Georgia, where, as a man, he became a foremost citizen and man of affairs. He started the first tailor shop at Albany, Georgia, was credited with having the first cotton gin in his neighborhood, the first sewing machine, and the first threshing machine. He owned much land, was a progressive citizen, and a veteran of the Civil War. Mrs. Davis survives her husband, and now makes her home at Tampa, Florida. In the family were born the following children: 1. Clyde Julian, who is now deceased. 2. Lynn Ashby, deceased; married Madge Ford; and there is one son, Lynn Ashby, Jr. 3. Ruth, married Samuel Charlton Todd, and they have children, Kathryn, and Kenneth. 4. Ewell Lee, deceased. 5. Charles Aubrey. 6. Mary Elizabeth, who married T. Fay Eldredge; they have a son, Charles Thomas. 7. Winifred Gertrude. 8. Charles Julian, Jr.

Respected and constructive member of his community, Charles Julian Davis has gone, but his record persists. His life inspired many men. The essence of a life work well and fully done continues to inspire.

FILER, CHARLES FREDERICK, Electrical Engineer—From his sixteenth year until the time of his death, Charles Frederick Filer lived almost continuously in the city of Miami, the sole break in continuity being when he attended advanced school for preparation in his profession, in Washington, District of Columbia. Here he made his career, which was large and of distinction.

Born at Key West, Florida, March 27, 1881, Mr. Filer was a son of Captain Samuel and Ellen E. (Bartlum) Filer. His father, at one time a lumber dealer in Key West, was born in Tallahassee, before Florida was a State, on February 20, 1839, and died at Key West, October 17, 1922. He was a man of extended interests, a leader while in business, and a respected and influential citizen after retirement. His long years of life brought rich rewards, of the material and the soul. He was deeply loved by those around him.

Charles Frederick Filer secured his elementary and secondary academic instruction in the schools of Key West, and as indicated above secured professional training in the Nation's capital, at Bliss Electrical College. His talent in matters mechanical and particularly as applied to electricity had long since manifested itself in childhood preferences and the pursuits of youth, and he received his initial electrical engineering experience in Miami, with the East Coast Electric Light and Power Company, which has since been reorganized under the name style of the Florida Power and Light Company. After leaving this organization he became identified with the E. A. Robinson Electric Company, as foreman and general manager.

Meanwhile, Mr. Filer had become prominent in the general affairs of Miami, oftentimes in association with his father, who was a pioneer figure in what has become modern Miami. A Democrat, active in political circles, well liked, respected universally by men in both major parties, he was elected police commissioner of the city in 1916, and held that office until the year following, also acting, simultaneously, as member of the city council. Following retirement from the council, 1918, he became city electrical inspector, and in this station carried on duties until 1919. During the World War he was active as a citizen, contributing liberally to patriotic causes and supporting movements designed for the Allies' advancement. Fraternally he was a dominant figure in Masonry, having been the youngest High Priest in the State at the time he held office, in 1910, and in which order he held the thirty-second degree and was Past Master of Biscayne Bay Lodge, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons, and belonged to Biscayne Bay Chapter, No. 75, Order of Eastern Star, having been a founding member of the chapter. He enjoyed fishing and sports in general; and was

a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church. While at Key West, in boyhood and youth, he was active in matters of Sunday school and the church, but after coming to Miami he suffered this activity to lessen, not, however, failing to assist materially in all of the church's most worthy works. Mr. Filer's death, in Miami, November 23, 1922, came less than a month after that of his beloved father.

Charles Frederick Filer married in Miami, March 25, 1905, Mary Maud Grenville, daughter of Rienzo Grenville, of Thorold, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, her father, a painting contractor and interior decorator. Mrs. Filer survives her husband, and continues to reside in Miami. She is a devout communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, is chairman of St. Mary's Chapter therein, and contributes generously to the church's programs in time and money.

Years given to Charles Frederick Filer were forty-one. Through twenty-five of these he lived in Miami, and witnessed the sweeping changes which altered the city's physical appearance after the turn of the century. As professional man and citizen and as public official he assisted in those changes, and helped to make Miami, the dominant municipality which it is today, a city known throughout the world for its progressiveness as well as for its climate. His name is permanently graven on this city's rolls of distinguished citizens.

DOONER, MICHAEL JOSEPH, Man of Affairs—There are many persons in Florida today who are familiar with the record of Michael Joseph Dooner, business man whose operations in two centers in Florida, San Antonio and Amelia, contributed largely to the advancement thereof and added to the commercial strength of the State. He is recalled with affection by all who were his friends and his record endures.

The family of which he was a member held several distinguished men, one of whom was his father, Colonel William Henry Dooner, the family's progenitor in America. Colonel Dooner, native of Ireland, who died in 1909, was of record in County Cork. He settled in Savannah, Georgia, and became a leading citizen, the first of his line in the United States. As a real estate operator he helped to develop the city to modern proportions, and was very successful. When the war between the States broke out, he fought under the colors of the Southland, holding the rank of colonel in the famed "Irish Jasper Greens" Regiment. His military record was one of brilliance and courage. His picture now hangs in the Irish Jasper Greens Hall, Savannah. Colonel Dooner married Rosa Gay; and to them were born four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom Michael Joseph Dooner was the oldest.

In the public schools of Savannah, where he was born, November 10, 1860, Michael Joseph Dooner secured a sound academic instruction, to which he added materially through independent study in later years. He became a man truly well educated, a philosopher who looked with understanding and sympathy on his fellowman. As a young man he was much interested in mechanics. He, in fact, undertook to learn more in this line of endeavor, but gave it up when he came to Florida, entering business as operator of a general store in San Antonio. This venture succeeded from the start. From the mercantile line, Mr. Dooner entered the turpentine business, at Amelia, about six miles away from San Antonio. He both produced and shipped turpentine, and continued at the business, very profitably, from 1887 until the time of his death, at San Antonio, February 12, 1912, or for a period of twenty-five years. For several years prior to his death, he served San Antonio as mayor. A Democrat, he held an influential position in affairs of the community, put local principles before those of the party in local matters. He was not sufficiently interested in politics to make the race for State office, though repeatedly urged to do so. He was a pioneer in the San Antonio area, a builder of the town, as of Amelia, where his later business operations centered. A communicant of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, he took a leading part in church works, giving liberally to worthy causes. Charitable, he could let no favor go unanswered if it were within his ability to satisfy the wish. Modesty and devotion to those near him were two of his dominant characteristics. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, but he loved his home to such a degree that he preferred it to lodges and other society. He was fond of reading, by nature a student, until the close of life.

Mr. Dooner married, in Savannah, Georgia, November 3, 1886, Catherine Carolan, daughter of Michael and Ann (McCabe) Carolan, her father having been an upholsterer in Savannah, a kindly and good man. Of this union were born children: 1. William Gay, who married Cyrilla Mess. 2. Catherine, a sister in Holy Name Convent. 3. Eunice, who married Paul Parslow: and they have children, Paul, Jr., and Eunice. 4. Michael Joseph, Jr., who married Daisy James. 5. Eugene, who married Theresa Fernandez; and they have children, LaVerge, Eugene, Jr., and William Lewis,

Mrs. Dooner survives her husband. She is much interested in the happiness of her children and grandchildren, a supporter of charitable works, and possessed of many dear friends. She now makes her home in Tampa.

Michael Joseph Dooner, honorable member of an honorable family, will be remembered long, for his large heart and manly attributes. He was a builder, having accomplished more than his part as pioneer through business direction and activities of citizenship.

RICE, JAMES WILLIAM, Realty Operator —Varied and of interest, the career of the late James William Rice held unusual accomplishment as a rancher, farmer, miner, realty developer, and financier.

He was born September 8, 1847, at Paris, Virginia, and died May 17, 1923, near Washington, in the District of Columbia. (Interment was at Alexandria, Virginia.) He was a son of James Michael and Mary Jane (O'Lear) Rice. James Michael Rice lived to the age of seventy-nine. A farmer, he was gifted at oratory, and for many years held the post of elder in the Methodist Church of Paris, where in the absence of an ordained minister, he executed the ceremonies of the pulpit. The family was old in Virginia, its progenitor in America having been Sir John Rice, a Presbyterian minister who settled on the Virginia coast after voyaging here from England. Sir John is credited with having printed the first newspaper in Virginia—a State noted for the antiquity of its journalistic history. From Sir John, down through succeeding generations, the family held its principal seats in Virginia.

The "home place" in Virginia of James Michael Rice was known as the "Ovoca Farm," situated at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains in Fauquier County, not far distant from the little village of Paris. Ovoca, an Indian name, meaning "where the waters meet" came to be applied because of three beautiful streams on the place which, uniting at one point, formed a deep pool. Here, fishing was greatly enjoyed during the years that Mr. Rice lived there. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman who earlier lived on the place, Peter Hartman having purchased the farm in 1854, had no children of their own and reared Mary Jane O'Lear who was destined to become Mrs. James M. Rice; it was through this marriage that the Rice family became associated with beautiful "Ovoca Farm." Mr. Hartman had intended upon his death the farm should go to Mr. Rice, but unfortunately he died suddenly in November, 1879, without having made a will; and consequently, after the death of Mrs. Hartman in 1887, the farm was sold and although still in the family is now in possession of distant relatives. James William Rice, concerning whom we write in this narrative, had in his veins the distinguished pioneer blood of many generations.

Receiving his academic instruction through private tutors in Virginia, James William Rice was but fourteen when war between the States broke out. And he enlisted at once under the command of Captain Chapman, his military duties terminating when General Mosby's men disbanded, in April of 1865, he having served as a member of the general's 43d Battalion of Virginia Cavalry. Hostilities done, Mr. Rice joined the Ku Klux Klan, which at that time served a distinctively useful and preservative purpose in defense of the South against the inroad of imposters who took advantage of the section's weakened and disorganized position. This was in Virginia. Until he later departed for the frontiers of Missouri, Mr. Rice continued actively as a member of the Ku Klux Klan. In Missouri he was connected with Colonel Huston, of Hustonia, Missouri. The colonel put him in charge of six thousand acres of land and numberless head of stock thereon. For two years Mr. Rice acted as rancher in Missouri, then was sent by the colonel to his ranch in Colorado, which he managed, after recovery from an illness which had overtaken him in Missouri. Two years later, he purchased a ranch in Texas, for production of cattle and other live stock under his own name. He sold this after a few years, returned to Colorado, and for fifteen years served as commercial representative on the road for Duke and Hensle, wholesale grocers, leaving the firm to manage a cattle ranch which he had acquired meanwhile, near Pueblo, Colorado. The disastrous ravages of grasshoppers caused him to abandon his ranch, however, and with the "gold rush" of 1892 he entered the Cripple Creek claims of Colorado, as a gold prospector, forming a mining company that controlled twenty claims—the well-known Mount Shasta Mining Company. Failing health now caused Mr. Rice to leave the rigors of Colorado's cold winters for the balmy airs of Virgina, and he returned to his native State in 1900. He operated a farm, with good fortune, and in 1908, with his family, removed to the environs of the city of Washington, District of Columbia. There he was connected with the Bryant and Greenwood Farm Company, developing Lake Worth, in Florida. For five years Mr. Rice was active in this Florida development, then went into the realty enterprise

independently, becoming a very successful operator, remembered chiefly for his constructive work during the boom development of subdivisions from Boca Raton to West Palm Beach, Florida.

James William Rice married, in Warren County, Virginia, December 27, 1882, Nannie Strother Carter, daughter of Westwood Mason Carter, of Fauquier County, Virginia, descended from Landon Carter of Sabin Hall, Virginia; and of this union were born children: 1. Virginia Ashby, who married B. A. Betts, of Raleigh, North Carolina. 2. Robert E. Lee, who married Grace Betts, of Raleigh, North Carolina; and of this union were born: Ashby Carter and Richard Lee. 3. Gertrude Mary, who married Charles B. Fonda, of Washington, District of Columbia; and of this union were born: William Bradford and Robert Lee. Mrs. Nannie Strother (Carter) Rice survives her husband and continues to live in West Palm Beach, where she spent several years with Mr. Rice before his death. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

James William Rice was a communicant of the Methodist Church, gave liberally to its causes, and was a pioneer in opening new fields to the denomination. He founded the first Sunday school at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and from his Christian example, every denomination represented in that community later erected an edifice of its own. He was interested in the church wherever he lived. He belonged to the Sons of the Confederacy, was a staunch Democrat, belonged to the Lotus Club and Mining Stock Exchange of Pueblo, Colorado, and held affiliations elsewhere. He was fond of all out-door sports, particularly of fishing for mountain trout in the Rockies.

Years of life given him numbered seventy-five, and it may be said in conclusion that all of them were spent wisely, in the service of mankind.

DILLON, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Sea Captain—Born at Key West, Florida, April 29, 1850, George Washington Dillon made for himself a career of unusual distinction. He died in Miami, Florida, September 22, 1907. Though the years of his life were not many, he employed them wisely, to the full degree of service possible, and to the best of his ability assisted in the advancement of Miami and Key West interests, notably as they had to do with the all-important factor of water transportation. His father, Lloyd Edmund Dillon, was a skilled cabinet maker, and in later years became a building contractor. It is of note that he acted as superintendent and foreman in erecting Fort Taylor. His mother, wife of Lloyd Edmund Dillon, was Harriet (Knight) Dillon, who was born near Macon, Georgia. Both the families of Knight and Dillon are old in the history of the Southland; and from them, their united product of courage and vision and strength, came George Washington Dillon, of whom we write.

The schools of Key West, Florida, were of course limited in scope as compared with those same schools today; but they afforded an education ample and comparable with current facilities elsewhere at that time. Mr. Dillon secured a fair enough academic instruction, therefore, and early took up the study of navigation, at which he became a practical and recognized master, among the men best versed of his colleagues at sea. Shipping and water transportation occupied his attention from boyhood; and he became most prominently identified with these affairs, as commodore of the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company's line of vessels. He was commander of the "Martinique," and of six other vessels of the fleet. From the first organization of Miami as a community, he was associated with Henry Flagler, whose work in this respect is now historic. Flagler, it may be cited here, was the principal owner and builder of the Florida East Coast Railroad, and financed and promoted many industries in Florida which helped materially in the growth of the State. It is said that he was the best-known Floridian of his generation, and that his name today is the most famed of those who have passed from the rolls of activity. This pioneer industrialist, capitalist and historic personage had the deepest of regard for Mr. Dillon, and at the time of Mr. Dillon's death sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Dillon, expressive of the depth of that regard. Mr. Dillon was aboard the first boat (the "Key West") running between Miami and Key West, carrying passengers. Next he sailed the "Cocoa," a vessel in the same trade, captured in the war with Spain; and of the "Cocoa" Mr. Dillon was captain. The steamship "Miami" was later put in service, and he served on it as mate, later becoming its master. Still later he was given a vessel by Flagler, who controlled the P. and O. line; and this, the "Martinique," he commanded for several years, until he became commodore of the Peninsular and Occidental fleet. In 1900 Mr. Dillon came to Miami to make his residence. He quickly made for himself his natural position here, but did not engage in public affairs. In fact he held only one public office in his life—that of chief of police, at Key West, in 1890. Fraternally he was active as member of the Miami Blue Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. He attended Trinity Methodist

George W. Dillon

Episcopal Church, Miami, occasionally, with Mrs. Dillon, who, until recent years, has been one of this church's dominant spirits.

Mr. Dillon married at Key West, in May, 1872, Elizabeth Pearson Albury; and of their union were born children: 1. Juliet Ley, who married J. B. Tompkins, of Miami, and their children are: Mary Viola, Kitty Rucker, Alberta, and John B. 2. Rafaela, wife of T. E. Russell, of Miami; their children are: Marvin Archibald, Merrill Dillon, Edmund Louis, Henry Charles, John and Thomas Ray. 3. Raymond Martin, married Adelaide Moody, of Miami. Their children: Melville Edmund, Elizabeth, Eugenia and Ruth Rosemary. Raymond Martin Dillon made a number of trips by boat to deliver supplies for building the overseas railway from Miami to Key West. 4. Alice Barnett, wife of A. L. Recio, of West Palm Beach. Children: Aurora Elizabeth, Louis, Anita, Adele, Alice and Albert. 5. Charles Beverly, married Gladys Lasseter, and their children are: Julia V., Charles Beverly, and Martha Ray. 6. Joseph Vernon, married Julia King; and they have a son, Hal Davis. The welfare of her fine family of sons and daughters and grandchildren comes closest to the heart of Mrs. Dillon. The regard in which they hold her, returns this affection many times. Mrs. Dillon resides in Miami.

The names of many men endure. The name and record of George Washington Dillon is one that will be remembered throughout the years, as having belonged to one of large and worthy spirit, courage and tenderness, a pioneer in the upbuilding of Key West and Miami.

DUKE, BENJAMIN NEWTON, Tobacco Manufacturer, Capitalist, Philanthropist—A member of the famous Duke tobacco family of North Carolina, the late Benjamin Newton Duke was widely known, not only in this country, but throughout the entire world as one of the largest and most successful tobacco manufacturers. Though his large fortune was originally gained in that industry, his financial interests during the latter part of his life were very diversified and included water power development, real estate, cotton, railroad and banking. For many years he took an active part in the management of many of the corporations in which he was financially interested, but at the time of his death he had withdrawn from most of his active business pursuits. Notable as was his success in the world of business and finance, the manner in which he used his great fortune was of even greater importance to mankind. Like his father and his brother, the late Washington and James Buchanan Duke, he gave lavishly for many years to numerous public and private benefactions, especially to educational institutions in his native State, North Carolina, and elsewhere in the South.

Washington Duke, the father of Benjamin N. Duke, was born in Orange, now Durham County, North Carolina, December 20, 1820, a son of Taylor and Dicie (Jones) Duke, who emigrated from lower Virginia some time before the Revolutionary War. He was probably a descendant of John Duke, who was granted lands in Virginia by successive governors of that colony at various times from 1728 to 1750 and who served in the Revolutionary War with the rank of major. He was one of ten children, and his educational advantages were very limited. At the age of twenty-one he began farming on his own account, and four years later, through his industry and frugality, was able to purchase a farm of his own. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service and was captured during the retreat of Appomattox. Returning home after the war, he found his farm gone to weeds. In his barn was a small quantity of leaf tobacco, which he now undertook to sell. It had sweetened and mellowed during the four years of the war, so that its merits were at once recognized, and it was soon sold. He now determined to continue the production and sale of tobacco; his product soon became known in the leading markets of the South; his barn was replaced by a two-story factory, which was also outgrown in 1874, and a larger one was occupied in the town of Durham, which thereafter became the headquarters of the firm of W. Duke, Sons & Company. The business never ceased growing, one addition to the factories succeeding another in rapid succession. In 1881 the manufacture of cigarettes was added, and in 1884 a branch factory was established in New York City. In the early nineties the firm had become the largest cigarette and smoking tobacco establishment in the world, doing an annual business of over $4,500,000. The business was the nucleus of the great American Tobacco Company, the Duke interests being always its greatest unit. Washington Duke was always known for his high Christian character and his unostentatious charity. He was one of the prime factors in moving the State Methodist institution, Trinity College, from Randolph County to Durham, and to it he contributed $100,000 for buildings and improvements. He made other gifts from time to time, amounting in all to over $500,000. He also endowed Louisburg Female College and the Durham South Conservatory of Music. Mr. Duke's

activities were always marked by wise consideration of the future. Maintaining a strict character for probity, he was ever mindful of the rights of others, and of a kind and courteous disposition. He was twice married (first), in 1844, to Mary Caroline, daughter of Jesse Clinton, of Durham, who died in 1847, and (second), December 9, 1852, to Artelia Roney, of Alamance County, North Carolina, who died August 10, 1858. By his first wife he had two sons: 1. S. T. 2. Brodie. By the second marriage he had three children: 3. Mary Elizabeth, who died in 1893, having married Robert E. Lyons. 4. Benjamin Newton, of whom further. 5. James Buchanan, now deceased, one of the leading financiers of his time. He died in Durham, North Carolina, May 8, 1905.

Benjamin Newton Duke was born April 27, 1855, in Orange County, now Durham County, North Carolina, a son of the late Washington and Artelia (Roney) Duke. The Duke homestead in which he was born, still stands two miles north of the city of Durham. He was educated at New Garden Institute, later Guilford College, in North Carolina. The father raised tobacco on his farm, and the two sons, Benjamin N. and James B. Duke, sold it to country merchants until they began to manufacture on a small scale. Then the father established a factory in Durham, which was the basis of the family fortune. After the father's death, James B. Duke started the manufacture of cigarettes by machinery, which developed this fortune into one of the country's outstanding accumulations of wealth. In 1890, the Duke brothers merged their business with the American Tobacco Company, which they dominated for two decades, James B. Duke as president and Benjamin N. Duke as treasurer and a director. Later, Mr. Duke also became heavily interested in water power development, real estate, cotton, railroads and banking, but at the time of his death he had withdrawn from most of his active business pursuits. The only business positions he still held were those of director of the Southern Power Company, which is interested in North and South Carolina developments, and of vice-president of the Durham Realty Corporation, which owns the Hotel St. Regis in New York and various apartment houses in New York and New Jersey. He was also president of the Durham & Southern Railway and the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, and vice-president of the Durham Hotel Company. Mr. Duke was a member of the Calumet and Ardsley clubs, and of the Automobile Club of America. Late in life he became known as a patron of art and purchased for $100,000 Hoppner's "Portrait of Mrs. Carey" in 1916. It was one of many important paintings in his collection. Some years ago, after the turn of the century, Mr. Duke's fortune was estimated at $60,000,000, but later he gave a large part of it away in numerous public and private benefactions, besides providing amply for the surviving members of his family. The total philanthropies of Mr. Duke, his father and his brother are estimated at between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000, making the Dukes one of the leading philanthropic families in history. A part of Benjamin N. Duke's share in the estate left by his father, Washington Duke, was the privately owned Louisburg College, at Louisburg, North Carolina, the assets of which were valued at $750,000. Mr. Duke gave the college to the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Later he gave $100,000 more to the college as a building and maintenance fund. The range of Mr. Duke's benefactions was very wide. He gave to educational institutions of every grade, from primary schools to colleges and universities, for both white and black persons, and in both urban and rural communities, and to churches and charitable institutions of all religious denominations and for both the white and black races. He is credited with having stimulated his father, the late Washington Duke, to make early contributions to the establishment of Trinity College, at Durham, now Duke University. Benjamin N. Duke made many contributions to Trinity College and Duke University, including a $1,000,000 memorial fund established in 1925 in memory of his son, the late Angier B. Duke, to provide scholarships and loans for students. His brother, James B. Duke, who died in 1925, created a $40,000,000 endowment for Duke University in 1924 and doubled it in his will.

Mr. Duke married, February 22, 1877, Sarah Pearson Angier of Durham, North Carolina, daughter of the famous "Squire" Malbourne Angier, who was mayor of Durham for many years. There were three children: George Washington Duke, who died in childhood; another son, Angier Buchanan Duke, who died September 3, 1923; and Mary Lillian Duke, who married Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr. There are two grandsons to carry on the family name, both sons of Angier Buchanan Duke: Angier Buchanan Duke, Jr., and Anthony Newton Duke, both of Westbury, Long Island, New York. Mrs. Biddle also has two children.

Benjamin Newton Duke, the last of the famous Duke tobacco family, which built up one of the largest American fortunes of the nineteenth cen-

tury and then gave most of it away in philanthropy, died February 8, 1929, at his home, No. 2 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York City. He was in his seventy-fourth year, and had been in ill health for several years. With him when he died were his wife, Mrs. Sarah Pearson (Angier) Duke; his daughter, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.; his son-in-law, Mr. Biddle; his clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and two physicians. A special train of Pullmans left New York City the next day with more than one hundred persons, including members of the family, friends and business associates, who accompanied the body to Durham, North Carolina, the family seat. After its arrival in Durham the body lay in state in the auditorium of Duke University, named after the Duke family, until 11:30 A. M., when funeral services were held in the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Burial was in the family mausoleum at Durham, where Mr. Duke's father, brother and son are buried.

Giving $1,185,000 to religious and educational institutions, and naming his daughter, Mrs. Mary Lillian (Duke) Biddle, of No. 1009 Fifth Avenue, as chief beneficiary, the will of Benjamin Newton Duke disposed of many millions and carried on, even beyond the grave, Mr. Duke's lavish generosity. The largest specific bequest, $580,000, went to the Angier G. Duke Memorial, Incorporated, at Durham, North Carolina, a membership corporation, with the purpose of maintaining a loan fund and a scholarship fund for Duke and such other universities as its directors may choose. The corporation was founded in 1925 with a $1,000,000 gift from Mr. Duke in memory of his son, Angier B. Duke, who was drowned off the Connecticut coast on September 3, 1923, while on a yachting trip. Its directors are the trustees of the Duke Endowment Fund, established by his late brother, James B. Duke, benefactor of Duke University. The Duke Memorial Methodist Church in Durham received a $15,000 trust fund, the income from which is to pay its running expenses. Another trust fund for $3,000 to provide for the upkeep of the Duke mausoleum was created by the will. All other institutional bequests were outright, the majority of them being for the endowment or building fund of the institution benefited. The largest was $100,000 to the Methodist Orphanage, Incorporated, at Raleigh, North Carolina. Gifts of $50,000 each went to the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Nashville, Tennessee; North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Wilson, North Carolina; Western North Carolina Conference of the same church in Charlotte, North Carolina; and the Children's Home, Incorporated, at Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The income from the gifts to the Methodist conferences is to be "applied annually as it accrues to superannuated and worn-out preachers and their widows and orphans." The Oxford, North Carolina, Orphan Asylum for White Children received $40,000, while a bequest of $30,000 went to the Baptist Orphanage and Kennedy Home at Thomasville, North Carolina. For its negro ward the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, North Carolina, received $25,000. The Kittrell, North Carolina, College and the Watts Hospital in Durham received $20,000 each. Three orphanages received $15,000 apiece. They were the Presbyterian Orphan Home at Barium Spring, North Carolina; Colored Orphan Asylum at Oxford; and the Christian Orphanage at Elton College, North Carolina. The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School for Boys in Concord, North Carolina, and the Thompson Orphanage at Charlotte, North Carolina, received $10,000 each. The smallest institutional bequests were four of $5,000. They went to the Pythian Home in Clayton, North Carolina; Baptist Orphanage for Colored Children in Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Methodist Protestant Children's Home at High Point, North Carolina; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Home in Goldsborough, North Carolina.

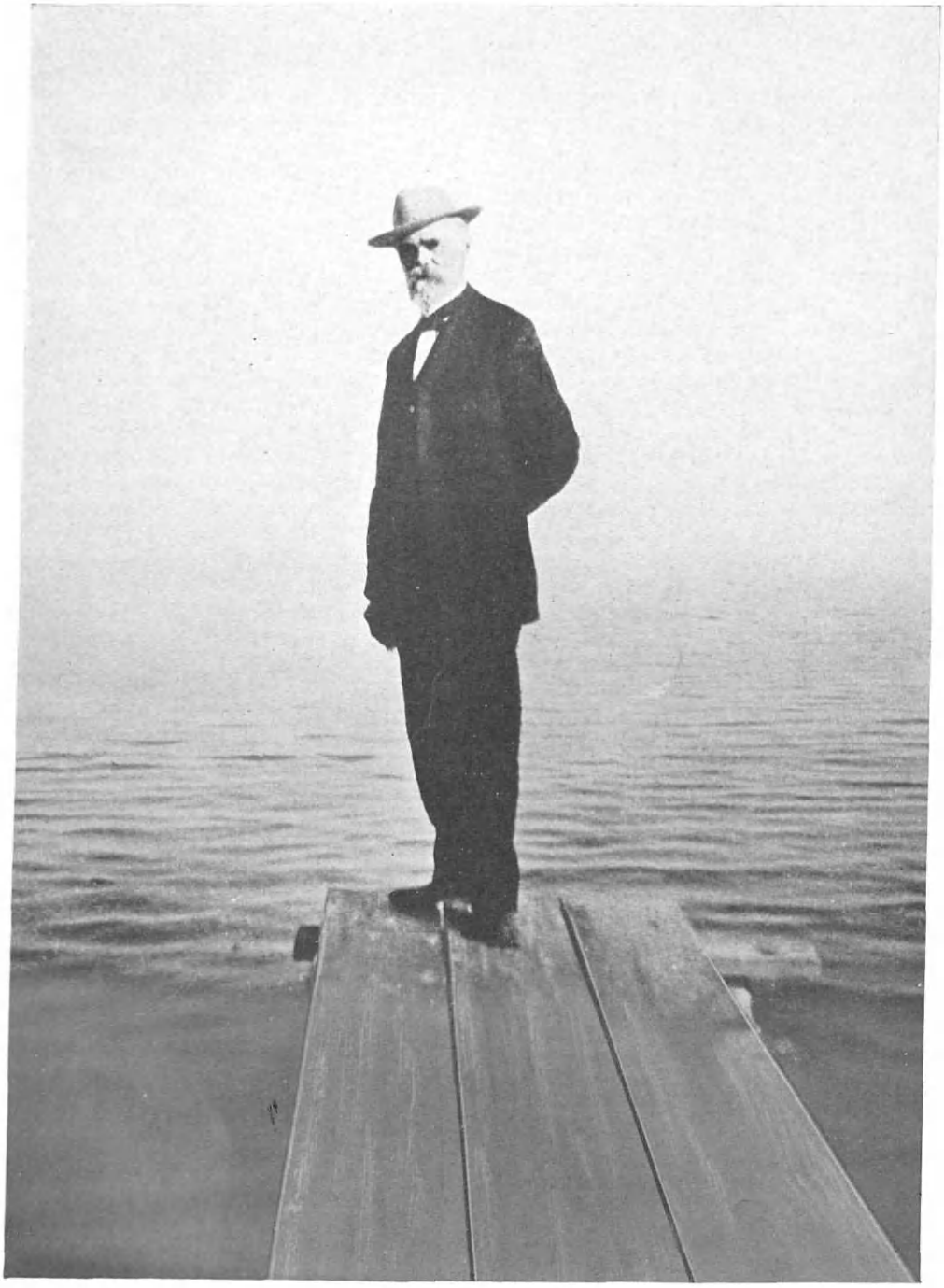
EAVES, GEORGE, D. D., Clergyman, Humanitarian—More than an outstanding churchman and a religious organizational worker, the Rev. George Eaves, native of Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, England, spent his life in England, Japan, the United States and wherever he went in labors for the welfare of his fellowmen and for the improvement of both the physical and spiritual conditions of the world. An ardent supporter of the cause of international peace, he joined the church movement in favor of this long-sought but thus far unattained reform and did everything in his power to advance it; while hospitals, anti-tuberculosis organizations and other health-promoting groups owe their very existence to his untiring efforts toward their establishment. Although his Japanese missionary work was performed under the auspices of the Baptist Church of England, he later in life joined numerous other churches, so that he was in no narrow sense a denominationalist. In the United States he did

much valuable work, as his life story will show; and, noble spirit that he was, his death was a cause of widespread sorrow among all who knew him or who were familiar with his works.

George Eaves was born on July 30, 1858, in the village made famous by William Shakespeare in the time of Queen Elizabeth, Stratford-on-Avon, England, son of William Barnes and Aminda (Bennett) Eaves. His family was originally of French descent, and the name was once St. Yves. Members of the house left France at the time of the Huguenot persecution in that country, and it was in the eighteenth century that the name was Anglicized and the spelling "Eaves" adopted. In Stratford William Barnes Eaves was an alderman and a prominent merchant.

The son, George Eaves, received his early education at the King Edward VI grammar school, in that city. Later he was graduated from University College, at Bristol, England, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Theological Baptist College, also of Bristol, from which he received, in 1884, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He then spent nearly six years in Japan as a missionary for the Baptist Missionary Society of England. Because of impaired health he came to the United States in 1889, expecting then to return to Japan after a few months' rest. The state of his health never permitted this return, however, and, after several years in the Rocky Mountains, he recovered his health, but never became robust. It has been said that his was a great and noble spirit housed in a frail body; and this was the truth. Nevertheless, he accomplished a maximum of marvelous work, and came to be loved and revered by people of all types and classes. In 1891 he founded a church in South Denver, Colorado, and in the following year founded the "Baptist Record." In 1894 he joined the Congregational Church in Denver, and thereafter served the mountain parishes of Creed and Silverton, Colorado, until his removal to Texas in 1903. In that year he built what was known as Central Church, at Dallas, Texas. During the years from 1907 to 1912 he was pastor of Pilgrim Church, at Birmingham, Alabama, where he resigned to devote his entire life to anti-tuberculosis work. It was in 1910 that he founded the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Birmingham, of which, from 1912 onward he was the secretary. At the time of his death, in 1926, it was recognized as one of the most important social organizations of Birmingham. It had been organized originally on a Sunday night in a small theatre by Dr. Eaves and fifteen other Birmingham citizens who were interested in the eradication of this disease. The first camp, established in 1910, consisted of one tent, situated on the side of Red Mountain. The association came eventually to occupy the important Birmingham Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and from it grew the Alabama State League of Tuberculosis Associations. From 1914 to 1918 Mr. Eaves was secretary of the Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis League. He also took part in other work in Alabama which did much to improve conditions in his city and State. He was president, from 1913 to 1914, of the Alabama Sociological Congress; and a member of the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Public Health Association. He was a lecturer on health, sociology and Biblical subjects, and was Birmingham's representative in the international church movement to establish world peace. He often filled pulpits of the churches of this city, and was engaged constantly in administering spiritual aid to tubercular friends at the Birmingham Sanatorium and among the people through the city. At the time of his death he was a member of the Independent Presbyterian Church. From 1915 to 1924 he was secretary of the Alabama Tubercular Commission, and at one time was also a director in the National Tuberculosis Association. For a considerable period he was also editor of the "Blazer," a paper issued by the association. In 1911 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, an honorary award, from Rollins College, of Florida.

A born philanthropist, Dr. Eaves spent his life in the service of others, ever demonstrating his dominant characteristics to be unselfishness, purity of mind and heart, and utter unworldliness. He was filled with sympathy for the poor and unhappy, and tenderness was one of the high lights of his character. His death brought poignant sorrow to the entire community in which he lived and worked, that in and about Birmingham, although in all the work that he had done he had never in any way made himself conspicuous or thrust himself forward. Content to remain in the background after he had once started a good piece of work, he cared only that the labor of improving humanity and human conditions be done, and never sought the glory of achievement for himself. A good and noble civic teacher, one who pointed the way toward better things for Birmingham, he was at the same time an ardent churchman and a pillar of strength to the church long after he abandoned the pulpit. The Jefferson County Memorial Hospital, in Birmingham, Alabama, is a memorial to him and his work and influence, as those who labored with him in this and other civic projects will



S. H. Richmond

readily testify. A ripe scholar, a man of learning and a student to the very last, he found his books the most stimulating companions that he had. As clergyman, theologian and church worker he preferred to follow the guiding light of truth rather than to give himself over to what he considered narrow interpretations of the Christian religion and its meaning. And with a ruthless hand he put away from him everything that could not stand the searching light of truth.

The Rev. Dr. George Eaves married, in Tokyo, Japan, on November 29, 1887, Clara Vaughan Curtis, daughter of William Shillito Curtis, of Southampton, England, a merchant in India, China and Japan. Mrs. Eaves, who survives her husband, continues to live in Birmingham, Alabama, and at the time of writing (1929) is not active in church work, although until recent years she was so active; failing health and advancing age have somewhat retarded her work in this direction, but she maintains a deep interest in public affairs and in social work generally. Dr. and Mrs. Eaves were the parents of three children: 1. Basil George, for the past eleven years member of the staff of the National Tuberculosis Association, of New York. 2. Dorothy Maude, who became the wife of Dr. Cabot Lull, of Birmingham, Alabama. 3. Alfred Curtis, who was killed in France during the late World War while in the performance of a humanitarian deed of great valor. He was the first boy from Birmingham to die in the war, having been killed while trying to save a comrade who he thought was bleeding to death on the battlefield. While attending to his comrade's needs, he was shot by snipers on September 15, 1916, in the midst of dressing a wound. His father and mother received the following telegram from the British King: "Buckingham Palace. I join with my grateful people in sending this memorial of brave life given for others. Signed, George Rex, Imperator." This son served in Company D of the 19th Battalion of the Second Canadian Division.

The death of the father of this family, the Rev. Dr. George Eaves, occurred on November 23, 1926, and came as a profound shock to his many friends and co-workers. For he was an invaluable public servant, a builder of institutions for the good of humanity, a loyal friend to everyone whose privilege it was to know him, and a spiritual leader of rare and distinguished qualities. There was scarcely any phase of human endeavor in which he was not interested and often an active participant, and many, indeed, were the people who directly benefited from his words and deeds. Birmingham and Alabama gained much from his life, but the work that he performed in this part of the world was really incidental, compared with influence of such a character as his upon world events. For his life proved that the activities of man need not be given over entirely or even in the main to selfish purposes, as are the lives of so many individuals; and his memory will long remain to inspire others who have in them the divine spark which needs but the knowledge of such a man to fan it into flame.

RICHMOND, SAMUEL H., Physician, Engineer, Financier—Lines of endeavor undertaken by the late Samuel H. Richmond were varied, and centered in the professions of medicine, engineering and finance, in that order. At each of these he attained success as success is counted; but in his well rounded lifetime he attained a fuller success still—the success defined by philosophers as a replete existence, of service to mankind. He was a pioneer in the State of Florida, and is recalled with affection in Miami, where he spent a number of years prior to his demise, May 28, 1920, at Cutler, Florida, fifteen miles to the south of this city.

Respected, even honored, by all who knew him, Mr. Richmond occupied a distinguished position in Miami's business circles, and had lived in Florida thirty-nine years. He was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, August 13, 1849, son of Reuben A. and Liza A. (Briggs) Richmond. His mother died when he was but nine months old, and as a consequence Mr. Richmond had no memory of her. His father, at the time of his death, was treasurer and collector of the city of Taunton. The family was founded in America by John Richmond, progenitor in New England, native of England, who came to the Massachusetts Colony about fifteen years after the landing of the "Mayflower." Through each generation his descendants engaged in diversified lines of undertaking, numbers having been prominent citizens. Aside from his public office, Reuben A. Richmond of Fall River was a merchant; and he was well known through a wide area in Massachusetts as a man of affairs and a person of influence. The name is old in America, and has never been suffered to tarnish in its integrities wherever its representatives have lived.

It was in Taunton that Samuel H. Richmond secured his early education, in the public schools. Later he entered Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, and in 1871 was graduated with the first class to leave that institution. Afterward he taught in Massachusetts, and became an in-

structor in draftsmanship and mechanical drawing, for industrial schools of Taunton and Fall River, Massachusetts; and thus he laid the ground work for future fortune as an engineer.

Following his teaching experience in engineering, Mr. Richmond went to Boston, where for a time he reëngaged in mechanical instruction. But his interest now had turned to the profession of medicine. Gifted with a scientific mind and with proper ideals of service to his fellowman, he set about assiduously to learn the profession. He undertook medical studies in Boston, and progressed so well with them that it was said—by his preceptors and colleagues—he could not fail to attain some celebrity in the profession in due course. But the problem of personal health intervened. New England winters proved too rigorous for Mr. Richmond's physique; and he came to Florida in search of a proper climate, suited to his needs. That was in 1881.

Having come to Florida, Mr. Richmond located first in Marion County, where for six years he served as deputy court clerk, and for six years also operated an orange grove, with fair fortune. When he came to this county there were few settlers, and he proceeded to set off a precinct which he named Linadale. There he taught the first school, and acted as justice of the peace. As deputy clerk he spent much time in Ocala, and was elected to various positions of public confidence, which he discharged with a zeal that was praiseworthy. But there came the great freeze of 1895, when frost destroyed virtually all of his trees; and following this Mr. Richmond removed to Cutler, where he made his home during the balance of his life, for twenty-five years, erecting the Cutler Hotel, and maintaining offices in Miami for conduct of financial enterprises. He had charge of a large amount of land in the Cutler area, and was perhaps best known there as a civil engineer. His hotel, known as Richmond Inn, he occupied many years. For fifteen years he was associated with the land department of the Florida East Coast Railway. During this time, as surveyor, he inspected more than 150,000 acres of land in lower Dade County, in which Miami is located, and which then was a wilderness, but which now has been developed into one of the finest fruit growing sections in the world. His special charge was the Perrine Grant, which was a concession made to Dr. Perrine in 1835. (The doctor once lived here. He was killed by Indians at Indian Key, shortly after he had embarked upon his work of development. And the land lay dormant until 1896, when the Florida East Coast Railway entered into contract with the heirs to develop it, and Mr. Richmond was chosen agent.) The grant comprised 24,000 acres, and upon this great tract Mr. Richmond located, allotting land to settlers and cultivating tropical trees and plants which were furnished by the rail organization and the Government. Later, as practical engineer, he was employed by the Richardson-Killett Company, of Minneapolis, to survey 3,000 acres of Everglade land. This task done in 1911, he then turned to other pursuits, and founded the Richmond Investment Company, with which he was connected in executive and managerial capacity until the time of his death. This firm was located in Miami, and became widely known through Florida, largely through the renown of the name of Richmond as having to do with constructive works. He was associated with Dr. H. C. Thomas in operation of the company, dealing in residential and farm properties and a general realty business in business properties of Miami and centers near. For a time, in this company, Mr. Richmond was associated with the Sewell brothers. He was a business man of great talent, and as financier contributed to the advancement of the community whole.

General matters of interest claimed much of Mr Richmond's attention. He was fond, for example, of minerals and their beauty, together with their utility. He had a remarkable collection of minerals, and was a mineralogist of some authority, in fact. He found particular interest in the study of botany, and nurtured trees and plants to the same tender supervision that a mother would her child. Very generous, he gave liberally to worthy causes, to the poor as individuals, and loved all things that were good in humanity. He loved life and nature, and understood both as it is given to few men to comprehend them. He cared little for society, and was fond of intellectual pursuits, being a writer of talent. As a penman he was skilled and many examples of his work are preserved. Fraternally he had affiliation with one lodge—Biscayne Bay Lodge, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons. A Republican, while he lived in Massachusetts, on coming to Florida he adopted the politics of the State, becoming a Democrat, and was influential within the party. He did not have identity with a church as communicant, preferring to attend the one of his choice, which happened to be the Presbyterian, toward the works of which he gave generously. He was active in church matters in Marion County, and later in Lake County, and taught Sunday school at Altoona, Florida, during a period. His favorite recreations were

fishing and boating, the care of plants and animals, and reading.

Mr. Richmond married, January 5, 1887, Edith M. Hendry, native of Nova Scotia, who survives her husband and now (1929) makes her residence in Miami, where she is prominent socially. Mrs. Richmond is a member of the Housekeepers' Club, of Cocoanut Grove, the oldest club in Southern Florida; the Miami Woman's Club; Eastern Star, Miami Chapter, No. 17; Trinity Episcopal Church, and active in its guild. She is a lady of gracious charm and culture.

Sterling qualities of character gained for Mr. Richmond a universal high regard. He was a public-spirited man, one who sought the greatest good for his community, both for Miami, where he was prominent in financial matters, and in Cutler, where he was a resident, of loyal works for the common weal. His life was exemplary in its living. The name of Samuel H. Richmond is inscribed large on the honored rolls of Florida's dead.

PRUDE, JOHN WILLIAM, Real Estate Loan Banker—An important and familiar figure in Birmingham life for many years, John William Prude achieved success solely through his own efforts and abilities. From modest beginnings he built up the well-known J. W. Prude Real Estate Loan Company to its prosperous place in the community life, guiding its affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success. His career was of genuine value to the city, and his fine public spirit an important factor in civic affairs.

Mr. Prude was born at Carrollton, Alabama, on February 6, 1871, a son of William Alfred and Emma (Curry) Prude. This family is one of the greatest prominence in Jefferson County and the State, its members being distinguished for their talents, culture and notable service in the public interest.

John William Prude of this record attended the grammar schools of Pickens County, Alabama, and was later graduated from Howard College. With the spirit of independence always characteristic of him, he came to Birmingham in 1888, when only seventeen years old, to make his way in the world. He found his first employment in the field of pharmacy, affiliating himself with the well-known drug firm of Collier and Company, where he was to remain for twelve years. While faithfully discharging the duties which came to him, and acquiring a wide knowledge of drugs and pharmacy operations, he was laying his plans for the future, for his real ambition was to become a banker. The opportunity was not long in coming. While acting as clerk in the Collier store, he learned of the difficulties into which one of its customers had been plunged by chance. At that time he was still junior clerk, with sleeping quarters over the store, but he had carefully husbanded his earnings with a view to future use. When his customer expressed his need for a loan of seventy-five dollars, and explained the situation, Mr. Prude resolved to make the deal with him, putting his savings to work. This was the start of his career as a loan banker in which field he won such notable success.

His talents for finance and executive control became obvious soon after this incident when he founded the City Loan and Banking Company, his first enterprise and, naturally, a small one. Quickly winning the confidence of the community, however, and demonstrating his right to a leading place in financial affairs, he gradually extended the scope of its activities and won wide personal reputation by his work. Later he founded the J. W. Prude Real Estate Loan Company, an organization which owed its very existence to his initiative and vision and its continued success to his able direction of affairs. He remained as president of the company until the time of his death, and its constant growth was a real tribute to his fine energy and ability. He brought his enterprise to a prominent place in the city's commercial life, and on numerous occasions lent timely aid to various projects of decisive importance for the city's growth.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Prude was quite without ambition in the matter of public office, although he was always constant in his interest where problems of government or civic progress were concerned. Indeed, he was not only favorably known in business circles and in private life, but was everywhere recognized as a public-spirited citizen of finest progressive type. His hearty support was always assured for every worthy movement for the advancement or upbuilding of the city, while his contributions to charitable causes were many and generous. Indeed it is doubtful if the full extent of his liberality was ever known for he himself was never at pains to reveal it, preferring to find his reward, if any were needed, in the simple consciousness of duty well performed. Originally a Baptist in his religious affiliation, he later joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Avondale, where his family worshipped. Mr. Prude was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of several clubs, including the Southern Club, and the Newspaper Club. His chief recreations were hunting and fishing, and he

maintained a constant interest in the growth of all sections of the State and Nation.

On August 19, 1914, at Birmingham, Alabama, John William Prude married Kate Belle (Nutt) Drennen, daughter of William Richard and Thurza (Ward) Nutt, and widow of Joseph Edward Drennen, whom she married in 1900. Her father was a well-known banking official of Birmingham. Mr. and Mrs. Prude became the parents of one son, John William, Jr. By her first marriage Mrs. Prude had five chidren: 1. Joseph Edward, Jr., who married Bertha Carver, and now lives in Chattanooga. 2. William Richard, deceased. 3. Robert Lee. 4. Ralph Birchfield, who married Peggy Brisky, and has one son, Ralph, Jr. They live in Birmingham. 5. Katherine Bell, who married Robert W. Lowry, and has one daughter, Katherine Virginia.

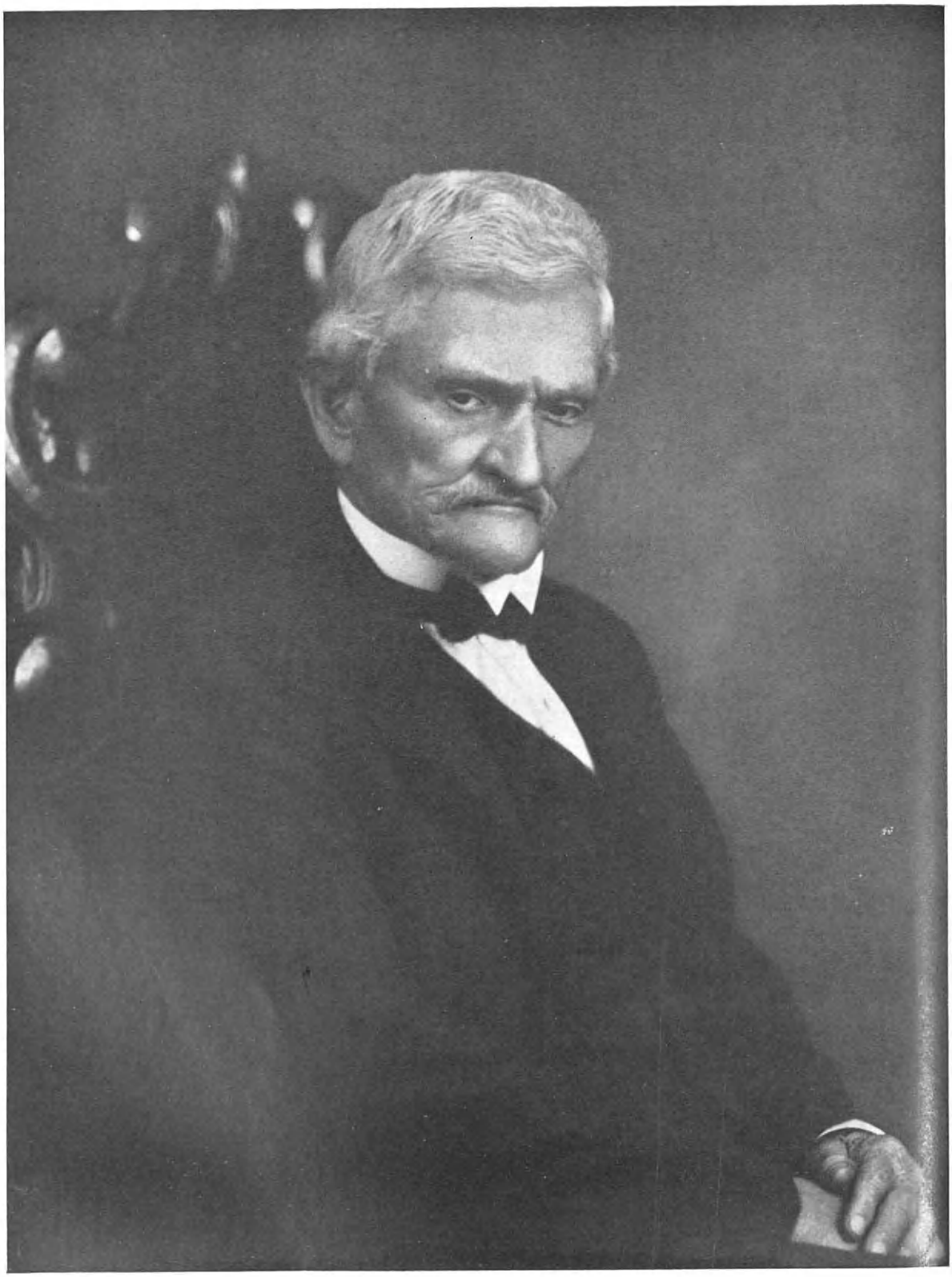
Mr. Prude's death occurred at his Birmingham home on September 6, 1927. His passing was a source of deep personal sorrow to hundreds in the city, and of wide-spread regret, for he was a man of many friends, and everywhere the value of his life and work were well recognized. Men of his stamp are rare in any community and they can ill be spared.

TURNER, HENRY AUGUSTIN, Civil Engineer—Delicate health in his youth forced Henry Augustin Turner to abandon a college course, where he had hoped to major in engineering, but it gave him the rare opportunity of learning that profession under a practical and experienced railroad constructor, so that he eventually became one of the prominent men of his profession in Alabama. For more than a quarter of a century he had maintained his residence and business headquarters in Birmingham, where he was highly esteemed as a citizen and a professional man and where he had made a host of friends. In his independent career, after association with others for a number of years, he rapidly erected a substantial business, was known as a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a generous supporter of its activities, a favorite in all circles in which he moved and a loyal supporter of sound civic movements. A great reader of history and travel and a student of the battles of the World War, he was a most congenial companion and conversationalist. He was not active in politics, save that he was always interested in the welfare of the community and ready to do his full share when called upon, to forward any movement looking to an improvement of living conditions or commercial progress.

Born in Front Royal, Virginia, August 4, 1867, he was a son of Judge Robert Henry Turner, of the Circuit Court, who died in Front Royal at the age of seventy-five years. The family is of English descent, its pioneers having settled in Virginia in Colonial times. They are related to the Byrds and Marshalls and other distinguished families of the Old Dominion. He was educated in the elementary and high schools of Front Royal and upon completing their courses of instruction became, through the instrumentality of his father, associated with Major Greene, of Front Royal, an engineer then in charge of the construction of a railroad in that district. The outdoor work soon improved his delicate health and all the while he was taking full advantage of the tutelage he received under the expert guidance of his chief. His work took him into several of the Southern States and in 1902 he came to Birmingham, having severed his connection with Major Greene, and here became superintendent of the Ishkooda Mines, remaining in that capacity for several years. His skill as an engineer was well known and appreciated by those engaged in mining operations and it was not long before the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company offered him the position of chief engineer, which he accepted and held until he withdrew from the association to establish himself independently in the work of his profession. In politics he was a Democrat and he was a member of the Southern Club. His death occurred in Birmingham, July 21, 1928.

Henry Augustin Turner married, at Front Royal, Virginia, November 12, 1897, Lela Orrison, daughter of Charles William Orrison, a prominent merchant, and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth (Garrett) Orrison. The children of this marriage were: 1. Mary Elizabeth. 2. Anna Byrd, married Francis Christian St. John, and they have a daughter, Lucy Turner St. John. 3. Lucy Marshall, deceased. 4. Henry Augustin, Jr.

Mr. Turner was a fine example of what a practical education for a professional career can accomplish. He learned the science with exactness in its every detail and was a consultant who was frequently called upon in intricate problems of construction. As a citizen he was all that could be wished; sound in his allegiance to the traditions of his fellow-citizens of the dominant population, industrious in his labor for the benefit of the people, sincere in his religious convictions and generous in his attitude toward the public. He had many friends and could have called the entire community by that title, for he made no enemies and lived an upright and honorable life, a credit to his forebears and a pride to his family.



N. B. Spears

SPEARS, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Barrister—Tennessee and Alabama were the scenes of professional and political activities of Napoleon Bonaparte Spears, whose career was large and attended by signal attainments. He was born at Pikeville, Tennessee, December 6, 1848, and died in Miami, Florida, June 29, 1928. His grandfather, John Holliday Spears, was with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans in the War of 1812. His father, General James Gallant Spears, was a lawyer of wide reputation in Tennessee, loyal to the highest principles of the Southland. But while he adhered to these principles, when the war of 1861 came on he entered the military service of the Union, and became a brigadier-general under Union colors. He was of prominence as a planter in Tennessee, where the family has had its seat for many years. The family is of Welsh and English origin, the progenitor in America having settled at Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, whence succeeding generations removed to Tennessee and other States of the South. An ancestor, Edward Spears, was lieutenant in the Revolution from a Pennsylvania division, and is registered with the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia. General James Gallant Spears married Adeline Brown, of English and Irish ancestry; and thus their son, Napoleon Bonaparte Spears had in his veins the blood of three of the Nordics' strongest races—English, Welsh and Irish—with the gentlemanliness and strength of the first, the fine physique and intelligence and determination of the Welsh, and the wit and geniality of the Irish. With these characteristics he had also the best of the South's traditional upbringing, receiving his academic instruction in private schools. After his preparation was completed, he entered Emory and Henry College, at Emory, Virgina, studied law with a diligence and purpose significant of real determination to make a success of the legal profession, and completed his studies by the time he came of age. He was now on the threshold of his life's work.

At the age of twenty-one, admitted to the bar of Tennessee, Napoleon Bonaparte Spears opened offices for the pursuit of his profession. These were at Jasper, Tennessee. His advancement was rapid, and he became a well-known figure in the professional circles of the State. In due course he removed from Jasper to Chattanooga, Tennessee, there built up a still more extended practice, and again removed, this time to Alabama, with offices in Pell City. The fortune which he had attained followed him in augmented force through all the years of his activity, until retirement from professional life in 1918. In that year Napoleon Bonaparte Spears came to Miami, where he is recalled as one who contributed liberally to the growth and development of the metropolitan community. While he attained to his greatest professional distinctions in Alabama, still his attachment for Tennessee remained greatest, as it was his native State, and as the family continues to make its principal center there. When he came to Florida it was under changed circumstance—no longer did he place professional activity ahead of works of citizenship—though in fact his works of this category never had been small. The extra time afforded through nonpractice of law enabled him to give fuller attention to affairs of his community; and for the attention given, the city of Miami remains in his debt.

Mr. Spears had a considerable experience in politics. This began when at the age of twenty-one he was elected to Tennessee State Legislature to represent the Jasper District. From that time onward he never lost interest in public matters, and in Tennessee, Alabama and Florida took a deep and interested concern in progressive legislation. He was a great admirer and supporter of Andrew Johnson, who was an intimate friend. Johnson presented to Mr. Spears a Constitutional Rules Manual, autographed, and of date February 4, 1875, also bearing the autograph of his friend, Andrew Jackson. This volume rests in the possession of the Spears heirs. Himself too young for service in the war between the States, Mr. Spears was proud of the record which his father made in it under Union colors, and proud also of his elder brother, who became a colonel in the Union troops. During the great war of 1914-1918 he was of valued assistance in the several campaigns, notably in those for funds.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Spears left Tennessee for Alabama. As recounted, he had spent one term in the Tennessee Legislature, and he now, hand-in-hand with practice at law, took an even larger part in Republican politics. He served several terms in the Alabama Legislature, was a member of the constitutional convention which adopted Alabama's present constitution, and became one of the State's well known men. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He was fond of riding, and never lost his taste for work, even after retirement, such had been his habit of steady and rigorous mental concentration on difficult problems of importance. He had a genial personality, pleasant, much esteemed by those in contact with him for affableness and nicety of manner. He was a natural student, ever keep-

ing abreast of current movements of significance in public estate, in the law, in the arts, and in sciences.

Mr. Spears married, in 1879, at Jasper, Tennessee, Florence Eugenia Mitchell, daughter of Pleasant A. Mitchell, planter of large means, of Jasper. Of this union were born children: 1. James P., deceased; who married Florence Spencer, and a son, Alfred E., survives. 2. Douglass B., deceased; who married Augustus Sego, and two children survive, Virgil W. and Marion E. 3. Hortense H., unmarried. 4. Ellen, wife of Dr. E. C. Harris and mother of two children, Emrys C. and Elizabeth Spears, the family residence being in Miami, Florida. 5. Adeline Pratt, unmarried. 6. Frederick N., who died in infancy. 7. Aline M., also died in infancy. Mrs. Florence Eugenia (Mitchell) Spears died in 1911, at Pell City, Alabama. She is recalled for her sweet affection, her tender regard for her children, and for the loving assistance which she gave to her husband in his many undertakings.

The record of Napoleon Bonaparte Spears is permanently written into the annals of the three States, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida. That which he accomplished has proved of value to mankind, for it consisted of real service ably rendered at his profession, in statecraft, as a citizen, and as a man. His friends were legion who remember the warmth of his handclasp; and in their hearts he lives as of years gone by.

DURHAM, JAMES ALLEN, Executive—Descended from ancestors of English blood, who settled in the Carolinas in Colonial days, all of whom helped to make the history of the country and bore respectable reputations and high characters, James Allen Durham, of Birmingham, was long one of the outstanding business men of Alabama and a worthy representative of a fine race of men and women. In his comparatively brief career he made a name for business acumen, absolute integrity and fairness, civic virtue and a deep and active interest in the commercial progress of the South that is not exceeded in the State. His friends were limited only by the army of acquaintances he made, for admiration for his fine qualities of intellect and heart led to lifelong friendships of perfect loyalty, which were reciprocated in kind. He felt it an inherited duty to carry on the family establishment founded by his father and to that end made it a special point to educate his brother, who was very much his junior, in order that he might take full control in the event of his death before. He was a devoted son and, upon his father's untimely death in his early manhood, assumed his place at the head of the family and carried on with a high order of ability. He was a born administrator and an executive who lived the Golden Rule; a cultivated, generous and kindly man, who did valuable work for the commercial, religious and social structures of Alabama, and whose place in her army of industrialists will not readily be filled.

He was born in Leary, Georgia, November 27, 1877. His father was James Rubin Prow Durham, merchant and executive, who died in Birmingham in 1900 at the age of forty-nine years. His mother was Georgia (Wilson) Durham, whose death occurred October 16, 1928, one day after that of her son. He acquired his education in the public schools of Birmingham and later at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama. His father came to Birmingham when his son was eight years of age and here became connected with the Simmons-Durham Grocery Company, with which he remained for a few years, then founding the Alabama Mill and Elevator Company, an enterprise which has become nation-wide in its business scope and which still continues to function under the control of the younger brother, W. S. Durham, president. After leaving school James Allen Durham entered into business association with his father, who was president of the elevator enterprise. In this he developed a keen interest and came to have an intimate knowledge of every detail of the great business that was being done. Upon the death of his father he assumed the presidency of the company and still held his directorship, retaining full control until his death, when his brother stepped into the vacancy and continues the family tradition of fine business ability. James Rubin Prow Durham was a man of great public spirit, was one of Birmingham's first aldermen and was always prominently identified with the religious activities of his church. Likewise was his son known and regarded, having been a deacon of the Southside Baptist Church for more than twenty years and active in all civic affairs where he could be of service. He was fond of outdoor life and was an ardent golfer. He kept himself informed intimately of all current events and with national politics and was a great reader. He was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, a member of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and of the Southern and Birmingham Country clubs. His death occurred in Birmingham, Alabama, October 15, 1928, in the fifty-second year of his age.

Mr. J. Allen Durham married, at Birmingham, December 11, 1907, Irene Roberta Smith, daugh-

ter of John Thomas and Eleanor (Hawkins) Smith, of Georgia, and they are the parents of Ruth Eleanor. Mrs. Durham has devoted many years to the activities of the church. During this period she has taught and directed the preparatory classes of the Sunday school. They have one daughter, Eleanor.

Mr. Durham was a man of such outstanding nobility that busy men commented upon it. He was as highly regarded by those whom he employed as he was by his associates in the business and social world. He was a home loving man and worshipped his family, was charitable to a fault, scrupulously honest, a gentleman of finest quality, whose passing was a deep loss to the community.

EUBANK, ALFRED, D. D. S., Dental Surgeon—Belonging to old Southern families on both his parents' sides, the late Dr. Alfred Eubank was a native and lifelong resident of Jefferson County, Alabama. For more than half a century he was one of the leading dentists of Birmingham, Alabama, of which city he was throughout his career one of the most respected and most useful citizens. His interest in his profession and in the wider field of medicine was not restricted merely to his practice, but throughout his entire professional career he kept continuously in touch with the latest developments and discoveries, both in dentistry and in medicine, by attending post-graduate clinics in the leading dental and medical institutions of the country. In that respect and in many other ways he made important contributions to the advancement of the dental profession in the South, and his high-minded attitude toward his professional work served as an inspiration to many of his fellow dentists. Though naturally his large and important private practice required and received the major share of his time and attention, he found it possible to devote himself to a considerable extent to other interests, taking an active part in religious, civic and fraternal activities.

The founder of the Eubank family in this country was Thomas Eubank, who came from Lancaster, England, about 1715, and was probably the son of George Eubank. The exact date of the birth of Thomas Eubank is not known, but it is a matter of record that his eldest son, Richard Eubank, died in April, 1718. The wife of Thomas Eubank, whose Christian name is known to have been Martha, was Martha Harrison of Talbot County, Maryland, where Thomas Eubank first settled, because Marmaduke Harrison of Talbot County, Maryland, says in his will: "I give my entire estate to Thomas Eubank, Sr., and he is to be my executor." Thomas Eubank's own will is dated September 22, 1732, and was probated in 1732, which year must therefore be considered the year of his death. Members of the Eubank family and descendants of Thomas Eubank were residents of Jones County, Tennessee, prior to 1800. Dr. Eubank's grandfather, Robert Eubank, was a resident of Lincoln County, Tennessee, during the early years of the nineteenth century. He was a personal friend of Davy Crockett, famous scout, hunter and frontiersman, and upon his advice came to Jones Valley, Alabama, the climate, water, land, minerals and abundant game in this region being considered to exceed anything ever encountered by this famous early pioneer anywhere in his wide travels. When Robert Eubank finally acted upon the advice of his famous friend, and came to Alabama in 1817, he found that ten other white settlers had preceded him to this location. He himself settled at Village Creek, where he built a mill for grinding grain, a mill which was eventually sold to William Hooker.

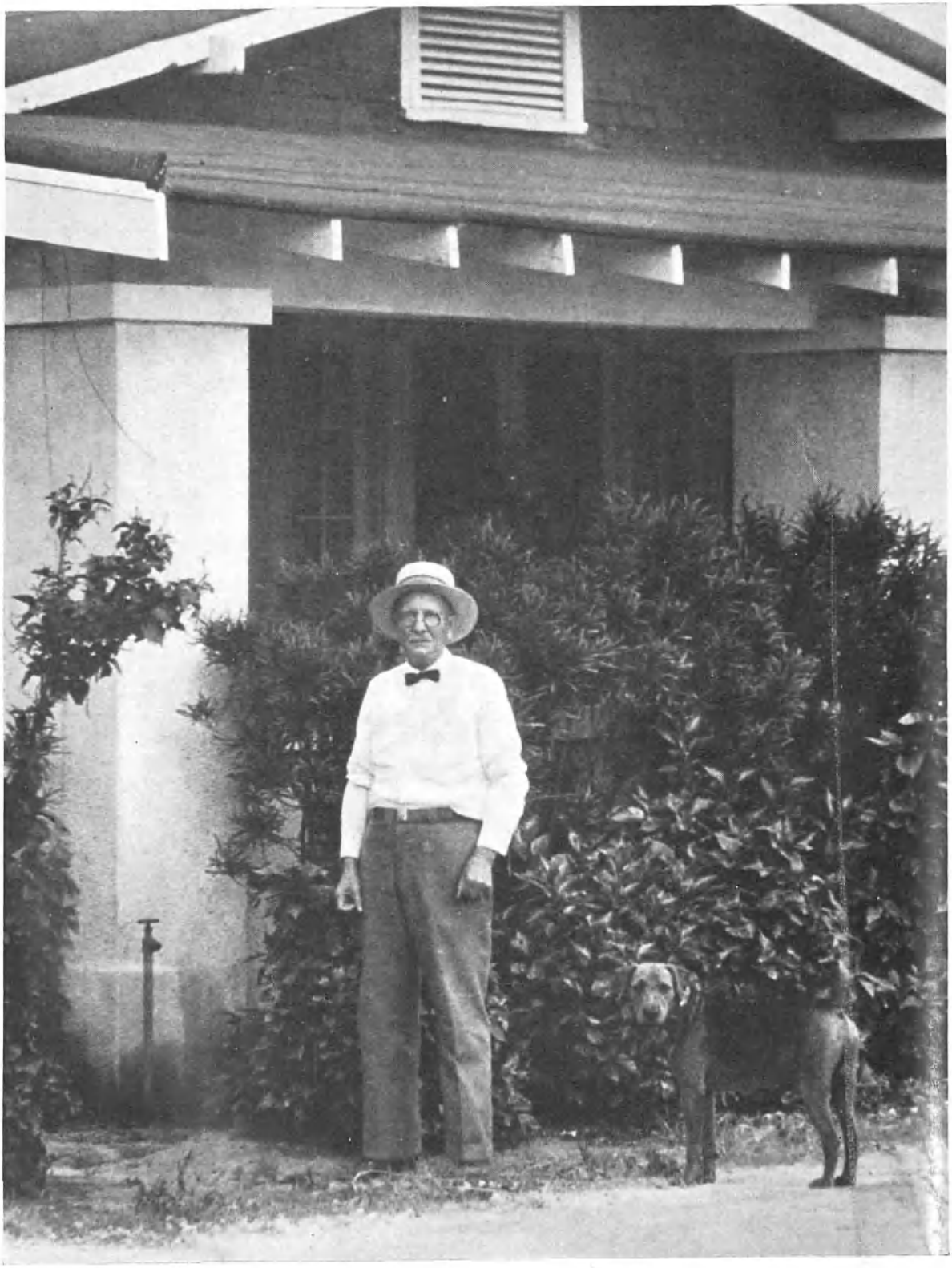
William Carroll Eubank, the father of Dr. Alfred Eubank, was born at Carrollton, now Powderly, Jefferson County, Alabama, February 3, 1818, a son of Robert Eubank. He was a prosperous planter and died March 11, 1894, on the Eubank homestead, now known as Ensley, a part of the city of Birmingham, Alabama. He married, March 18, 1841, Eliza Jane Hickman, of whom further. William Carroll and Eliza Jane (Hickman) Eubank were the parents of nine children: Robert Peyton; James Thomas; William Jesse; Alfred, of whom further; John Hillman; Margaret Clarissa; Martha Alice; Joseph Andrew; and George Eubank. William Carroll Eubank was too old for active service in the Confederate Army, but did home service. His oldest son, Robert, joined the first company organized in Jefferson County, Alabama, for service in the Confederate Army. He was wounded at the Battle of Bull Run and, after having recovered, joined the cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war.

Eliza Jane (Hickman) Eubank, the mother of Dr. Alfred Eubank, was born September 3, 1825, and died July 19, 1878, being like her husband a member of an old Southern family. She was a daughter of Jesse and Clarissa (Pullen) Hickman. Jesse Hickman, maternal grandfather of Dr. Alfred Eubank, was born in Hickman County, Kentucky, August 1, 1799, and died at the early age of thirty-eight years in August, 1837. He received a land grant from the government, this land now being the site of the Birmingham Country Club. On it was the old Rock House which remained in the

possession of Jesse Hickman's family until 1924 when it was sold. Jesse Hickman married, January 27, 1822, Clarissa Pullen, who was born in 1805 and died in July, 1888, a daughter of William and Mary (Haynes) Pullen. Jesse and Clarissa (Pullen) Hickman were the parents of three other children beside Dr. Eubank's mother, Martha, William Peyton and Pleasant Hickman. Jesse Hickman's father, the maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Alfred Eubank, was William Hickman, who died in Missouri and who was the father of six other sons, besides Jesse: Joseph, John, Henry, William, James and David Hickman. He was survived by his wife, whose family name is not recorded and whose maiden name was either Ann or Elizabeth. The founder of the Hickman family in this country was Francis Hickman and his wife Elizabeth, who came to America from Wiltshire, England, and landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prior to November 27, 1685.

Alfred Eubank, the subject of this article, was born on the family homestead, now Ensley and a part of the city of Birmingham, September 18, 1851, a son of William Carroll and Eliza Jane (Hickman) Eubank. He received his early education in the public schools of his native region and then took up the study of medicine under Dr. Mortimer H. Jordan, of Elyton, Alabama. Later he became interested in dentistry, which he studied at first in the office of Dr. A. S. McIntire, after which he attended, during 1872-74, the Baltimore College of Dentistry, Baltimore, Maryland. Having completed his education, he returned to Alabama and established himself in the practice of his profession in Birmingham, of which city he was one of the leading dental surgeons for more than fifty years. Though he had prepared himself for his professional work with the greatest care, he kept up his studies throughout his entire career, frequently attending clinics in New York City, Boston and Rochester, Minnesota, and in this manner keeping himself well posted on the most recent developments in his profession. For two years he also served as a professor of dentistry in the University of Alabama. He helped to organize the first Dental Association ever formed anywhere in the world, became its president and later was elected to an honorary life membership. During the World War he gave freely of his time and professional knowledge to those who volunteered for or were drafted into the United States military and naval forces. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the work of which he was very active, serving for many years as a steward and as the superintendent of Sunday schools of the local church of that denomination, of which he was a regular attendant and a liberal supporter. He was a member of Farrar Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons. Fond of outdoor life, he was especially interested in hunting, in which sport he found recreation from his professional cares.

Dr. Eubank married at what is now Ensley, Birmingham, Alabama, June 3, 1873, Sarah Emmeline Brown, who was born July 17, 1850, and who died October 17, 1924. Mrs. Eubank was a daughter of James Brown, who was a friend and neighbor of Dr. Eubank's father, both being well known as ardent hunters. James Brown is reputed to have killed 1,500 deer with one rifle, which he nicknamed "old fetney" and which is still in the possession of his descendants, having been owned and treasured for many years by his late daughter, Dr. Eubank's wife. Dr. and Mrs. Eubank were the parents of four children: 1. Minnie Eubank, who married R. G. McCarty and who is the mother of four children: Alfred Eubank McCarty, who married Leath Jetton, of Nashville, Tennessee; Sarah Emmeline McCarty, who married Thomas Mayberry, of Franklin, Tennessee; Henry McCarty, unmarried; and Martha Rose McCarty, unmarried. 2. Kate Eubank, who was born January 28, 1879, and who married, April 21, 1897, Colonel Felix Edward Blackburn, a son of Edward Blackburn of Kentucky, and Lorena Mildred (Howard) Blackburn, of Georgia. Colonel Blackburn was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1880 and practiced law in Birmingham until 1918, when he accepted an appointment in the service of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the United States Army, an appointment which took him during the World War to the Philippine Islands, Japan and China. He remained in the service after the war, with the rank of colonel and is now on the retired list. A staunch supporter and a very active member of the Democratic party, Colonel Blackburn has served in the Alabama Legislature and is known as an eloquent political campaigner. Colonel and Mrs. Blackburn are the parents of three children: Felix Edward Blackburn, Jr., who was born July 6, 1898, and who married, May 14, 1923, Margaret McCann, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Mildred Blackburn, who married Douglas B. Spears of Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Katherine Rutledge Blackburn, who married Philip Gardner Howe. 3. Lucy Eubank, who married T. Coleman Ward, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and who is the mother of three children, Lucy, Thomas Coleman, Jr., and Alfred



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Eubank Ward. 4. Emma Eubank, now deceased, who married J. Pugh Pearson of Birmingham, Alabama, and who was the mother of five children: Robert, James Pugh, Jr., Sarah Emmeline, Alfred Eubank and Aleck Pearson.

At his home in Birmingham, Alabama, Dr. Alfred Eubank died February 26, 1924, in his seventy-third year. He was survived only a few months by his widow, who died October 17, 1924. Dr. Eubank's death closed a brilliant professional career of great usefulness and of constant devotion to the highest professional ideals. His high standing as a dental surgeon was based not only on his outstanding ability and on his great success in the practical work of dentistry, but also on his untiring devotion to the best interests to the entire dental profession. He was recognized as a leader in his profession throughout the entire South and well-known as the author of several books on dentistry and as a frequent and always interesting contributor to dental and medical journals. Naturally his passing was deeply regretted by his professional associates, but it was felt as a distinct loss to an even greater extent by his many patients, many of whom became his devoted friends, as well as by the community in general, his long residence in Birmingham covering the period of that city's greatest growth and prosperity, to both of which Dr. Eubank made many and valuable contributions. In these circles and, of course, even more so amongst his own family and his many intimate friends his memory will always remain fresh and will serve as an inspiration for many years to come.

COOPER, HERBERT DURELL, Executive —Born near Ashtabula, Ohio, February 22, 1869; died in the city of Miami, Florida, March 6, 1928—Herbert Durell Cooper was descended in a family old in the history of the United States, son of Charles Henry and Celestia (Viets) Cooper. His father was a farmer and realtor whose fortunes permitted him to retire in later years. Veteran of the war between the States, he fought through three years of the conflict, and was the first of the Grand Army of the Republic to be interred by that lodge in Miami.

Until he was ten years of age, Herbert Durell Cooper attended the public schools of his community in Ohio, then moved with his parents to the North, taking residence near the town of Arvilla, North Dakota. After he had completed the course prescribed at Arvilla Academy, he matriculated in the University of North Dakota, where he studied several terms. Meanwhile, he had become interested in telegraphy with his cousin, and now took up this work in conjunction with that of station agent, at Loveland, Iowa. Later he proved a valued man to the Great Northern Railroad and was given positions in successively larger places, until, finally, he held an important post at rail work in Crookston, Minnesota. Nearly all his career was spent in railroad work and photography. The Minnesota winters proved to severe for his health, and in the spring of 1910 he came to Miami, securing identity with the Florida East Coast Railroad Company as clerk in the passenger station here. During the balance of his years he served this road, well, earnestly, efficiently; he came to know its chief officials as personal friends, and assisted worthily in the conduct of his charge. From the post of clerk he worked his way to the responsible place of joint ticket and baggage agent; but as the city grew the road expanded and diversified the duties of its men, and he found himself ticket agent, with still greater responsibility, Miami being an important terminal. He was ticket agent at the time of his death.

Mr. Cooper had numerous interests. Fraternally, he was prominently affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in that order being a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the American Association of Railroad Ticket Agents, belonged to the First Presbyterian Church of Miami (having joined the church at the age of eighteen, and having served as teacher in Sunday school while resident at Devil's Lake, North Dakota), and took recreation in fishing and hunting. During America's part in the World War he contributed to the fullest of his means to appeals for aid, and was of great service through expedition of his duties as ticket agent in handling soldiers as they came and went through the Miami station over which he had control. Politically he adhered to independent principles, giving his support to candidates he believed best fitted for office regardless of their party connections.

On December 23, 1890, at Emerado, North Dakota, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage with Lovilla J. Ward, daughter of Thomas F. Ward, of Emerado, her father having been a farmer and soldier, native of England, who came to America in 1851 and fought through the whole of the Civil War. Of this union were born children: 1. Everett W., who married Sarah Goodall, and their children are: Everett W., Jr., Thomas Durell. 2. Verna G., wife of James Marion Zumwalt, and their children are: Marion H., student in junior

high school, class of 1930, and Edgar O., also a student. 3. Zelma M., wife of Hamilton A. Newman, and their children are: Hamilton A., Jr., Lawrence Cooper, and Louise M. 4. Gladys M., wife of Jackson B. Hiers, Jr. 5. Florence Wanda, unmarried. Mrs. Lovilla J. (Ward) Cooper survives her husband and continues to live in Miami. She is a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Order of Eastern Star. Her chief interests are her home, children and grandchildren.

Mr. Cooper loved his home. He was charitable almost to a fault, reserved, modest, sincere, and of legion friends.

TODD, JOHN WILLIAM, M. D., Physician —Every man, in the unfolding of his life, faces the question of what to make his life's work. To one with high ideals of service to mankind, the professions offer much, being of especial appeal to men of greatest talent and ability. Of the professions, perhaps none holds the possibilities of service contained in medicine—the "great humanitarian profession," service in which is true service to mankind.

Dr. John William Todd made his choice for this field, and became, within the brief span of his life, one of Alabama's well-known physicians. Though he lived but to the age of thirty-five, he accomplished more for those around him than falls to the lot of the average man in a full three-score and ten.

Member of a family known long for the talents of its members, he was born at Coffeeville, Alabama, December 20, 1868, and died at Morvin, Alabama, January 6, 1904. He was a son of James and Martha Anne (Cox) Todd, descended on the paternal side from a progenitor from England who settled early in North Carolina. The line has flourished in the South, where the name has been honored through several generations. The family of Cox, also, is of proud lineage. Martha Anne (Cox) Todd is recalled as a refined and gracious and kindly Christian character. This she inculcated in the characters of her children, who lived to bring happiness to her in fulfilment of her hopes. Her hopes were not exaggerated; but she had a justified faith and belief in her offspring, gave them every opportunity to improve their minds, and inspired and directed their early lives so as to mould their futures in the right channels of endeavor. Mrs. Todd had much of the responsibility of raising the children, for her beloved husband, James Todd, died in 1869, when Dr. John William Todd was less than a year old. He had been a man of prominence, owner of wide and fertile lands; and he left his loved ones behind in good enough circumstances to permit of sound educations. He met his death by horse.

Dr. John William Todd received his elementary and secondary academic training in the public schools. After completion of the high school course, in which he distinguished himself as a student and gave promise of a most cultivated mind in years to come, he matriculated in Mobile Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890, at the age of only twenty-one years. The promise which he displayed in high school as a student took full flower in medical school. When the degree was conferred on him, he stood well to the fore among members of the class, who esteemed him warmly as their fellow-student and friend. In 1901 he took a post-graduate course in medicine at Tulane University, of New Orleans, Louisiana. From first to last, he was distinguished as a student and medical scholar. Always abreast of the times in the profession, he read broadly in the medical and in all other fields that interested him. A natural scientist, he did not sacrifice his love for the classics for scientific enterprise, but found in his mind ample breadth for everything of worth. He died a singularly well educated man, and a leader in circles of the profession.

When Dr. Todd opened his first offices, at Linden, Alabama, in 1890, he met with initial handicaps usual to all young physicians. But his ability soon became known, and his reputation for excellence spread through the countryside until his clients numbered in the hundreds. Later he removed to Fonsdale, Alabama, where his reputation increased still further; and subsequently removed to Morvin, Alabama, where his career was closed by death, after he had added still other honors to his career in medicine. He did very little surgery, but could operate well and with marked precision in emergencies. He healed with the mind as with medicines. His presence and geniality brought cheer into the sick room. Brightness dispelled the darkness of mental as well as of bodily ills, and he was extremely apt at securing the confidence of a patient. Whether the patient were young or old, well or poorly educated, he knew the proper psychology to employ. Healing begins in the mind. One who is without hope, lacking confidence and trust in his physician, stands less chance of recovery than does one owning a complete belief and confidence in the medical practitioner. Dr. Todd brought hope, even as he carried his bag of instruments and medicines. He

was a true benefactor to mankind, and his name is perpetuated in the lives of those affected to advantage.

But the absorption which he gave to the profession did not exclude participation in general affairs. Dr. Todd, a leading physician, was also a leading citizen, and supported all works designed to be of assistance in community welfare, from the civic, social and economic points of view. A Democrat, he gave his strength and influence to that party with consistency. Urged to become a candidate for office, however, he would decline, realizing that the time needed for his work in the profession would necessitate a sacrifice, either to the profession or to the public charge. Realizing that he could not slight the duties of a physician, he chose to decline public place. Fraternally active, he belonged to the Blue Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and to the Knights of Pythias. He made recreations of riding and hunting. Study continued to hold his mental keenness until the last. His greatest happiness lay in the society of his loved ones in the home circle.

Dr. John William Todd married, at Morvin, Alabama, December 15, 1892, Narcie Cunningham, daughter of William and Emma (Armstead) Cunningham, the father a large landholder of Morvin and man of extended affairs. Of this union were born children: 1. Lilla, unmarried. 2. John W., who married Frances White, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. 3. Louise B., unmarried. 4. William Cunningham, 2d., unmarried. 5. Herman D., who married Maida Carroll, of Mobile. 6. Grace, unmarried.

Mrs. Narcie (Cunningham) Todd now resides in Mobile, Alabama, to which city she moved after the passing of Dr. Todd. With members of her household, she is a communicant of the Baptist Church, to which Dr. Todd also belonged. She supports the good works of this denomination with generosity of time and material, and was very active in Red Cross activities during the World War. Dr. Todd's family contributed liberally to the Allied cause in that war, and Mrs. Todd is well known for the qualities of her philanthropy and patriotism.

Sincere, kindly, affable, and as human in his personal relations as he was skilled in his scientific profession, Dr. Todd owned all those attributes of manhood which beget and retain enduring friendship. Of a sweet and lovable nature, he obliged nearly everyone who asked assistance. Honesty was an outstanding characteristic, as was his pleasing sense of humor, which could perceive the happier side of things even when the outlook was darkest.

For his position in medicine he will be recalled to colleagues with respect and with honor. For his standing as a citizen, his record entitles him to a similar regard. For his recognition as a man among men, the hearts and memories of those left behind hold warm eulogy.

CHAMBERLAIN, HON. HENRY, Jurist—A judge, to be of quality, must possess admirable attributes naturally inherited; he must have broad training and experience, and ideals of the right and justice which will stand before all batterings of opposing counsel. All personal considerations and influences from outside must be made secondary to the evidence brought to bear on a specific case. Judgment, once pronounced, must be of true reasoning, capable of being upheld in higher courts, and found equally true years after its pronouncing from the bench.

Judge Henry Chamberlain, late of Mobile, was known as "a terror to evil doers," and as a man whose sense of justice never once ran from the proper course. Encomiums in praise of his career have been many; and the present writing, though brief, is intended to be a memorial narrative in tribute to one beloved.

He lived to the age of sixty-one years. Born in Mobile, December 15, 1859, he died here, February 20, 1920. Interment was in Magnolia Cemetery. He was a son of Henry Chamberlain, Sr., and Josephine (Shipley) Chamberlain. His father, an eminent jurist of his time, gave to the name an honored bearing which it has held intact through succeeding generations, the son, of whom we write, adding lustre to it, and the grandson, of further mention, already giving evidence of superior force of character in his life's work. The Chamberlains are of an old and well known English stock, which early sent its representatives to the new world. Its men have distinguished themselves in every walk of life, and its women have been of remark for their goodness and virtue. The Shipleys, on Judge Henry Chamberlain's maternal line of descent, are also of English origin and of long and honored standing in the United States. From both sides of his house, Judge Chamberlain inherited the best of human evolution, and himself advanced that evolution to a still more elevated phase.

In Professor Towle's private school, Mobile, Judge Chamberlain secured a comprehensive academic training, which he amplified at Roanoke College, in Virginia. Later, feeling himself most adapted toward the law as a lifework, he went to New York City, and there entered the Law

School of Columbia University, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, well to the forefront of his class. That class produced many gifted barristers; yet few made names that exceeded the honored name attained by Judge Chamberlain in the full and useful career which followed graduation.

At first, beginning his work as lawyer, he practiced with Judge Dargan, of Mobile. Later he was associated with William E. Richardson, and still later took up independent practice. He made a reputation seldom surpassed in any community, and this put him at the front of affairs in Mobile as a professional figure. In the days when politics were considered a "fine art," he became interested in the workings of the Democratic party. As lawyer and citizen he assisted in the party's movements with telling influence, and acquired still wider influence as he advanced in the ranks of fellow Democrats. After his career at law was well launched, and when he was well known for several signal triumphs at the bar, he ran for the city council, was elected by a good majority, and represented the Eighth Ward in that body with constructive effort and never flagging fidelity to his trust. This was during the Lavretta administration. Later he was alderman, from the Eighth Ward, in the last administration of P. J. Lyons as mayor of Mobile, and just before the city's form of government was changed from the aldermanic to the commission form now in force here. On the death of Judge Jules E. Alford, of the inferior court, he was named to that office by Governor B. B. Comer, and since that appointment, to fill an unexpired term, was twice elected judge. He was in the office at the time of his death, and held a most worthy reputation for justice throughout the Southland.

Though he had been active in Mobile politics, it was obvious from the time that Mr. Chamberlain ascended the bench as judge that politics had no place there with him. Politics had not the slightest influence on his control of the court. Pressure was frequently brought to bear, yet Judge Chamberlain would say, simply, "What has that to do with the case?" And he would say, "As judge I am to consider only the evidence. Let the accused at the bar make his plea. He shall have justice at my hands—that, and nothing else." Indeed, it became common talk that those who had "bad" cases preferred any other tribunal to that conducted by Judge Chamberlain, believing that, elsewhere, they would have a better chance for escape from deserved punishment. The judge himself more than once observed that the guilty were shy in approaching him. Whether as judge of the recorder's court, or of the inferior civil or criminal court, he knew and followed but one line of conduct: he meted out justice with an even hand, preserving untarnished the honor of his tribunal.

While his duties were exacting, oftentimes keeping him at study through the night while others slept, he contrived to assist valuably as a private citizen in public works. Judge Chamberlain supported all movements which were for the common welfare, regardless of party backing, or of the backing of denomination in church affairs. When the United States entered the World War he was beyond the age for active service at the front, but he gave liberally of his service none the less, as a subscriber to the many loans and helper in patriotic causes sponsored by worthy leadership. He found that he needed mild recreation in order to be at his best in the court of justice; and he found this in watching baseball games, and in attending the better class of cinema productions. His greatest happiness, however, was at home, where he would spend hours in companionship with those whom he loved.

Judge Chamberlain married at Elmore, Alabama, December 14, 1893, Marshall Stanhope Elmore, daughter of Albert Stanhope and Mary Jane (Taylor) Elmore, her father having been a most prominent planter and man of affairs. Mr. Elmore studied for the law, but never chose to practice the profession actively, simply employing its knowledge in operation of his extended business interests, and to the advantage of his friends. An active political force, he ranked high in Democratic matters, and for one term served as secretary of State for Alabama.

To Judge and Mrs. Chamberlain were born children: 1. Josephine Woods, who married Frank Loughran, Jr.; now of Atlanta, Georgia. 2. Stanhope Elmore, who attended the University of Alabama for three years; now an accountant, in Mobile. He is well known to business interests of Mobile, and the ability and integrity which distinguished his father and grandfather is his in highly recognized degree. Mrs. Chamberlain continues to reside in Mobile. Her principal interest lies in the advancement of her devoted son and daughter, just as in earlier years it was in the happiness and public benefit given by Judge Chamberlain.

Judge Chamberlain's character was a model of fine judicial decorum. It strengthened the hands of justice, commanding respect for and obedience to the law. In a land where the law is the pal-

ladium, the people's creation, its support is a citizen's first duty; and the fearless judge who assists and makes imperative its enforcement is a strong pillar in the temple of our liberty.

Too much honor cannot be paid the memory of one whose life and works added materially to the preservation of law and harmony among his fellowmen. Judge Chamberlain's record will take an honored place for all time in the history of Alabama and Mobile.

HOLMES, ENOCH TURNER, Broker—Active as business man in several large cities of the United States, Enoch Turner Holmes, late of Coconut Grove, near Miami, Florida, is recalled with affection by all who had dealings with him. Born at New Orleans, January 25, 1860, he died in Miami, December 27, 1927.

Mr. Holmes was a son of Enoch Turner and Rebecca Bull (Southmayd) Holmes. His father was of English extraction, and his mother was descended of a house which figured in the Revolution. He attended school in his native New Orleans until he was fifteen, then left books and regulated study for active affairs in his life's work, being the only member of his family not to go to college, other members having been graduates of Yale and Princeton. Later in life he attended the Tulane College, at New Orleans, but the largest part of his education of value to him was secured in the school of experience. When he was fifteen, leaving school, he secured employment with an English firm of linen importers, of New Orleans, and remained in this city until he was of age. At the age of twenty-one he worked for the Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, in the cotton department, subsequently giving up this place to go to Chicago. There he engaged in the foundry business, later became associated with the Franklin Peabody Coal Company, still later entered the box board business, and became markedly successful in this last and other ventures. His financial interests were extended in Chicago; he was of prominence in the city's circles of business. In 1921, six years before his death, Mr. Holmes retired, coming to Florida at that time, primarily for reasons of health. Here, as resident of Coconut Grove, near Miami, he continued in works of constructive citizenship, and carried on a few business affairs, which consisted chiefly in direction of personal matters.

A Democrat, Mr. Holmes adhered strictly to the principles of the party, supporting its candidates for local, State and National office. He had no war experience, but while in New Orleans had served in the militia, and during the World War contributed largely to the several campaigns of patriotic appeal. While in Chicago he was a popular member of the Free and Accepted Masons; but he did not transfer membership on leaving the metropolis beside Lake Michigan. Mr. Holmes was inclined toward the Episcopal Church, his uncle, the late Charles Goodrich, was rector emeritus of New Orleans, having been the founder of the first St. Paul's Episcopal Church at New Orleans.

Mr. Holmes married, in New Orleans, March 19, 1890, at St. Paul's Church, Annie Hepburn, of New Orleans, daughter of Samuel Chew and Mary (Adair) Hepburn, her father of Scottish and Irish descent, her mother of English ancestry, and both sides of the family connected prominently. Mrs. Holmes is a member of St. Stephen's Church (Episcopal), Coconut Grove. Of this union were born children: 1. Enoch Turner, 3d, who died at the age of eight years. 2. Margaret, wife of Riley Ambrose Trumbo, of Illinois. 3. Anne, who lives with her mother at Coconut Grove.

Mr. Holmes was a cultured man, the result of fine training, home atmosphere, reading, reflection and contact with gentlemen. He was very reserved in manner, himself a gentleman of the old school whose word was his bond. He was of a happy disposition, a home lover to the extent that he would not join a club. Of unquestioned integrity, markedly prominent wherever he lived, he was an outstanding business figure. It was his pleasure never to have had a charge account, and always to have discounted every bill.

Enoch Turner Holmes, a fine business man, member of an honorable family, lived a useful life of service. His memory will persist undimmed by time in the minds and hearts of those who knew him, and who, knowing him, loved him.

TEAGUE, WILLIAM MARTIN, Man of Affairs—One of the very important families of the South is that of Teague, which has been prominent in Alabama life for almost a century; and whose representatives in the different generations have been of a high order of usefulness. Among the outstanding members of this family has been William Martin Teague, whose name heads this biographical review, and his son, Dr. Oscar Teague, a record of whose life and work appears elsewhere in this volume. The father, William Martin Teague, founded and built up an excellent wholesale business in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, which has since been carried on by some of his sons, among whom is Robert Sterling Teague, a

noted citizen of Montgomery, a lawyer, and prominently identified in fraternal circles in his community, of whom further.

The pioneer of this family in Alabama was Abner Atkins Teague, a grandson of the founder of the family in America, Joshua Teague, of Abbeville District, South Carolina. Joshua's son, Elias Teague, married Rachel Atkins, and came with their young son, Abner Atkins, to Alabama in 1837, settling in what was then Benton County—since changed to Calhoun County. The Teague family came originally from Wales to South Carolina.

Abner Atkins Teague, father of William Martin Teague, was a prominent planter in his day. Too old to serve as a soldier in the field, during the Civil War, nevertheless, his high ideals and integrity of character served well his Southland. He was twice married. His first wife was Julia Scarborough, daughter of Lemuel and Nancy (Christian) Scarborough, and granddaughter of William Christian of North Carolina; she died in 1863, leaving nine children, of whom William Martin Teague was the eldest son.

William Martin Teague, born in Calhoun County, Alabama, December 7, 1843, was descended from distinguished ancestry, and fine English, Scotch, and Irish blood flowed in his veins. He received his early education in private schools and was a student in Bragg's "Central Institute" when the Civil War broke over his land. On May 5, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I of the Third Alabama Regiment, commanded by Colonel Tennant Lomax, leaving school to offer himself for duty in the Confederate forces. Finally he was mustered into service at Lynchburg, Virginia, and from then to the close of hostilities, he saw hard service, participating in many battles—Drewry's Bluff, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill (wounded here), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Here he was severely wounded and captured, and held prisoner for three months at Chester, Pennsylvania. Paroled at length, he returned home and served in the Commissary department at Eufaula until the surrender.

William Martin Teague accepted the results of the struggle philosophically. He immediately began to put forth energetic efforts to provide for the future; his courage unshaken, his spirit untouched by revenge, for he had fought and suffered, in company with men who fought and died for principle, setting an example to the whole world of dauntless courage and fidelity to duty. Abandoning his dream of some day being a lawyer; even giving up all idea of further schooling, the youthful soldier entered another and greater school—the School of Experience. With one gold piece and one bale of cotton—saved from the general wreckage, but with the encouragement of an undaunted young wife, he started upon a post-war career. His father, with his second wife and the large Teague family, went to the West, where they have contributed no small part to the welfare of their various communities. Living there for many years he died at the extreme age of ninety-one.

William Martin Teague, remaining in Alabama, took charge of some of the Teague lands and tried farming for a brief season, then removing to Greenville, where he became a merchant. In January of 1883, he removed to Montgomery, where in association with Henry M. Hobbie, the wholesale grocery firm of Hobbie and Teague was formed, and it became one of the high-grade houses of the State. Some years later, with G. W. Barnett and J. W. A. Jackson, he established a wholesale hardware business. In 1892, with three of his sons, Robert S., Abner, and W. M., Jr., he acquired and reorganized this business under the firm name of "Teague and Sons."

Having now the able assistance of his sons, Mr. Teague proceeded to create other business enterprises: He developed The Columbus Iron Works, of Columbus, Georgia, of which two of his sons, Abner Jackson and Frederick W., subsequently, became presidents. After a successful course, this manufacturing plant was sold to the Bradley Interests of Georgia. He built The Gay-Teague Hotel, one of the better class hostelries of Montgomery and the present-day South.

William Martin Teague was also interested in public affairs; a loyal Democrat, and, although he never sought personal publicity—on the contrary shrank from it—he had public office thrust upon him. In 1893, he was chosen an alderman-at-large; later, he was elected to the office of mayor of Montgomery, holding this position for two terms, during which he gave to the people of this city public service that was ever marked by character, ability, and courage. In every field of endeavor, his commanding personality enforced respect for himself and for his work. He was a Knight of Honor; member of The National Union and the Methodist Church. He was an ardent advocate of the cause of education. In support of his ideas, he insisted that his own children should take advantage of every opportunity for culture. The result of this is evinced in the wide culture of his son, Dr. Oscar Teague. Coming as William M. Teague did from pioneer builders of our Re-

public, he proved a typical representative of his forebears. Despite the humble start, caused by the ravages of war, he built up a financial and civic structure of lasting worth, and he reared a family of sons and daughters who are now upholding their traditions. William M. Teague was a man of loftiest principles; dignified, modest, well poised, possessed of broad vision and a quick and accurate judgment. He was a man of courage—physical, mental and moral; he thought for himself; had convictions, and spoke and acted upon them. He was a chivalrous husband and devoted father.

His marriage to Eugenia Isabella Jackson took place on December 29, 1864, while he was at home on parole. Together, they faced the awful era of reconstruction. Each emerged from it with high resolve that never should their own agony throughout this post-war decade be endured by their descendants, so, their influence through society, church and State, was ever used for law and order. To William M. and Eugenia Isabella (Jackson) Teague were born children: 1. Julia, who married John F. Gay; their children: Julia S., Ellie, John F. Jr., William T., and Eugene J. Gay. 2. Robert Sterling, born January 22, 1868, at Greenville, Alabama, received his education in private schools and the University of Alabama; a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity; he was graduated in 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; in 1894 he took his Master of Arts degree; in 1896, received his Bachelor of Laws degree. He began the practice of law with George Fleming Moore, this partnership continuing until 1901, when he became secretary-treasurer of the firm of Teague and Sons, also assuming the same office for the Gay-Teague Realty Company, owning and operating The Gay-Teague Hotel. He also acted as vice-president of the Columbus Iron Works. His military career shows that he was captain of Company B, 2d Regiment, 1894-96; Judge Advocate of the 1st Brigade, 1896-1905. In May, 1898, he was commissioned by President McKinley, captain in the 5th United States Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed at Santiago, 1898-99. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Masonic Order, being Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 173, 1905-06; Junior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge of Alabama, 1911; member of Montgomery Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, 1891, and High Priest therein 1900-02; was set apart to the Holy Order of High Priest December, 1902; elected Grand Captain of the Host of the Royal Arch Chapter December, 1903-06; in 1906 elected Grand High Priest; was knighted in Commandery, No. 4, of Knights Templar, 1891; Eminent Commander, 1901-02; elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, May, 1905; received, 1892, the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite in Holbrook Consistory, No. 3, of Montgomery; elected a Knight Commander of The Court of Honor, October, 1905; received his thirty-third degree January, 1908. He has been also Venerable Master of the Lodge of Perfection and Master of Kadash, in Holbrook Consistory. On October 17, 1912, Robert Sterling Teague married Sarah McGehee Clark, daughter of Alexander H. and Sallie (Graves) Clark. Mrs. Teague was formerly a teacher and member of The State Board of Examiners. Their children: Robert S. Jr., Peyton Clark, Eugene J. and Dorothy. 3. William Martin, Jr., born October 24, 1872, was educated at Stark's University School, where he was awarded the Scholarship Medal each year of his attendance. He began his business career as a partner with his father and brothers, Abner and Robert S. He is now president of The Teague Hardware Company and of The Gay-Teague Realty Company; vice-president of The Union Stock Yards of Montgomery, of which he was an organizer and president. He is one of the largest planters in the State, his specialty is stock-raising. He is prominent in the affairs of Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1899, he married Martha Lamar, daughter of the Rev. Andrew J. Lamar. They have three children: Martha Lamar, Isabelle and William Martin, 3d. 4. Oscar, whose death in 1923 was a sad blow to the medical world (q. v.). 5. Bessie, now president of the Alumnae Association, and member of the Executive Board of the Woman's College of Alabama. 6. Eugenia Isabella, married George Dunbas Scriba of New York. Their children: George Teague, Elise and Eugenia Isabel. 7. Ethel, married (first) Buckner Beasley. Their children: Isabel Teague, Martha Goodwyn, Abner Teague, and Elizabeth Teague Beasley; married (second) J. Nicholson Jones. 8. Frederick Weeden, who was a student of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and member of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and served as second lieutenant of cavalry United States Army, in the Philippines; was also aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor General Forbes in the Philippines. During the World War, he served as an instructor, with the rank of major, at Camp Zachary Taylor. He was at one time president of the Columbus Iron Works and a member of the board of directors of Teague Hardware Company. He was married to Lucile Adele Wilhelm of Cali-

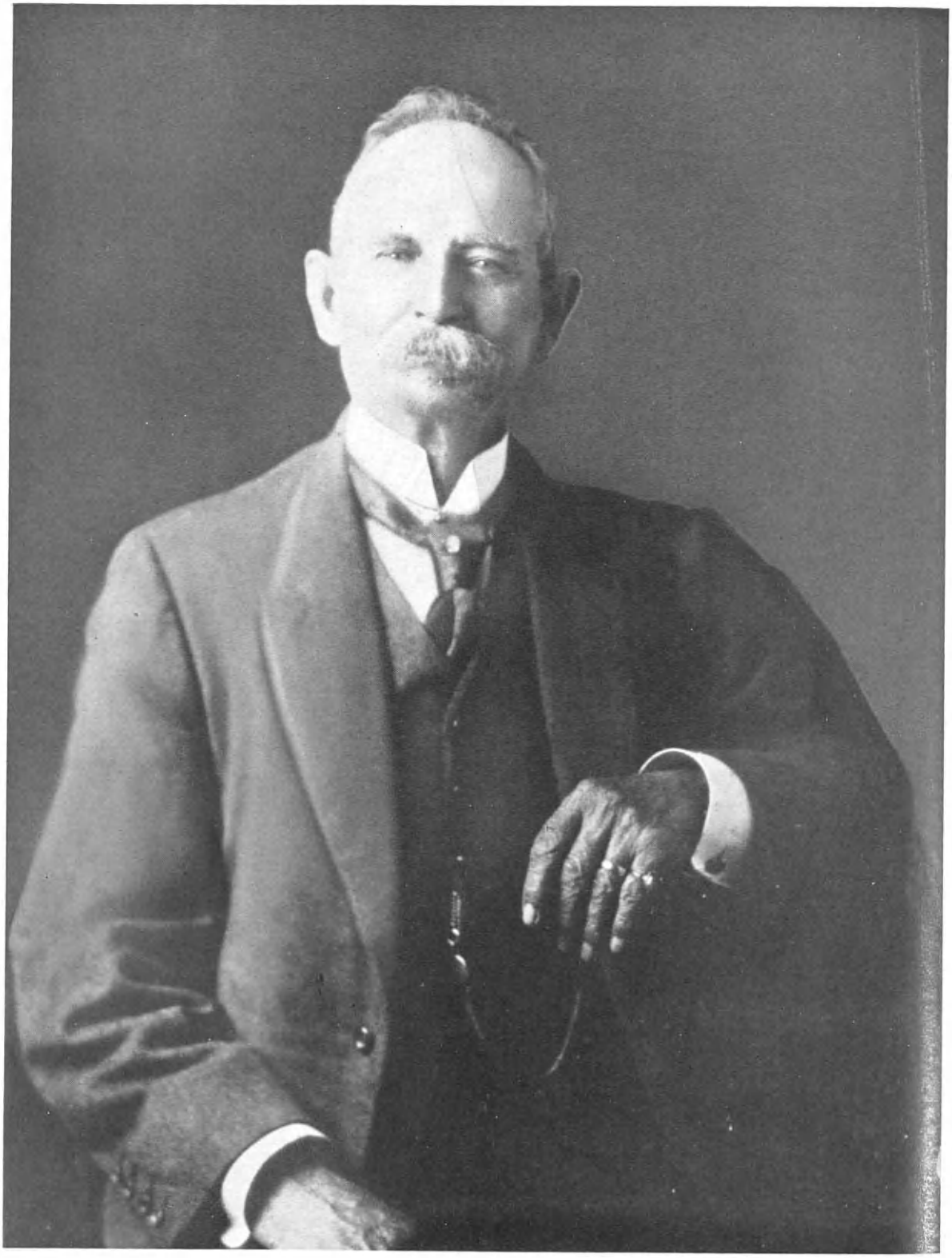
fornia. Their children: Frederick W., Jr., Rosa Louise and David Wilhelm. 9. Edwin Harris, born August 8, 1887, attended the Montgomery public schools, Starke's University School, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and was a member of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. In 1908 he entered the firm of Teague and Sons and became vice-president of the Teague Hardware Company. During the World War, he enlisted and was assigned to the Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. But the Armistice was signed before he was detailed to overseas duty. On May 22, 1912, he married Mae Rousseau, daughter of Dr. George M. and Phillipa (Berney) Rousseau of Montgomery. Their children: Edwin H., Jr., George Rousseau, Oscar Martin, Philip Berney and Mary Ann Elizabeth.

In the passing of William Martin Teague, the father of this family, his community and State have lost a most distinguished and useful citizen whose life must ever be an inspiration to its youth. Profound sorrow was occasioned by his passing, March 18, 1915.

GARRETT, CASSIE ANTHONY, Wholesale Produce Merchant—Though only the last half of his active business career of some twenty years was passed in Montgomery, Alabama, the late Cassie Anthony Garrett was one of the most popular and most highly respected business men of Alabama's capital. There, as indeed, in the several other Southern towns, in which he had made his home previously, he possessed a host of loyal friends, attracted to him by his lovable nature and his sincere geniality. His standing in the business world was of the highest, the result of his ability, his integrity, his reputation for fair-dealing and his energy and industry. Though the major share of his time and attention was always devoted to his business interests and to his home and family, this did not prevent him from taking an active part in social life and a helpful interest in civic affairs and from furthering the welfare of the community, of which he was a member.

Cassie Anthony Garrett was born at Calvert, Texas, June 28, 1879, a son of the late Charles Anthony and Flonnie (Watlington) Garrett. His father was a well-known pharmacist of Calvert, Texas. Mr. Garrett received his education in the public grammar and high schools of his native town and, after leaving school, entered business life, becoming at first the representative of a wholesale coffee firm, with headquarters in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1904 he returned to his native State and settled at Beaumont, Texas, where he founded the Garrett Grain & Mill Company, at the head of which he continued with marked success until 1913. In that year he came to Montgomery, Alabama, where he had accepted the responsible position of general manager of the M. P. Wilcox Produce Company, one of the leading establishments of its type in Alabama's capital. He quickly made a high reputation and a prominent position for himself and he continued to direct the affairs of the Wilcox Company until 1921, when he again entered business for his own account, becoming senior partner of the Garrett-Hawthorne Company. He was widely known throughout the South for his genial, sunny disposition. His quick wit, his open-hearted hospitality, his brilliant repartee and his restless energy made him an outstanding figure in the business circles of Montgomery. During the World War he was effectively active in the various patriotic movements of that period, strongly supporting the different Liberty Loan campaigns and also assisting the Government by the prompt and faithful handling of numerous important contracts awarded to him. He was a member of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce and of the Montgomery Country Club. Physically very active, he was fond of outdoor life and especially of horseback riding. On the other hand, he was also greatly interested in reading and at times himself indulged in literary work, having written considerable verses of the light and cheerful vein. Other notable characteristics were his love of children and of his home. Only a short time before his sudden death he had built a new home for himself and his family on one of the leading residential streets of Montgomery and during the building of it he had devoted much of his leisure time to the supervision of its erection and to the selection of all its furnishings. He personally directed the buying of the material, which went into the construction of the home, planned it himself and directed its construction. After it had been completed, he found his greatest pleasure in spending his leisure hours there and in entertaining his many friends with traditional Southern hospitality.

Mr. Garrett married at Montgomery, Alabama, Mary Leta Screws, a daughter of the late Captain Benjamin Harrison and Emma (McNeill) Screws. Mrs. Garrett's father was a prominent lawyer of Montgomery, served at one time in the Alabama Senate, was famous as an orator and participated in many local, State and National political campaigns. Her mother was a daughter of Daniel J. and Elizabeth (Jeffries) McNeill. On her father's side Mrs. Garrett is of Revolutionary stock, her grandfather, Benjamin Screws, who was born in



J. Austin Hall

1811, having married Mourimy Jones Drake, who was born in 1817 and who was the daughter of James Drake, born in 1770, and Nancy (Arrington) Drake, born in 1794, and the granddaughter of Matthew Drake, who was born in 1752 and who took an active part in the American Revolution. Mrs. Garrett's sister is Mrs. Bessie Mertins, one of the leading club women of Montgomery and prominently active in the capital's social life, who married Gustave Frederick Mertins. Mr. Mertins is a son of Frederick Heinrich and Henrietta (Kant) Mertins, of Kolmar, Germany, his mother having been a niece of the famous German philosopher, Immanuel Kant. He received an excellent education, both in Europe and in the United States, and in the latter country took up the study of law at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. Admitted to the bar in 1893, he was at one time a law partner of the Hon. Bibb Graves, at present Governor of Alabama. He is also well known as an author and poet, having written several novels of the romantic type. One of his poems, entitled "March of the Mystic Men," was recited at the Memorial Day Exercises, held in Montgomery, April 26, 1921, by his niece, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were the parents of one daughter, Cassie Leta Garrett, who married, June 22, 1929, William Styne Brewbaker, a graduate of Roanoke College, Buchanan, Virginia, and a member of the faculty of Starke's University School, Montgomery, Alabama, where he taught Latin and History. Mr. Brewbaker is a son of Abraham Joseph and Claudine (Styne) Brewbaker of Virginia and is now connected with the Chrysler Automobile Agency in Montgomery. Mrs. Brewbaker is a graduate of the Ward-Belmont School, Nashville, Tennessee, where she specialized in art. She is well known for her oil paintings. Prior to her marriage she was, for six years, a teacher in the Montgomery County public schools.

At his home in Montgomery, No. 1250 South Court Street, Cassie Anthony Garrett died February 13, 1923. His sudden and untimely death was a great shock to his family, friends and associates. After funeral services at his late home, he was laid to rest in Oakwood Cemetery. How highly he was regarded in Montgomery may be seen from the following comment, which appeared in one of the Montgomery newspapers at the time of his death:

> Thus passed away a citizen who had become distinguished among the circle of his friends and acquaintances for his unusual character and charm of personality. There was something about the man which drew others to him in abiding friendship. On every hand, after news of his death had come, business friends throughout the city were expressing the pain which his passing caused them. All of them alike commented upon the peculiarly admirable character of the man, his unusual devotion to business and domestic interests and attachments. It can be said of few men, perhaps, that they lived happy lives in all respects. But the friends of Cassie Garrett all agree that here was a man who knew complete happiness himself and brought happiness to others.

HALL, J. AUSTIN, Realtor—In writing a biography the reviewer takes pleasure in treating of one whose record was of unusual interest, and worthy of emulation. Such was the life of J. Austin Hall, man of varied affairs, realtor, soldier, and in a sense, an adventurer, as he was impelled by adventurous stimuli toward virgin fields and the romance of new and large accomplishment.

J. Austin Hall was born at Jamestown, New York, June 16, 1845, son of Joseph Hall, who engaged in farming near that community for a number of years. Mr. Hall died without recollection of his mother, as her death occurred during his infancy. His father, too, died when he was young. Despite the dissolution of the home through untimely death, he was enabled to secure a comprehensive education in the elementary and secondary schools of Jamestown, New York, and early set about storing his memory with useful information. His is recalled as having been a remarkable memory for facts and theories; and to this retentive faculty were added faculties of introspection and reflection which tended in time to make him a true philosopher, as well as to cause success in business endeavors. Meanwhile, after he had completed his academic training, the call to the West was strong within him, and he found himself in Iowa when the Civil War flared up to divide the Union. He was then at his majority, and volunteered at once for service in the 8th Iowa Regiment. He was courageous for the cause of the North, and knowing the cause to be right enjoyed further a sense of pleasure at the sheer adventure presented on the battlefields. He was a good soldier, never complaining, a source of courage and inspiration to his comrades. When he fell with a bullet in his knee he was cared for tenderly by those comrades, and happily recovered without after ill effect therefrom. The war over, Mr. Hall continued his migration westward, now securing a place on the editorial staff of the "Illustrated Californian," a magazine recalled by numbers of persons throughout the United States as this is written, for its general excellence. Ten years of experience on the West coast, at editorial and other work, and Mr. Hall returned eastward

to Colorado, later still coming further East, where he traveled extensively, and finally, in 1897, located in Florida. He was among the pioneer settlers in the Miami district, and went into the real estate business soon after arrival, perceiving the future to be bright indeed within this field of enterprise. He continued as realtor twenty-five years, becoming one of the oldest established men in the real estate business in the city of Miami, himself largely responsible for the satisfactory development of the city's apportionment of population. Markedly successful in his business, he left considerable valuable property and realty at his death. It was said that he succeeded in everything he undertook throughout life, and these successes worked to the advantage of Miami and its future as a large municipality, healthful and beautifully developed. Always, Mr. Hall was a booster for the entire community—a booster in the real and not the mawkish sense of the world, a builder, a pioneer whose vision was founded on reality and not on myth or false hope.

J. Austin Hall married, in New York City, October 2, 1896, Eva A. Greene, daughter of Norman and Clarissa (Walton) Greene, both of whom were natives of the State of New York. Mrs. Hall came with her husband to Florida in the year following their marriage, and the fact of its subsequent success here was due in large measure to her encouragement during earlier times, as well as to her intelligent management of affairs in coöperation with him. She continues to make her home in Miami, having been identified with the city's growth through a very extended period. She is a communicant of the First Baptist Church here, and active in the support of its worthy undertakings.

Aside from the course of his career as above briefly outlined, J. Austin Hall maintained a diversity of interests. He had contact with several banks, for trading purposes only, and was known as one of Miami's ablest business men. He was a Republican, staunch supporter of the party's principles and candidates, but never a seeker after office and not consistently active in political movements. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a communicant of the First Baptist Church, having given freely of time and money to this denomination's work. He loved Miami as his native place, though he came here when he was fifty-one years of age, in his prime and vigor; and this love was returned to him by the people with whom he came in contact, and who mourned deeply at his death, which occurred February 12, 1923, in Miami.

J. Austin Hall was honest and upright in all his dealings, whether in business, social or personal relation. Generous, he was good hearted, the friend of all in need. Aside from his home and his business, together with contacts of civic and fraternal character, he had few recreations, save reading. He was fond of books. His friends were legion, and they recall him with an affection which cannot be dulled by years.

EVANS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Banker and Capitalist—Having entered the banking business immediately following the completion of his education, the late Benjamin Franklin Evans spent the earlier part of his career as a banker in Charleston, South Carolina, but during the last twenty-two years of his life was a well-known and leading resident of Montgomery, Alabama. There, too, he was for many years prominently active as a banker, but later acquired large interests in the lumber industry, to the management of which he devoted himself until his death. He was a man of great business and executive ability, noted for his integrity and his consistent adherence to the highest business principles, and highly regarded for his public spirit and for his consideration of the welfare of others. Highly cultured and very affable and sociable by nature, he was representative of the best type of Southern gentleman and possessed an unusually large circle of devoted friends.

Colonel Benjamin Franklin Evans, the father of the subject of this article, was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1831, a member of a well-known family of Welsh origin. He came to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1845, and there apprenticed himself to Joseph Walker, the founder of a well-known publishing firm, of which Colonel Evans later became a member, when it became known as Walker, Evans & Cogswell. So well did the early members of this firm manage its affairs, that it is today still in existence as a successful and well-known publishing house. At the outbreak of the Civil War Colonel Evans was sent to England to purchase guns and other arms for his native State of South Carolina. Upon his return to America he saw active service in Richmond, Virginia. Knowing of Colonel Evans' thorough knowledge of the printing business, the Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, prevailed upon him to engage in the printing of the money issued by the Confederacy. Though reluctant to forego active service, Colonel Evans eventually yielded to this request as a patriotic duty. It was first necessary for him to procure the needed dies, machinery and

skilled labor, and for that purpose he went to Europe, returning to the South by way of Mexico and the West. In order to reach South Carolina and bring the supplies and help, which he had gathered in Europe, to that State, it became necessary for him to run a blockade twice. Eventually, after many stirring adventures, he established his printing plant at Columbia, South Carolina, and there continued successfully to print Confederate money until the plant was captured and destroyed by General Sherman's troops. After the end of the war President Andrew Johnson issued a full pardon, July 11, 1865, to Colonel Evans, and this document today is still a highly prized possession of the Evans family. Colonel Evans also took a very active part in educational affairs, serving as a trustee of Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, as commissioner of public schools, and as vice-president of the Apprentices' Library Society at Charleston. He was also a very active member of the Howard Association and first vice-president of the Washington Light Infantry Rifle Club.

Benjamin Franklin Evans, named after his distinguished father, was born in South Carolina, February 3, 1863. He received his early education in the public grammar and high schools of Charleston, South Carolina, and then attended Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina. After leaving college, he entered the banking business in Charleston, from where he later removed to Montgomery, Alabama, remaining a resident and one of the leading citizens and business men of the Alabama capital until his death in 1927. His last active connection with the banking business was with the Union Trust & Savings Bank of Montgomery, Alabama. After severing his connection with this well known financial institution, he acquired a considerable interest in the lumber industry and from then on until his death he devoted himself to the active management of this business. During the World War he was effectively active in the various patriotic movements of that period and especially in connection with the work of the American Red Cross. Like the other members of his family, his religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and more particularly with St. John's Church of Montgomery, Alabama, of which he was a vestryman and in the work of which he took a deep interest and an active part. He was a member of the Beauvoir Club, of one of the Greek Letter societies at Wofford College, and of the Knights of Pythias. An inveterate reader throughout his entire life, he was especially interested in current events and became well known for his thorough knowledge of public affairs and public questions. On the other hand he was also very fond of all forms of outdoor life and enjoyed especially the sport of fishing.

Mr. Evans married, at Charleston, South Carolina, October 11, 1895, Ida Kinloch, a daughter of the late Dr. Robert Alexander Kinloch and his wife, Elizabeth (Caldwell) Kinloch, the latter a first cousin of John Caldwell Calhoun, famous American statesman. Mrs. Evans has several sisters and brothers, including Mrs. Arthur Pelzer of Montgomery, the late Dr. George Granby Kinloch, a well-known physician, the late Edward Jenner Kinloch, and another sister, the widow of Dr. Oscar Misselding, of Tryon, North Carolina. During the World War Mrs. Evans was one of the leaders in Red Cross work in Montgomery and, after the return of the American troops from Europe, she took a very active part in social work in behalf of the returning soldiers. Like her late husband, a devoted member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Montgomery, Mrs. Evans is a past secretary of that church's Woman's Guild. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had one son, Arthur Lee Evans, who married Mary Bunnel of Manston, Wisconsin, and who is the father of one child, Melville Bunnel Evans. At the outbreak of the World War Arthur Lee Evans was attending school and, at about the time when the United States entered the World War, he was eligible for appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Instead of accepting this appointment, however, he prepared to volunteer for active service and enlisted in the 23d Engineer Regiment, with which he went overseas, seeing not only service at the Western front, but also spending an extra year after the signing of the Armistice with the Army of Occupation on the Franco-Belgian border. Upon his return to the United States and to civilian life he resumed his studies at the University of Chicago, but left college without graduating at the end of two years.

Dr. Robert Alexander Kinloch, the father of Mrs. Ida (Kinloch) Evans, was for many years one of the most eminent surgeons and physicians at Charleston, South Carolina. He received his medical education at the Philadelphia College of Surgeons, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and became especially well known as a successful gynecologist and surgeon. During his long and distinguished career he held many important offices in various organizations, serving as vice-chairman of the board of commissioners of the City Hospital at Charleston, South Carolina, vice-president

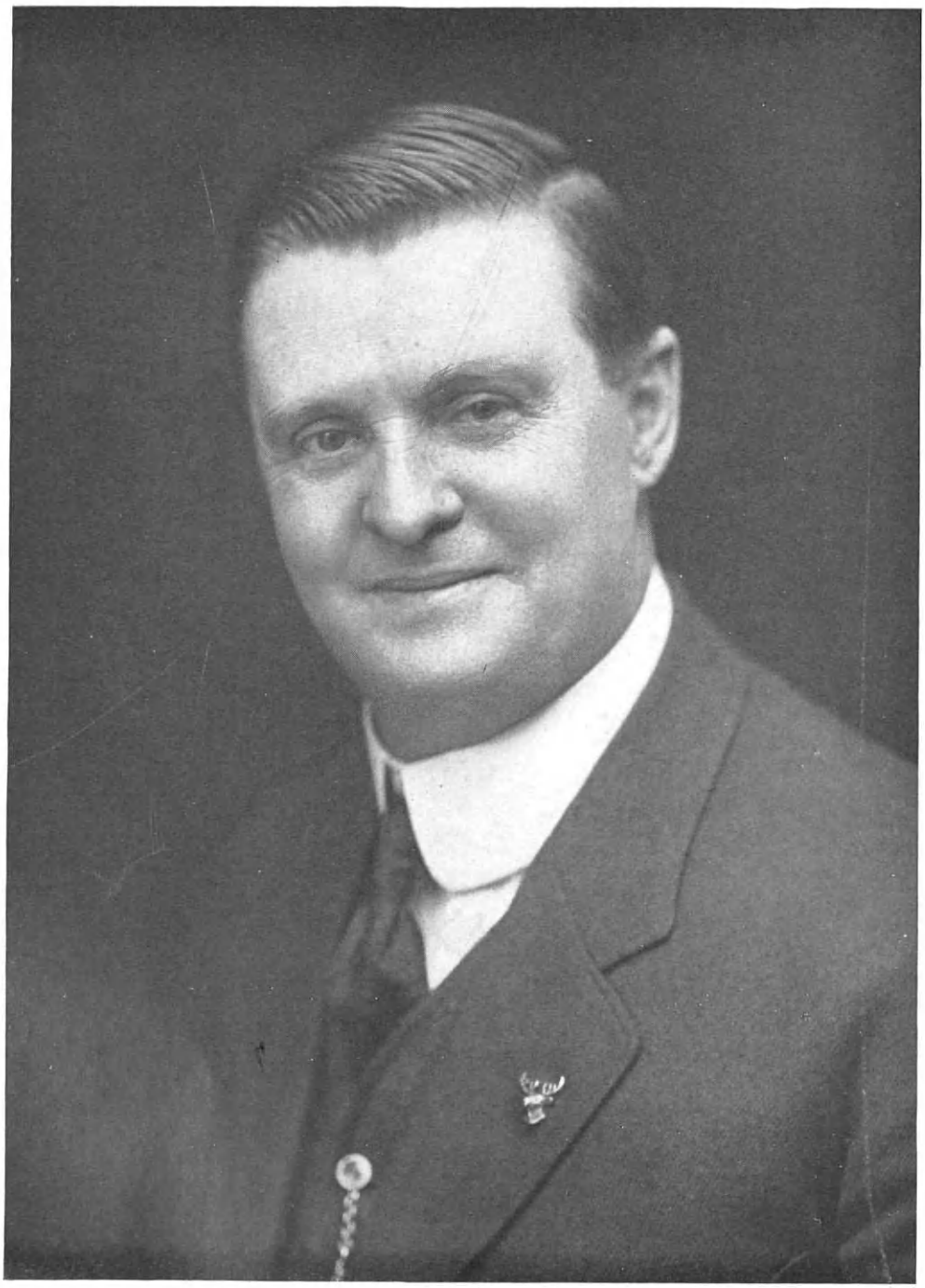
of the American Medical Association in 1883, Associate Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a delegate to the International Medical Congress of 1876. During the Civil War he served as an army surgeon with the Confederate forces and constructed and managed hospitals, serving also as medical director of the Departments of South Carolina and Virginia. He was well known as the inventor of a number of very useful and widely used surgical instruments, served as one of the editors of the Charleston "Medical Journal and Review," and was a frequent and always interesting contributor to numerous medical journals, including the "Transactions of the South Carolina Medical Association," the "New York Medical Record," and "The Philadelphia Medical News." He was also president of the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston, South Carolina. At the time of his death, which occurred December 23, 1891, medical organizations, colleges and journals throughout the country paid glowing tributes to his achievements and to his brilliant career.

At his home in Montgomery, Alabama, which he had built in 1905, at No. 1441 South Court Street, Benjamin Franklin Evans died October 10, 1927. His death, of course, was an irreparable loss to his family and to his many friends, but it was also deeply regretted by the community in general. During his long residence in Montgomery Mr. Evans had gained for himself the liking, respect and confidence of all those of his fellow-citizens, who had had the privilege of coming into contact with him. For many years one of the leading bankers and business men of Alabama's capital, he made many and important contributions to the advancement and welfare of the city, its people and its institutions, and the fine record of his useful and upright life will long be remembered, and most so by those who knew him best.

STOKES, MATTHEW CAMPBELL, Railway Executive—One of the leading men in the industrial life of the South, where for many years he was active in the railway industry and was a prominent figure in political and civic life, Matthew Campbell Stokes came to occupy a place of great importance here, both in the business world in which he was so helpful a worker, and in the minds and hearts of his fellowmen. Integrity in all his business dealings, firmness of character, loyalty to the interests with which he was connected and to his friends and all who had relationships with him, Mr. Stokes possessed those traits which readily attract others, and which in his case won him rapid promotion in the broad world of men and things and placed him in a position to render valuable public service. A man of his qualities could not but have a host of friends and a wide circle of admirers, and everyone who knew him felt stricken by his death, which came as a cause of untold sorrow in the region where he had been born and had lived and worked throughout his life.

Mr. Stokes was born in Montgomery, Alabama, on October 6, 1875, a son of Matthew Cook and Mary Ann (Campbell) Stokes. On his father's side he was of Scotch-Irish descent, while on his mother's side his ancestry is traced back to Scotland. Having received his education, which included attendance at Starke's University School, Mr. Stokes, in his youth, took up railway work. Foreseeing to a certain extent the course of this industry in the South, where it still needed much development to be of greatest usefulness, he studied its various ramifications with interest, and never in the years that ensued did he take his mind from the ideals and ambitions that he formed at this early age. So it was that he prepared himself for the useful and substantial life that was to be his. He had not long been engaged in railway work before he became keenly interested in the administrative end of it; and it was to this branch of the industry that he devoted his life. As time went on, he won gradually more and more important positions in railway circles, until, in the last fifteen years of his career, he held posts of outstanding responsibility with the Central of Georgia Railway, of which he was, at the time of his death, general agent. He was one of the pioneers in short line railway organization and construction in Alabama, having formed and helped to build the Alabama Central Railway Company, between Autaugaville and Booth Station. Known in his industry in Alabama and in all parts of the South land, he did work which brought him into contact with many of the leading men of his day and so led him to become an important figure in the great business with which he was connected and in public life in general. At the time of his death, probably few men in the South were more widely known in railway quarters. Frequently he represented the Central of Georgia in rate hearings and other matters coming before the Alabama Public Service Commission and was often in attendance in the same capacity in regional rate and traffic conferences and proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

From earliest days Mr. Stokes' political alignment was with the Democratic party, whose poli-



Frederick C. Brownell

cies he ever supported, and among the leaders of the party organization he attained to a place of high standing and influence. At different times he was instrumental in the passage of some of the most important legislation that went through the law-making bodies of his State and of the South. In this type of work his ability as a speaker and his talent for putting convincing arguments made him a powerful figure. Such a man as Mr. Stokes could not have let the World War go by without rendering valuable service to his country; and at the time of American participation in that conflict he was active in helping organize an Alabama regiment for overseas service. In other ways, too, and at other times, he gave constant proof of his patriotism and public spirit, ably and enthusiastically advocating every worth while measure and movement. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian Church, his parish having been the First Presbyterian, of Montgomery, Alabama. He was fond of all types of out of door recreation and sports, notably fishing, hunting and football, but at the same time was a diligent reader and so kept himself thoroughly posted on current events and public questions.

Mr. Stokes married, at Atlanta, Georgia, January 21, 1903, Elizabeth Jean Read Carter, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Jean (Read) Carter. Mrs. Stokes, like her parents, was a native of Liverpool, England, whence she came to this country with her father, who hoped to improve his health by this visit. Mr. Carter became interested in silver and copper mines in the Far West, and in iron mines in Tennessee, his properties in Tennessee having later become those of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Eventually he realized that his hopes of regaining his health in the United States were not materializing, and then it was that he went back to his native England. He died in Liverpool. He was the parent of three children, a daughter and two sons: 1. Elizabeth Jean Read, who became Mrs. Stokes. 2. Captain Alfred Cecil Carter, who died in Madrid, Spain, in the World War, while engaged in the British service. 3. Alick Layng Carter, a resident of Buffalo, New York, where he is the owner and general manager of a tool manufacturing business. Mrs. Stokes, like her daughter, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes became the parents of one daughter, Elizabeth Olive Stokes.

The death of Matthew Campbell Stokes came on January 19, 1928, after a brief illness, at the age of fifty-two years. And great and deep, indeed, was the sorrow that it occasioned to his family and to his many friends and acquaintances in Montgomery and wherever he was known. For many years he had played an important part in the modern development of his native State. He was always on the alert for opportunities to attract and locate new industries and other business enterprises in and near Montgomery, and though he worked quietly he got results, and in so doing realized the ambitions and the ideals of a boy who many years before had outlined his career in this direction. His memory will long live, a pleasant and inspiring influence in the lives of others, and will be cherished by them as a precious possession that man cannot take away nor time annul.

BROWNELL, FREDERICK CHARLES, Hotel Operator—Well remembered in Portland, Wabash and Logansport, Indiana, as an outstanding hotel operator, native of Ohio and well-known in that State, the late Frederick Charles Brownell had a career of marked accomplishment.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, April 29, 1865, he died at Piqua, Ohio, April 29, 1923, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a son of Elijah H. and Sarah (Warman) Brownell, member of a family established in America by a native of England, who settled in New York in Colonial times. His father, Elijah H. Brownell, was founder of the Brownell Boiler Works, of Dayton. This he built up until it became one of the greatest in the State, late in the nineteenth century. He held numerous financial and promotional connections, and was widely prominent as business factor and citizen. Elijah H. Brownell led a vigorous life, much out-of-doors. He made a hobby, it is recalled, of farming, and maintained a model farm near Bellefontaine, Ohio. The family always has enjoyed a position of respect and of prestige.

After instruction in the public schools of Dayton, Frederick Charles Brownell entered Cooper Academy, of that city, and from it graduated. He began his life's work without delay, first as his father's agent in charge of the Ohio farm beforementioned. He had charge notably of all his father's cattle interests on this farm, which were extensive, and made a success of their handling for three years, after which he entered the boiler works, going into the works' offices directly under his father. His intention was to learn the business thoroughly; the business was a very large one, and his future then seemed to be in the direction taken by his father.

But at twenty-two years of age Mr. Brownell left the business in Dayton to operate independently as a caterer, in Dayton, purchasing a

caterer's shop and conducting it himself with good fortune from the start. He continued engaged as caterer for several years, then entered the true field of his life's endeavor—the hotel business, purchasing the Adair, at Portland, Indiana, later renamed the Hawkins House, by Mrs. Brownell. This he made a success and ran for several years, taking it when it was a financial failure of little good repute, and making it a hostelry of first reputation and sound profit. He had now found his proper sphere of activity, and resolved to stay by it. He added other hotels, which he put on a high class basis of operation. Mr. Brownell was admirable in his facility at making and retaining friends. Genial, kindly, he won friends wherever he turned, and the clients of his hotels returned to his establishments as they would to a private home, assured of meeting him again. He was especially considerate of his help, and this enabled him to build up a closely knit and harmonious hotel organization which served the public in entire good will. He helped needy children in each town he entered as a business man, and was particularly well disposed toward older people. After the Portland venture had turned out well and to his liking, Mr. Brownell opened a house at Wabash. This too succeeded, and still later he took over the Hotel Murdock at Logansport, Indiana, which he conducted for four years. Always, during the period of his hotel activity, he served on the executive board of the Indiana Hotel Men's Association, and was regarded as an outstanding figure in hotel management. Subsequently, selling the Logansport hotel, he took a year's vacation. Returning from this, he died soon afterward.

Frederick Charles Brownell was a Republican, staunchly in support of movements sponsored by the party, possessed of a rather broad influence, as men respected his opinions in all things, financial, civic and social. He was a member of several country clubs, and fraternally held affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Horses and horse racing were his special hobbies. He was a great lover of fine horses, owning several. He was an excellent conversationalist, well versed on general topics, a student of the classics, of history, and commercial data. A member of no church, he gave liberally to all denominations when their works justified this. When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Brownell attempted to enlist, though above the age for service in the military. Because of his years, he was rejected. But he assisted the Allied cause to the fullest of his ability as a citizen, contributing to the extent of his purse to patriotic measures, notably to the calls of the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, and American Red Cross. Kindly, loyal, Mr. Brownell took his deepest satisfaction and happiness in the society of his home circle. His family interested him more and more as time advanced, and the love which he bestowed on its members is returned fully to his memory.

In Dayton, Ohio, January 11, 1887, Mr. Brownell was united in marriage with May McIntire, daughter of James McIntire, wholesale grocer, confectioner and man of means. Of this union were born children: 1. Corrinne McIntire, who married John A. Bland, and they have children, John Brownell and Barbara Gay. 2. Mary Moore, who married Louis D. Higson.

Mrs. May (McIntire) Brownell was of great help to her husband in his lifetime, assisting him in business problems when disinterested counsel was needed, and her point of view resulted in many successes of financial character. She now resides in Palm Beach, Florida, which she first visited since Mr. Brownell's demise. Here she is a popular hostess, of grace and charm, well liked by the circles of her preference.

Wherever Frederick Charles Brownell was known, he is recalled with affection. His name will live as having been that of one who loved his fellowmen.

ELMORE, JUDGE LUDLOW, Jurist—A member of one of the leading families of Montgomery and of Central Alabama, the late Judge Ludlow Elmore most worthily upheld honorable family traditions of public service established by preceding generations of his family. Having spent the early years of his career, immediately following the completion of his education, in business life, he decided, in spite of the marked success with which he met during that period, to withdraw from business and to devote himself to the study and practice of law. He rose rapidly in his profession, until at the time of his death his practice was one of the largest in Montgomery, Alabama, his native city, in both the civil and criminal courts. He also established for himself a very high reputation as an able and conscientious judge and as a brilliant public official, having served his native city as city attorney during the last eight years of his life. He was also prominently active in social and fraternal circles and took a helpful interest in religious affairs and in every respect was regarded as one of the most representative of Montgomery's professional men.

Ludlow Elmore was born at Montgomery, Alabama, October 4, 1883, a son of Frank Harper and Mary Ella (Gunter) Elmore. His father was a

planter, while his mother, since deceased, was a resident of Montgomery, and had been one of the social leaders of Alabama's capital for many years and in her youth was popularly known as Nellie Gunter. Judge Elmore received his early education in the public schools of Montgomery and then attended Starke's University School, from where he went to the University of Alabama. Withdrawing from the institution before he obtained his degree, he entered business in Montgomery, becoming connected at that time, when he was only nineteen years old, with the First National Bank of Montgomery as a runner. Before very long he showed such marked business ability that he was promoted to the position of paying teller. After two years he decided to sever his connection with this bank, in spite of numerous inducements held out to him by its board of directors, because he felt that the work was too confining. Next he became associated in the cotton business with his brother, Gunter Elmore, in Pensacola, Florida, and later accepted the position of buyer for the firm of Marks and Gayle. He then took up the study of law in the office of his uncle, W. A. Gunter, Sr. He also attended one summer session of the Law School at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, where he distinguished himself so greatly that his notes on this course were retained by the University board for their official record. Admitted to the Alabama Bar, he established himself in the practice of his profession in Montgomery and quickly became one of the leading lawyers of Central Alabama. He was appointed judge of the Municipal Recorder's Court, a position which he filled with much ability and distinction until he was appointed city attorney. Again, in 1919, he was named city attorney and he continued to hold this position until his death, eight years later. One of his most important legal triumphs, registered only a short time before his demise, was the drafting and defending of the local gasoline tax ordinance against severe attacks. He continued in the practice and in the attending to the legal business of his native city until several months prior to his death, when illness compelled intermittent absences from his office. His last appearance in court was in the trial of appeal cases from the Recorder's Court in the Circuit Court, November 8, 1926, and his strenuous devotion to his duties at that particular occasion is believed to have hastened his death. During the World War he was effectively active in support of various patriotic movements of that period. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Order of Praetorians, Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, the Montgomery Country Club, and the Beauvoir Club, of which latter he was one of the directors. He was also a trustee of Crampton Bowl. Fond of outdoor life and outdoor sports, he was especially interested in hunting and fishing.

Judge Elmore married at Montgomery, Alabama, November 29, 1911, Sarah Warren Wilkerson, daughter of Presley Marion and Mary Churchill (Brownfield) Wilkerson. Mrs. Elmore's father was a well-known druggist of Marion, Alabama, while her mother was a member of a prominent Kentucky family. Mrs. Elmore was educated at Fairmount Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia, and has always been socially very prominent in Montgomery, being treasurer (1929) of the Junior League and a member of the Tintagil Club. Judge and Mrs. Elmore had no children.

At his home in Montgomery, Alabama, No. 217 Clayton Street, Judge Ludlow Elmore died after a brief illness, February 12, 1927. He was laid to rest in Oakwood Cemetery, Montgomery, Alabama. The untimely death of Judge Elmore at the early age of forty-four years, cutting short a brilliant and useful career at its height, was deeply regretted by city and county officials, among whom he was well and widely known, and by the community at large, in which he had won for himself an enviable position through his great legal ability and through his unfailing courtesy. In tribute to his personal characteristics and professional efficiency the city commissioners of Montgomery, W. A. Gunter, Jr., president of the city commission, and W. J. Orum and J. H. Hardaway, associate commissioners, adopted the following resolution:

> In the death of Judge Ludlow Elmore, city attorney for the City of Montgomery, the members of the city commission feel a keen personal loss. Judge Elmore at the time of his death had been city attorney for more than eight years. During all this time he discharged his duties faithfully and courteously. He was an efficient and able lawyer and disposed of all the city business entrusted to him with great care and with satisfaction to the city officials. By his efficiency and unfailing consideration for all who came in contact with him, Judge Elmore made a splendid record as attorney for Montgomery, a record that has never been excelled.
>
> It is hereby ordered that this resolution shall be spread upon the official minutes of the City of Montgomery as a token of respect for Judge Ludlow Elmore.
>
> It is further ordered that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to his family.

BURNS, THOMAS EDWARD, Pioneer—Every community in the United States has its valued records of pioneer citizens. Thomas Ed-

ward Burns, late of West Palm Beach, left behind him a record of pioneer accomplishment in several centers of Florida which since then have become major hubs of industry, commerce and culture. His was an unusually productive lifetime.

Born in New York City, October 15, 1858, Mr. Burns lived to the age of sixty-seven. He died in West Palm Beach, June 17, 1926, having resided here some twenty-five years, his contact with Florida having begun many years even before that. He was a son of Mortimer and Mary Elizabeth (McKinney) Burns, both the families of Burns and McKinney being old in the history of America. The Burns family was established in North Carolina by the immigrant ancestor. Longevity was a characteristic of the house, and it is remarked that Mortimer Burns lived to the age of ninety-two.

After he had completed his education in the common schools of New York, Mr. Burns entered politics there, and from youth to old age retained a great interest in public activity and national issues. He came to Florida in 1892, his first position being as purser on a vessel called the "Santa Lucia," owned by Henry Flagler, owner and developer of the Florida East Coast Railroad. The boat plied between Cocoa, Titusville and Jupiter, Florida, bound out from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with Captain R. P. Paddison of North Carolina in command. Later the Flagler interests extended the East Coast road to the South, and the water service was accordingly discontinued.

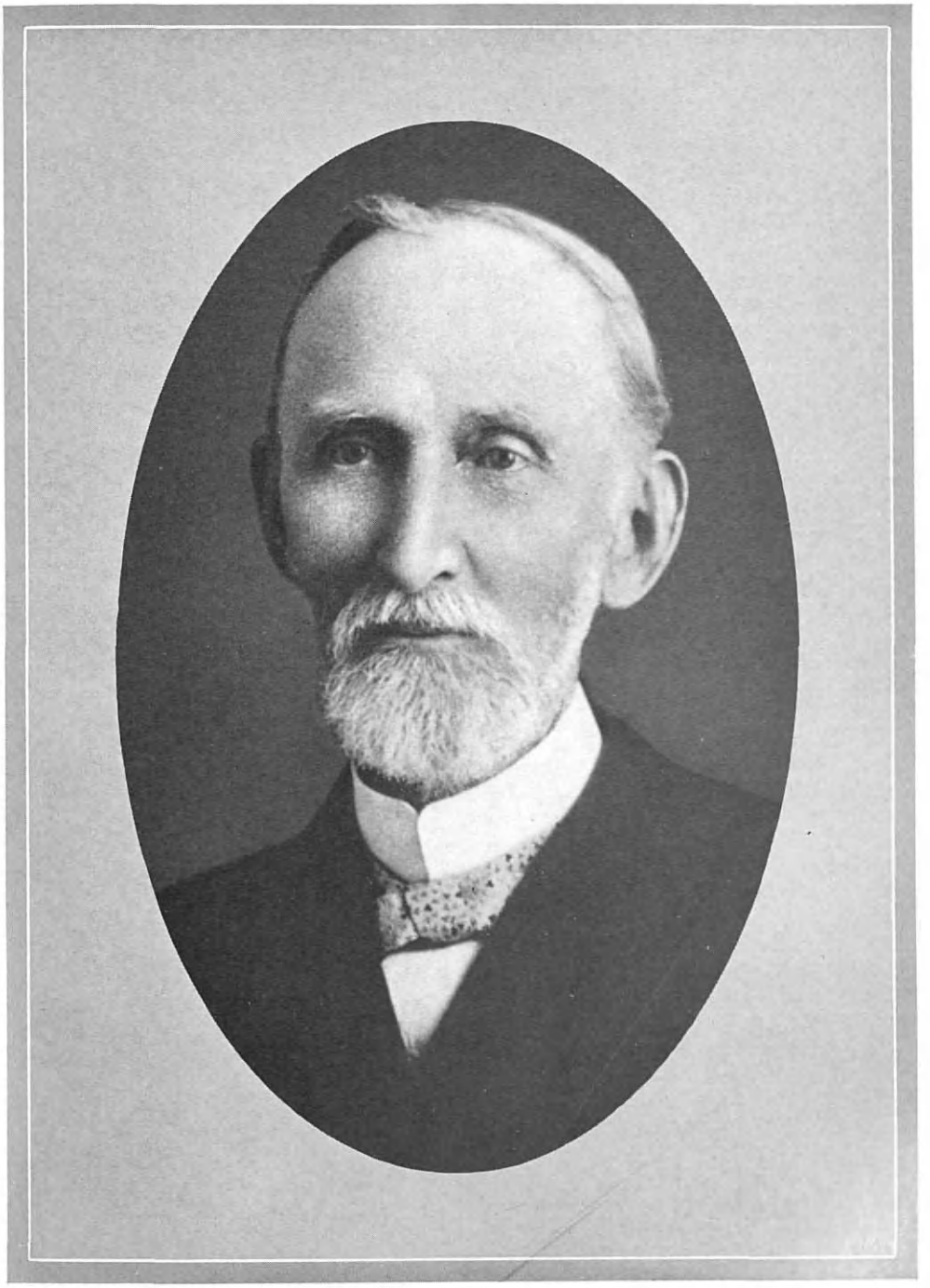
When the Flagler system ceased its boat haulage, Mr. Burns returned to the land and took up a homestead claim at Eau Gallie, Florida, where he became a prominent citizen and man of affairs, a leader in political and economic movements. But his contact with the Flagler route was so strong, that he finally acceded to the request of officials to return to it, and for five years he was with the freight department of the line at Eau Gallie. His service to the road, which extended through a period of twenty-seven years, was of great value to it. Ultimately he retired on a pension, for his labors and time of service entitled him to this.

On December 26, 1901, he removed to West Palm Beach. Here he resided until his death. After his work with the road had terminated, he interested himself variously in minor finance, and always read of the best classical works, also retaining his concern in political matters. He had once held a place in the controller's office at New York, and his knowledge of municipal finance was said to be unusually rounded. His knowledge of business, also, met with general respect among the people of his community. He was active in works of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church of West Palm Beach until the last, giving to the fullest extent of his ability. During the World War he was a loyal contributor to the common cause. Fraternally, he held wide alliances, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, Free and Accepted Masons, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of West Palm Beach. He was prominent in Masonry, having been a charter member of the Palm Beach Shrine Club in West Palm Beach, and belonged to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His chief recreation was fishing. The home life afforded by his beloved wife was his greatest pleasure.

Mr. Burns married, December 26, 1903, two years after coming to West Palm Beach, at Melbourne, Florida, Elizabeth Jane Kennedy, daughter of Boyd and Ellen Truzilla (Prince) Kennedy, her father having been engaged long as general contractor at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Mrs. Burns survives her devoted husband and continues to reside in West Palm Beach, where friends and dearly loved associations of former years are many. The works of the church still interest Mrs. Burns, who shows a Christian zeal for helping others.

Tributes to Mr. Burns' memory have been many, indeed. At the time of his funeral, virtually every fraternal order in the city was represented. He had been a foremost figure in social matters for years past, and one and all, his associates missed him as only a true friend can be mourned. Of a quiet and unassuming, but convincing manner, he was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He left a vacancy which cannot be filled; but memory, blessed preserver of our friends' lives, gives to him the rich affection that was his on earth.

BOAZ, CAPTAIN GEORGE RUSSELL, Man of Affairs—The city of Tampa, Florida, has been most fortunate in the talents and foresight of the men who were it builders. Captain George Russell Boaz, recalled here as a foremost citizen and business man, did more than his proper share for the economic, civic and social betterment of the greater community, notably as realty operator. He is recalled with affection in Atlanta, Georgia, where for many years his position was one of importance in general affairs, and in Gordon County, Georgia, where he was born, on August



Captain George R. Boaz

19, 1838. He died in Atlanta, January 21, 1907, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Captain Boaz was a son of a family old in the annals of the South. Three brothers, natives of Scotland, settled in the United States during the early days of our country's development. One took residence in Texas, one in Indiana, and the third, from whom Captain Boaz was descended, was a pioneer Georgian. His father, who lived to the age of eighty-two years, conducted a plantation in Gordon County, Georgia. He owned many slaves before the war between the States, and was a foremost figure in the county. In the family were four sons and a daughter. Captain Boaz was second-born.

In the public schools of Atlanta, Captain Boaz completed his academic education, and at the age of twenty years enlisted in the Georgia Regiment, and served throughout the conflict, with valor in the field of battle. Severely wounded in action, he was permanently lamed, and limped during the balance of his life as a result. He was discharged from the service with the rank of captain.

Following the war, during the chaotic period of the South's reconstruction, there were man-sized problems to be met and triumphed over. As his father's slaves were devotedly attached to the plantation and the family and did not care to leave, Captain Boaz, with a brother, undertook to retain them as wage earners. To this end the brothers went into the lumber business, hauling timber by mule, helped by the blacks. They cut railroad ties, and disposed of them at the nearest point. The business went well enough, but was not more profitable than could be imagined; so the brothers decided to broaden their operations. Borrowing $1,500 from a friend they opened a general store in Gordon County. This was more successful, and during his residence in the county through this period Captain Boaz served in public office, as tax collector. A few years later he removed to Atlanta, disposing of his store and lumber interests to the brother, who continued them, and now entered the realty field. In connection with this he opened a livery stable, and this led in time to establishment of a funeral home. The Boaz funeral home was considered the finest in Atlanta at the time, and still is continued there, under the name style of Barkley and Brandon. In these businesses, Captain Boaz was active until he came to Tampa, for reasons of health.

His health was quickly better after coming to Florida, and captain Boaz lost little time in resuming his zest for business activity. He became interested in Tampa realty, developed "Beach Place," and a street here now bears his name. He opened many other subdivisions, which reacted in their sale to the benefit of Tampa's wholesome growth and enterprise. Captain Boaz became interested in pebble phosphate. He was one of the first to develop this production in Florida, purchasing several steamboats for the business, and taking the phosphate from river bottoms. In due course he disposed of all interests in Atlanta, made Tampa his permanent home, and before his demise was accounted a leader in the city's general affairs. Following the war with Spain he gave up the phosphate enterprise, and during the final years of life built model houses, which he sold. Thus closed a remarkable and replete career at business which redounded to the profit of two great communities, and which will perpetuate the name of Captain Boaz through several generations.

Captain Boaz married twice; (first) to Janie Roberts, of Atlanta, who died in 1902, mother of Ottis Herman, since deceased. He married (second), in Tampa, July 26, 1904, Carrie Messenger, daughter of Phillip and Catherine (Scholtz) Messenger, her father having been a native of Germany, a farmer in New Jersey, and a merchant in Kansas. Mrs. Boaz survives her husband, and continues to retain her home in Tampa, where her friends are numerous and where she is regarded as a most gracious and cultured lady of charm.

A communicant of the First Methodist Church of Tampa, Captain Boaz was a steward of the church, lived his religion in daily life, and was most charitable to persons in need. Kindliness was one of his dominant qualities. He helped many persons to get a start in life, and by these is remembered with deep esteem. Among his interests had been pineapple culture, with citrus culture in connection. He made hobbies of this, and of boating, being fond of rowing. A Democrat, he was a strong party supporter, but did not seek office. He belonged to the Tampa Board of Trade, and did everything within his ability for the advancement of the communal well being. Generous, foresighted, he gave to the Beach Place a small plot of land for creation of a park therein. His life was exemplary, inspirational in its accomplishment. His loss was keenly felt.

JEMISON, ROBERT, SR., Financier and Benefactor—Civic, economic and social records of Birmingham, Alabama, contain frequent and appreciative reference to the late Robert Jemison, Sr., who gave forty-two years of his distinguished career as financier and benefactor to the greater

community, and to a unified development of Birmingham. His record is exemplary, of interest, and replete of inspiration to those who follow after him.

Robert Jemison came of a family numbered among the oldest families of the United States. It was founded in America by the progenitor on our shores who came from the North of Ireland, sailing from Belfast, to settle near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1741 or '42. Robert Jemison, 1st, was the progenitor. He had Scotch blood, had lived in Ireland, and in early history of Pennsylvania his name figured often in accounts of Indian fighting. He established a farm near Philadelphia, which was the family seat for many years. From him, the line has descended, each generation supplying names well known.

Captain William Henry Jemison, father of Robert Jemison, Sr., was born March 4, 1820, and died November 11, 1892, at the age of seventy-two. He was a man of wealth, operated several prosperous farms before the war between the States, but at the close of that war found his fortune sadly dissipated, as did others around him in the Southland. He had married Elizabeth Armantine Patrick, and their family was forced by circumstance from a life of luxury into one of common surroundings. Captain William Henry Jemison was widely known for his scientific experiments in agriculture. These were put to practical use, and in later years Captain Jemison was prevailed upon to accept the chair of agriculture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. His contributions to scientific agricultural knowledge were large and of enduring value.

Robert Jemison, Sr., of whom we write, was born on one of his father's farms near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, September 12, 1853, and died at the age of seventy-three years, in Birmingham, September 16, 1926. As a child he attended a subscription school maintained by several planters in the neighborhood for the culture of their children, and later studied in private school, to prepare himself for college. His taste turned toward the law, and in 1874 he graduated from the University of Alabama with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; but he did not practice, preferring to use the knowledge gained in the profession to financial advantage as a business man. First, after leaving school, Mr. Jemison worked as a clerk in a hardware store. Later he purchased an interest in the store, and at the same time conducted a small farm. At the close of the war, the South had found itself against the problem of reconstruction, and he, with his friends and neighbors, did all that was possible for development of the beloved homeland. He had inherited his father's devotion to the soil, and he prospered in conduct of the agricultural enterprise, just as he prospered in operation of the store in which he was a partner.

In 1884, when he was thirty-one years of age, and when he had behind him a favorable record of accomplishment as planter and merchant, Mr. Jemison came to Birmingham, disposing of his other business in order to get a start in this city's affairs. For a while he worked with Armour and Company, then went into the commission house business for himself, and founded the Iron and Oak Insurance Company for the handling of general insurance lines. He became vice-president and a director of the Berney Naitonal Bank, a director of the First National Bank, and helped to bring about consolidation of the several traction companies which had been engaging in ruinous competition, to their own disadvantage and to the disadvantage of the public served. The amalgamated traction companies subsequently organized the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, taking over the gas and electric companies for the new merger. Financing of the merged company was difficult, as this fell in the period of hard times, between the panic of 1893 and the depression of 1896. But Mr. Jemison and his associates succeeded, and until 1906 he was at the head of the Railway, Light and Power Company. He was president of the Morris Plan Bank system in Birmingham, a director of the Southern Railway Company and A. G. S. Railroad, the Woodword Iron Company of Alabama, and head of the Industrial Savings Bank until the time of his demise, and held many other financial interests which worked to the constructive advantage of the community as a whole. He was a builder of this community. It was through his efforts, and the help recruited from among his associates, that the Alabama State Fair became an annual institution at Birmingham. He gave to the fair financial and other needed assistance. Of sound judgment, his counsel was much sought after. Mr. Jemison was a communicant of the Church of the Advent, vestryman, senior warden, and he worked hard for various charitable enterprises sponsored by his own and other churches, supporting heavily the Orphans' Home at Mobile, Alabama, which was sponsored by the Episcopalians. He traveled widely. When the World War broke out he was in Europe, and helped to organize in London a volunteer banking committee which assisted stranded Americans to get home though short of funds. He belonged to the

Birmingham Country Club, was fond of motoring, and of contacts with his loved ones at the hearthside, being especially attached to his home.

Mr. Jemison married, October 25, 1876, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Eugenia Rebecca Sorsby, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Turner and Ann Murphy (Hill) Sorsby, her father having been a prominent physician and surgeon, and the family one of prominence. To Mr. and Mrs. Jemison were born children: 1. Robert, Jr., who married Virginia Earle Walker; and they have children and grandchildren: (a) Virginia, married Robert Goodall, Jr., and is the mother of two children, Virginia Jemison, and Louise Ferguson. (b) Robert, 3d. (c) William Walker. 2. John Snow, who married Margaret Pockman; their children are: (a) Margaret, who married A. G. Shackelford and has one child, Mary Jemison. (b) John Snow, Jr. (c) Leonard. (d) Helen. 3. Annie Hill, who married Allan H. Woodward; their children are: (a) Eugenia, named after her grandmother. (b) Martha. (c) Anne. (d) Joseph H. (e) Allan H., Jr. 4 Elizabeth Patrick, who married Dr. Lewis Coleman Morris; and their children are: (a) Lewis Coleman, Jr. (b) Edward Watts. (c) Elizabeth, named after her mother. 5. Sorsby, unmarried. 6. Elbert Sevier, who married Dean Dillard; they have a child, Elbert Sevier. 7. Richard Wilmer, deceased.

Mrs. Eugenia Rebecca (Sorsby) Jemison continues to make her residence in Birmingham, where she has had her home for more than forty years. She is a patron of the arts, and in social and philanthropic works is well known. Her chief happiness lies in the happiness and progress of her children, and in their children.

It is said that Mr. Jemison probably did more than any other man for the city of Birmingham. He was a benefactor to the city as a whole, and his helpful influence was felt far and wide.

HARRIS, GARRARD, Lawyer, Editor and Author—Gifted with a penetrating intelligence and unusual powers of observation and concentration, together with a vivid imagination and an exceptional ability for expression, the dominant characteristics of the late Garrard Harris, in addition to his fearlessness, humor, and common sense, were an intense dislike of any and every sort of pretense, snobbery or faddism, and a great love of flowers and birds. He also had a genius for friendships that were both strong and enduring. That a man of such unusual characteristics should have met with notable success and should have greatly endeared himself to many people, was, of course, quite natural. In spite of his brilliancy, however, it was remarkable that Mr. Harris should have achieved his success in so many and varied fields. He was a very able lawyer and prosecutor, a brilliant journalist and editor, an entertaining and imaginative writer of stories, and a widely recognized authority on trade relations between the United States and Central American countries. Through these various activities he touched many lives and benefited many people, making friends and admirers wherever he lived, in his native State of Georgia, in Alabama, the State of his adoption, and in the National capital, where some of his work was done.

Garrard Harris was born at "Hilton," the home of his maternal grandfather, William Waters Garrard, near Columbus, Georgia, May 14, 1875, a son of James Walton and Gertrude Kate (Garrard) Harris. Both of his parents were of royal descent, his paternal ancestors including the Claires, two of the doughty Barons of Runnemeade, who helped to force King John to sign the Magna Charta. His father, who was born in Columbus, Mississippi, May 21, 1840, and who died in Key West, Florida, August 3, 1905, was a prominent real estate dealer, cotton buyer and merchandise broker of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and served as a captain on the staff of General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama during the war between the States. Mr. Harris' mother was a descendant of Peter Garrard, a French Huguenot, who settled in Virginia in 1670. She was a member of the Order of the Crown, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, and was eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Cincinnati. Among his Revolutionary ancestors were Mark and Martin Hardin and Colonel John Green, all of Virginia, while William Waters, Governor of Virginia in 1856, was a collateral relative.

Mr. Harris received his early education at Dahlonega Military Academy and at the U. S. Grant University, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and then was for a time a student at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, which he entered at the remarkably early age of sixteen years. Later, after he had been successfully active for some years as a journalist, he took up the study of law at Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899. In April, 1899, he was admitted to the Mississippi Bar and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States and at that time he established him-

self in the practice of law at Jackson, Mississippi. Prior to this he had already made a reputation for himself in the field of journalism. Beginning as a reporter on the Chattanooga "Daily News," he then joined the staff of the "Tradesman," with which he was connected during 1892-94, served as a reporter and city editor of the Jackson, Mississippi, "Clarion-Ledger" during 1894-95, was editor of the Lake Charles, Louisiana, "Daily American" during 1896-97, and returned again to the "Clarion-Ledger," of which he was editor during 1897-99. The latter part of his legal career, 1907-08, he spent as district attorney of the Seventh Judicial District of Mississippi, after which he resumed his newspaper work at Jackson, Mississippi, becoming correspondent for a number of papers at Mississippi's capital. In 1912 he accepted the position of assistant editor of the Mobile, Alabama, "Register," serving in that capacity until September, 1914, when he was appointed special agent of the United States Department of Commerce. This post he resigned in 1917, at which time he was transferred to the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government, with which he continued to serve until the close of the World War. His work in that position was carried on so effectively that a number of prominent men in public life urged President Wilson to appoint Mr. Harris as this country's Minister to the Republic of Honduras. At the end of the war, when the work of the Committee on Public Information was discontinued, he became special foreign trade research writer for the Federal Board of Vocational Education at Washington and later, during 1919-20, served as trade commissioner with the United States Department of Commerce. In 1920 he was called back to the editorial field, becoming the associate editor of the Birmingham, Alabama, "News," in which position he continued with much success until his untimely death in 1927. He was also the editor of the "Alabama Sportsman," one of the few wholly Southern magazines. Under his able and enthusiastic guidance this periodical grew in popularity and influence, and at the time of his death Mr. Harris was about to change its name to the "Southern Sportsman," a title more indicative of its scope. Next to his editorial work Mr. Harris was most vitally interested in the conservation of our natural resources and of our animal life. His "Elements of Conservation," written in 1924, is considered one of the best and most authoritative books ever written on this important subject. It has been adopted as a text book in the public schools of many States. Mr. Harris possessed a remarkable fund of accurate information on a surprisingly large number of subjects. He wrote clearly and fluently, with a high degree of literary style and a convincing power that won for him the high regard of his fellow editors. He was a frequent attendant at newspaper conferences in Alabama and he stood always ready to assist and encourage his many and strong friends amongst the members of the Fourth Estate. Garrard Harris was also a well-known writer of good fiction, frequently contributing stories to many of the leading magazines, such as "Scribner's," "Collier's," "The Delineator," and other publications of national circulation and importance. For the "Daily Commerce Mirror" and similar business publications he wrote numerous articles on trade topics and in that field he became known as one of the leading authorities in this country, especially in respect to our trade relations with the Central American Republics and with the countries in the Caribbean Sea. Besides the book already mentioned, he had to his credit six others: "Joe, the Book Farmer" (1914); "The Trail of the Pearl" (1916); "The Treasure of the Land" (1917); "Central America as an Export Field" (1917); "The West Indies as an Export Field" (1917); and "The Redemption of the Disabled" (1919). In addition to all these activities Mr. Harris also was a member of the Mississippi National Guard for thirteen years, holding the rank of captain for three years and retiring with that of major. He served as aide on the staff of Governor James K. Vardaman and later on that of Governor A. J. McLaurin. During 1907-10 he was a member of the board of trustees and chairman of the executive committee of this board at Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi. He was one of the four founders of the Alabama Wild Life Conservation League. His clubs included the National Press Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; the Warrior Yacht Club; the Quid Pro Quo Club; the Garden Club and the Southern Club, of Birmingham, Alabama; and the Alabama Fishing and Hunting Club. He was also a member of the American Rose Society, the Baroneal Order of Runnemeade, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, and the Masonic Order. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Harris married, November 14, 1906, Mary Lou Sykes, a member of the distinguished Sykes family of Aberdeen and Columbus, Mississippi, and a daughter of Captain E. L. and Frances

W P Sandwich

(McQueston) Sykes. Mrs. Harris' father is a large planter and one of the leading citizens of Aberdeen. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were the parents of four children: Frances Gertrude, Frank Sykes, Louise Garrard, and Garrard, Jr.

At his home in Roebuck Springs, Birmingham, Alabama, Garrard Harris died suddenly, March 19, 1927. His untimely death in his fifty-second year was a great shock and an irreparable loss to his family and to his exceptionally large circle of friends. His passing ended a career of remarkable versatility and brilliancy, filled to the brim with worth-while accomplishments in many useful fields. The cessation of his work as an editor left a distinct void in the public life of Birmingham and of Alabama, for the best interests he had labored so enthusiastically and successfully for many years. His fame as a writer rests secure in the works which he left behind him, while his memory as a devoted father and husband, as a public-spirited citizen, as a loyal friend, and as a man of high ideals will be kept fresh for many years to come, and most so by those who knew him best.

SANDWICH, WILLIAM PORTER, Produce Merchant—A native of Georgia, but throughout the greater part of his life a resident of Alabama, the late William Porter Sandwich started on his successful business career in his youth as a clerk in one of the leading department stores of Montgomery, Alabama. Later he worked in the same capacity for several years in a grocery store, after which, having acquired a thorough knowledge of business methods, he established himself in business on his own account. A man of exceptional industry and business ability, Mr. Sandwich made a notable success of this venture and his firm became the largest and most successful of its type in Montgomery. It enjoyed a very high reputation in business circles and with its large number of customers, a reputation which was fully shared by its founder and owner. Adhering at all times to the highest business principles, Mr. Sandwich was for many years regarded as one of the leading business men of Montgomery, in which city he was also prominently active in civic and religious affairs, supporting activities of this nature with great enthusiasm and liberality.

William Porter Sandwich was born at Juniper, Georgia, April 18, 1876, a son of J. T. and Ophelia (Bell) Sandwich. He was of English descent. He received his education in the public grammar schools, which he left at a comparatively early age in order to go to work. One of his early positions was with the Montgomery Fair, a leading department store of Montgomery, Alabama, with which he remained for several years, being then connected for some time with a well-known Montgomery grocery store. Having applied himself at all times assiduously to the various duties assigned to him and being of an observant nature, Mr. Sandwich before long felt that the business knowledge which he had secured in these several positions had well prepared him for starting in business for himself. That he was fully justified in making this decision, was quickly proven by the success with which he met. Entering the wholesale and retail produce business in Montgomery, Alabama, this enterprise enjoyed a steady growth and prosperity under his able and progressive management and eventually became known as the leading concern of its kind in Montgomery. Though naturally his steadily expanding business made heavy demands on his time and attention and received the major share of them, Mr. Sandwich throughout his entire career, never permitted his business interests to prevent him from taking an active and very helpful part in other phases of the community's life. He was known as one of the most enthusiastic civic workers and could always be counted upon to throw his support on the side of every worthwhile movement, promising to advance the welfare of Montgomery, its people and its institutions. He was a man of great civic pride and public spirit and did much to help Montgomery in gaining its present importance amongst Southern cities. His patriotism was not limited by the needs of his own home city, but frequently found wider scope for its expression, notably so during the World War, when he and Mrs. Sandwich liberally supported the various patriotic movements of that period. Religious affairs, too, always found in him a generous and sincere friend and supporter. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the work of which received many helpful contributions, both in money and in time, from him. He was especially interested in advancing the cause of prohibition, proving his sincerity in this respect by never having smoked or taken a drink himself. Though a keen judge of men and affairs, he was by nature most kindly, considerate and charitable, giving freely to those in need or in trouble. He had an exceptionally large circle of loyal friends, but no enemies. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but, though he was always deeply interested in public affairs and public questions, he never sought or held public office. He

was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He was fond of outdoor sports and especially of baseball and he was also a great friend of animals, his liking of them being quite in accord with his kindly nature.

Mr. Sandwich married at Louisville, Kentucky, June 11, 1906, Nellie Ackerman, a daughter of John Mott Ackerman, a telephone manager of Florida. Mrs. Sandwich, who is a descendant of President Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, shared to a remarkable degree the various interests of her late husband. She too, was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, taking a deep interest in its work and supporting it liberally. She also took part in Mr. Sandwich's activities during the World War period and wholly shared his interest in and support of various benevolent and charitable enterprises and institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Sandwich had no children.

At the early age of forty-six years, William Porter Sandwich died March 20, 1922, at Baltimore, Maryland. His untimely death in the prime of life came as a great shock to his wife and to his many friends, and the void which it left in their lives has never been filled and never will be filled. Just as his outstanding business ability had made him a leader in the business life of his community, his many sterling qualities had endeared him, not only to his intimates and to his business associates, but to everybody who had had the privilege of knowing him. In their hearts his memory rests secure, and for many years to come he will also be gratefully recalled by his fellow citizens as one who during his entire life always believed in, upheld and practiced the highest ideals of useful citizenship.

MOBLEY, ROBERT VERNON, M. D., Physician, Child Specialist—In the professional life of Birmingham and the surrounding district of Alabama, Dr. Robert Vernon Mobley for years played an important part, especially in his special work of treating children, diagnosing their diseases and seeking to bring about their cures. Kindly and charitable in all that he did, Dr. Mobley possessed an unusual talent for expressing sympathy for his child patients, and so it was that he had so many of them in the Birmingham community; while, as far as civic matters were concerned, he took a deep interest in all movements designed to better his fellowmen. As a result, he had a host of warm personal friends among the people of this region, all of them people who admired him for his achievements and loved him for the excellent qualities of character that he manifested on all occasions; and they were sorely grieved, indeed, to hear of his untimely passing from this life.

Dr. Mobley was born in Thomasville, Alabama, March 17, 1866, son of Dr. William Mitford and Pamelia (Foster) Mobley. His father before him was a physician, extremely proficient in his work and widely known throughout Alabama. Robert Vernon Mobley spent his early life in his native community of Thomasville, and then studied for one term at Vanderbilt University, although subsequently he transferred to the Medical College at Mobile, Alabama, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and Pharmacist. He had spent many summers, meanwhile, in working on his father's farm; but upon completing his work at medical school, he came to Birmingham and entered upon the practice of his profession with his uncle, Dr. J. C. Abernathy. With this uncle he remained for several years, but at length opened quarters of his own and began specializing in children's diseases. In this field he continued until his death, which was caused by a brain tumor. Becoming prominent to an unusual degree because of his great ability for handling and treating children, to whom he always showed his tenderest sympathies, Dr. Mobley was enabled to render to his community services of outstanding public usefulness. It was in 1890 that he came to Birmingham, and for the next quarter of a century until his death, he held a place of leadership in medicine and in civic life. His family was a family of physicians, several different generations having produced medical men before he himself was born; and he did his full share of handling needy cases in the course of his own valuable career, having given a great deal of treatment without charge to the recipients of such benefits.

He also was active in the societies that had been organized by his professional colleagues, having been a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society for many years and for a long period its treasurer. In civic life and in the business affairs of Birmingham he took a lively interest, and was president of the McVay Seed Company, as well as vice-president of the Security Savings and Loan Company and other enterprises. He also took some interest in politics, having been identified with the Democratic party, but never at any time did he seek public office or any position in the limelight of popular attention. His only departure from his customary reserve in this respect was to become

police commissioner in Birmingham, a post which he filled with success. He was, it is true, a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias, and in the Masonic Order held the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Primarily a home man, he found his greatest pleasure in the quiet life of house and garden. He was a lover of nature, of flowers and growing things, and also of fine livestock. All outdoor recreations appealed to him, and he especially enjoyed hunting and fishing, having devoted a fair amount of time to these diversions when he was not busy with other activities.

Dr. Robert Vernon Mobley married, in Birmingham, Alabama, April 25, 1894, Susie Schoppert, who is a daughter of Patrick Caldwell and Susan Mildred (Phillips) Schoppert. Her father was a contractor by trade; and Mrs. Mobley is today (1929), as she long has been, an active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, coming as she does from one of the South's oldest families and one which has long been outstanding in public affairs. By this union Dr. and Mrs. Mobley became the parents of three children: 1. Willard Milford, who is unmarried. 2. Robert Vernon, Jr., deceased. 3. Edith, who became the wife of Dr. Victor D. Lee, of Birmingham, and they have one child, Victor David, Jr. 4. Julian Leigh, who married Frances Roe, of Birmingham.

The death of Dr. Robert Vernon Mobley occurred in Birmingham August 4, 1915, and was the cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among his fellowmen; for he had long been a leading figure in the medical world, and his twenty-five years of professional work in Birmingham had done much for the alleviation of suffering and pain and the preservation of life and health. He now rests in Oak Hill Cemetery, in this city. Dr. Mobley was a man of strong traits of character and great civic usefulness, one who always desired to help his fellowmen, whether he might render this help through supporting the Prohibition cause, of which he was a staunch advocate, or through his own medical work, or advice from a mind of ripe and seasoned judgment. His life had its influence and his work will long be remembered with appreciation and gratitude, while his memory will live, warm and tender, in the minds and hearts of those who loved him.

BRECKENRIDGE, JOHN CYRIL, Lumber Merchant—To that rare and invaluable group of Americans who play so important a part in the upbuilding of the communities in which they live that the record of their good deeds long outlives them belongs John Cyril Breckenridge, of Samson, Alabama. He was a lumberman with a highly specialized knowledge of his business and with so dynamic a personality that he attained leadership in many lines in his section. He was, however, a loyable man, delightful in his home and circle of friends, and a true Christian.

John Cyril Breckenridge was born in Marengo County, Alabama, August 17, 1879, son of John I. Breckenridge, a farmer, and his wife, Harriet Nuel Barr-Garrett Breckenridge. The son was educated in the public schools of his home county and at Jackson Agricultural College, Jackson, Alabama. As soon as his college career had been completed, he at once entered the field of enterprise in which he continued throughout his life. He bought and sold lumber and scouted for new lumber tracts to exploit and was so successful that he prospered and contributed much toward the development of the town in which he operated, Samson, Alabama. Soon his reputation as one of the most expert lumber merchants in Southeastern Alabama was firmly established. Shrewd as he was, and irresistible as a salesman, his honesty was an integral part of his makeup and won the confidence and esteem of all who came in contact with him. Besides being a busy and successful lumberman, he was assistant cashier and bookkeeper of the First National Bank in Samson and was connected with many phases of public activities there. He was chairman of the Samson schoolboard at the time of his death. The many resolutions passed by various organizations testified to the high esteem in which he was held. Although baptized a Presbyterian, Mr. Breckenridge and his wife attended the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which they were very active as church workers and teachers in Sunday school. Mr. Breckenridge was a steward of the church at Samson. He belonged also to the Samson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and to the Knights of Pythias. He was far too fond of his home and the delights of his family circle to indulge in sports which took him away during his few free hours from business.

On August 21, 1906, in Jackson, Alabama, John Cyril Breckenridge married Annie Cordelia McNeel, daughter of John Albert and Ida Zeadora (Shackelford) McNeel, of Ontauga County, Alabama. The father was a farmer and lumberman. The children of the union were: John McNeel, a student at Southern College; Zeadora Belle; Helen Nuel; John Cyril, Jr.; Dick; Anna; Minnie

Louise; and Jack Stevens. Mrs. Breckenridge and her family now reside in Birmingham, Alabama. The mother, a woman of unusual intelligence and beneficent influence over her family, is connected with the public schools of the city.

At the early age of forty-two, August 30, 1921, Mr. Breckenridge died at his home in Samson. Much as he had accomplished, his life seemed full of promise for many years to come, and his passing was a loss to his friends, his family, and his community. There could be no strong States and cities were there no sagacious and hardworking business men. The building up of a business honestly, in the manner of citizens of integrity, scarcely less than the generous sharing of prosperity with less fortunate individuals, makes a city and a civilization. In the case of Mr. Breckenridge, a quiet life closed, and the current of the life of others was not disturbed, but his townspeople followed to the grave the body of one who was their staunch friend.

FORD, THOMAS JOSEPH, Realtor—If a full and complete roster of "Irish in America" were drawn up, it would contain hundreds of names known well to the public of the United States. Ireland has supplied us liberally with men of political genius, but has not failed us either in its supply of men interested in general affairs—citizenship of the highest order and enduring constructive worth; professional membership productive of elevated ideals; and business leadership, with an outcome equally constructive. Many Irish-born citizens have distinguished themselves in our country's wars.

Thomas Joseph Ford, late of Mobile, Alabama, was of note as realtor, plantation operator, constructive citizen whose efforts enriched his community, and as a soldier in two wars, the war with Spain and the World War. Born at Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, February 22, 1860, he died at Mobile, April 24, 1929, aged sixty-nine years. He was a son of Thomas Joseph Ford, Sr., who engaged successfully in the shoe business in Ireland.

Thomas Joseph Ford was only three years old when brought to the United States, arriving in Chicago in 1863, during Civil War times. There he attended the public schools and began a career destined to be of prominence. Leaving his studies, he found employment in the printing industry, Chicago, first with Rand-McNally, the well-known map manufacturers, and later with Pool Brothers, a firm of similarly high standing in the Chicago trades. For a number of years he retained identity with the printing crafts, becoming a foremost figure in operations of the Pool concern.

A great admirer of the principles upheld by Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Ford early in life allied his support with the Democratic party, and proved himself an influential figure within its ranks. He became well known in Chicago as a lieutenant in political matters. Having an inborn talent at politics, he employed it, with subsequent experience, for the common welfare of party and greater community, with unselfish end. Never, save once, did he seek public office for himself. He was defeated for alderman, by a very small margin. His function in the political field was more properly in the background, as a real power behind the throne, than in the foreground on that throne. He did not crave political power, but held it by dint of ability and appreciation bestowed through right connections.

In 1905 he came to Mobile, Alabama. Here, too, he continued to be interested in politics, but did not seek office, contenting himself to exert a strong influence for the welfare of party and community as private citizen. He now entered the real estate business, and before long had attained considerable note and respect for his realty operations. He dealt in city property and in plantations. Himself a lover of the soil and a believer in the future of the Mobile area, he had little difficulty convincing others that this was a suitable place in which to locate. He brought to Mobile several valued industries, improved the city through conscientious sale of sites, bought and sold office properties to the general advantage as well as to his own, and became a plantation owner whose enthusiasm could not fail to inspire those who heard of progress made upon his acres. One of his plantations contained 1,600 acres of fertile soil. This was abutting on the Tom Bigby River, near Mobile. It was a show place, and in its upbuilding Mr. Ford took a very real and continued pleasure. In 1919, after fourteen years of active and profitable operations as realtor and plantation owner in Mobile, he retired from the heaviest of his responsibilities, retaining, however, the plantation already mentioned, and continuing to direct the investment of his now-considerable resources. During the final years of his life, from 1919 until 1929, he never relaxed his public duties as a private citizen of loyal public spirit.

Thomas Joseph Ford was deeply attached to military life. He had the erect carriage, firm manner, concise diction and tenacity of purpose commonly associated with military men of the

Thomas J. Ford

official class. He was a military instructor at several colleges, including those at Evanston and Kankakee, Illinois. When America entered the World War, he lost no time in offering his services, and at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, held the rank of instructor and at Camp Gordon, Georgia, that of captain. Though Mr. Ford was beyond the age limit specified for active service, he served with the 42d Battalion of Infantry, and received his honorable discharge December 29, 1918, at Camp Gordon. He was also drill master for a time, at Waco, Georgia, there holding the rank of first lieutenant.

Much interested in affairs of general interest to those around him, Mr. Ford organized and was president of the Jeffersonian Club of Mobile. He belonged to the American Legion, was commander of McLeod Post No. 3, District of Alabama, and held affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Board, and the Community Chest Committee. His chief recreations were in travel and in reading; and he was especially fond of historic and biographical works. But his greatest happiness was found in the home circle, among those nearest him.

Thomas Joseph Ford married (first) Alice Cuddy; and of this union was born a son, Francis J., who married Marie Lotts, of Chicago. Francis J. Ford now is with Brokaw and Company, Chicago. Thomas Joseph Ford married (second), in Mobile, July 25, 1903, Mary Quinn, daughter of James Edward and Ellen (Allison) Quinn, of Mobile, prominent as planter, Republican leader and financier. Of the second union was born a son, Thomas Allison, who is with the "Mobile Press," on which publication he is sports editor. Mrs. Ford, who continues to reside in Mobile, is a communicant of the Baptist Church, Mr. Ford having been a Catholic. She is active in the works of her church, a lady of gracious refinement whose deeds of charity have been many, and whose friends, in Mobile and elsewhere, are numerous.

A remarkable man in his business enterprise, foresight and constructive ideals for the city of Mobile, Thomas Joseph Ford was no less of remark for the inspiration of his personality and the exemplary conduct of his life. He never spoke ill of any man, had no bad habits, maintained an even, happy and genial disposition, and left behind him a record which brings ready recognition from all who were associated with his works on earth. It is all but impossible to realize the far-reaching influence of such a life; for each contact with a fellow human being left its impress for good, and each reaction expended by that one in receipt of his impress made a second, third and fourth impression on other persons, until the final effect of one life rightly lived will be infinite.

Memory of Thomas Joseph Ford remains fresh in the minds and hearts of all whom he left behind. His name is graven large upon the annals of Mobile and Alabama, and his sons carry forward his traditions of service to man.

CRUMLY, LEVI ALFRED, B. S., D. D. S., Dental Surgeon—A member of one of the pioneer families of Jefferson County, Alabama, and himself a life-long resident of that county's capital, Birmingham, the late Dr. Levi A. Crumly was for many years one of the leading dental surgeons of Birmingham and of Alabama. Greatly devoted to his profession, he spent the major share of his time in his professional work, maintaining comparatively few outside interests and preferring to spend most of his leisure time with his books and study. However, he was prominently active for many years in several dental organizations and also in Masonic affairs. A firm believer in the highest professional ethics and ideals, which he himself practiced consistently and at all times, he did much to advance the science of dentistry. A man of innate kindness and by nature charitably inclined, he gave freely of his time and experience to those in need, and throughout his career handled many charity cases with the greatest unselfishness, one of his outstanding characteristics. He also took an active and helpful part in the work of his church and, indeed, was one of the most representative citizens of the community.

Levi Alfred Crumly was born in Jefferson County, Alabama, March 17, 1867, a son of the late John Franklin and Elizabeth (Young) Crumly. His father, who died at the age of about sixty-three years, was a prominent farmer and builder of Jefferson County, Alabama. Dr. Crumly received his early education in the public schools of his native State and then attended the Southern University at Greensboro, Alabama, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1892. He then spent one year at the Baltimore Dental College, Baltimore, Maryland. Returning to Birmingham, he continued his dental studies at the Birmingham Dental College, from which he was graduated after three years with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Soon afterwards he established himself in the active practice of his profession in Birmingham, of which city he was one of the leading dental surgeons until his death. Throughout his career he was a

member of the faculty of the Birmingham Dental College, and, possessing to an unusual degree the ability to impart his own knowledge and experience to others, his work as a teacher counted very highly. For eleven years he served on the staff of Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, never accepting any compensation for this work. In his private practice, too, he handled many charity cases and for a number of years after he had severed his connection with Hillman Hospital the latter referred many of its charity patients to him.

During the World War he gave much time to the training of dentists for war work, devoted several afternoons each week to Red Cross work and spent many hours in the dental examination of recruits. Dr. Crumly enjoyed unusual popularity, both among his patients and among his professional and social associates. He was very active in several dental organizations and was a member of the National Dental Association, the National Association of Dental College Faculties, and the Alabama State Dental Society, of which latter he served at one time as president. He represented in 1910 the Alabama and Southern Dental clinics as a delegate at the annual meeting of the National Dental Association at Denver, Colorado, and, in 1915, the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress at San Francisco, California, having been honored by election as an honorary president of that congress. Dr. Crumly was a leader in establishing and developing popular education in otal hygiene and prophylaxis in Birmingham and Alabama. He was a member of Temple Lodge, No. 636, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Master at the time of his death, as well as of several other Masonic bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as well as Zamora Temple of Birmingham, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, as well as of Linger Longer Lodge, a local social club. His religious affiliations were with the Eleventh Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Birmingham, of which he and his family were charter members and in the work of which he took an active part, serving for many years as a Sunday school teacher, and as a trustee. Dr. Crumly was deeply devoted to his family, and his home life was exceptionally happy. Such leisure hours as his extensive professional activities permitted him, he spent chiefly in his home and with his friends, who found in him a delightful, inspiring, congenial and faithful companion.

Dr. Crumly married at Greensboro, Alabama, October 21, 1896, Louie Boyd, a daughter of Rev. Louis Myers and Jennie Amelia (Glasscock) Boyd. Mrs. Crumly's father was a clergyman, while her mother was a member of an old Virginia family. Dr. and Mrs. Crumly were the parents of four children, of whom two died at birth, the surviving two being Louie Elizabeth, and Lee Alfred Boyd Crumly. Though Mrs. Crumly, for some fifteen years of her otherwise very happy married life, was an invalid, she shared to an unusual degree in the interests and activities of her husband.

At his home in Birmingham, No. 1117 South Fourteenth Street, where he had resided since 1900 and where his family still makes its home, Dr. Crumly died, June 21, 1921. After funeral services, conducted by the pastor of his church, Dr. W. G. Henry, he was laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Masonic rites being held at his grave by the members of the lodge, of which he had been the Worshipful Master.

How greatly Dr. Crumly was liked, respected and admired for his work and for his many kind qualities, and how greatly his passing at the prime of his life was regretted by his friends and associates, may be seen from the following resolutions, passed at the time of his death by Birmingham Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons:

WHEREAS, On June 21, 1921, our beloved Worshipful Master, Brother L. A. Crumly, received his summons to appear before the Great Architect of the Universe, and

WHEREAS, In the loss of Brother Crumly, Birmingham Temple Lodge will feel keenly and poignantly the loss it has sustained, and

WHEREAS, Brother Crumly having so endeared himself to every member of the Temple Lodge by his amiable, exemplary and splendid character, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Birmingham Temple Lodge recognizes that in the loss of Brother Crumly a vacant spot has been created in the hearts of each member of Temple Lodge which will always remain a hallowed memory, and, be it further

Resolved, That Birmingham Temple Lodge recognizes that the beautiful and matchless character of Brother Crumly has uplifted and sweetened the characters of those who have been fortunate enough to be associated and come in personal touch with him, and be it further

Resolved, That Birmingham Temple Lodge feels that the term during which Brother Crumly was presiding officer will ever remain as one of the happiest and most delightful years in the history of Temple Lodge in the minds and hearts of its members, and be it further

Resolved, That though Birmingham Temple Lodge bows in submission to the inevitable law of destiny, and though grief stricken at the shock sustained, the Lodge is buoyed up and made happy by the thought that our cherished Brother has received the reward of the blessed in a brighter, happier world, to which our

Great Light points as the supreme reward for those good Masons who apply the teachings constantly as our revered Brother Crumly demonstrated that he did so constantly, and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a page in our minutes be set aside in recognition of the memory of Brother Crumly, and that this resolution be spread on the minutes, and a copy be furnished the widow with fervent assurances of our most profound sympathy.

Respectfully submitted:

(Signed) T. G. Brabston,
Clark Williams,
Wm. J. Slaughter.

MORROW, GEORGE MILBURN, Physician and Merchant—Although a graduate and practicing physician of Elyton, now West Birmingham, Alabama, the appeal of business was to George Milburn Morrow a great urge and he became one of the most prominent and prosperous wholesale drug merchants of the South. He was a man of unusual energy and keen intellect, far seeing and ambitious, honorable and courteous in all his contacts with his fellows, in or out of business life. He lived a life of great usefulness to the community, the commercial progress of which he had a large share in promoting. For fifty-seven years he worked here and in that long period of time made a multitude of friends and never is known to have lost one, a record testifying eloquently to the high character of the man and to his personal charm and loyalty in all things and at all times.

He was born in Elyton, Alabama, August 20, 1846, a son of Hugh, of Alabama, and Margaret (Holmes) Morrow, of Mississippi. His father was a farmer and politician and served for a time as clerk of the Circuit Court. He was Irish in descent, his ancestors having first settled in North Carolina in Colonial days. He died at the age of seventy-five years. George Milburn, their son, was educated in medicine at the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward studied under Dr. Joseph R. Smith, of Elyton, For a short time he practiced in Ashville, Alabama, returning to Elyton in 1871. Here, in association with F. D. Nabers and H. H. Sinnige of Birmingham, he established the wholesale drug business which later became the Doster-Northington Drug Company, of which he became vice-president. He was a director in the First National Bank of Birmingham and 1905 a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. He had been a student at the University of Alabama and in 1916 that institution, in commemoration and honor of Company F, Seventh Alabama, known as Rucker's Escort, of which Dr. Morrow was a member, erected a bronze tablet. The regiment was cavalry and made up of cadets under the leadership of Cadet Captain Charles P. Storrs. It was organized in June, 1863, and participated in many of the severe engagements of the Civil War, fighting at Gainesville, Alabama, April 16, 1865, in the last battle of the great internecine conflict. Part of the record on the tablet reads, in quotation from Jordan's "Campaigns of Forrest," as follows:

> The unconquerable tenacity, the brilliant valor of these boys, who faced and fought all odds, until their ranks were cut to pieces, excited general notice and praise.
>
> Placed by survivors and friends in honor of the devoted service, signal valor and noble record of this company.

Dr. Morrow served four years as sheriff of Jefferson County, Alabama. He was a member of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and of the Birmingham and Roebuck Country clubs. He was an ardent sportsman and had visited the West on several occasions to engage in big game hunting in the Rockies. He was a life deacon of the First Baptist Church and fraternally was affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, of which he had served two terms as Grand Master of Alabama. He died in Birmingham in 1928.

George Milburn Morrow married twice; (first) Mary E. Smith, daughter of Dr. Joseph R. Smith, of Elyton, who died in 1873. He married (second), in 1876 at Elyton, Susie Smith, daughter of O. S. Smith, of Elyton. The child of the first marriage is Jordan, who married Daniel A. Greene, deceased. Of the second marriage there were four children: 1. Lucy, married E. J. Hutson, of New York. 2. Anna, married J. Warner Shook, of Birmingham. 3. George M. Jr., married Christine Finn, of Brookline, Massachusetts. 4. Frank, who now resides in California.

George M. Morrow, Jr., is a graduate of West Point and for four years was an instructor in that institution in mathematics. During the World War he was stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Field Artillery, United States Army.

The commercial achievements of George Milburn Morrow were of such value to the general business body of Alabama that his choice of a career was undoubtedly well taken, since his assistance in the progress of the whole of the people was of more value than would have been his accomplishments in the more limited field of

a medical practice. His name was an inspiration to others and will continue to be a guiding light for the emulation of the rising generation.

LEATHERBURY, GEORGE SCARBOROUGH, Lumber Merchant, Exporter—A native of Mississippi, but for more than thirty years a resident of Mobile, Alabama, the late George Scarborough Leatherbury was for many years one of that city's leading business men. He was widely known in the lumber and naval stores industries and in that field was regarded as one of the most successful business executives. A man of great public spirit, he was prominently and very effectively active in every civic movement, promising to advance the welfare and prosperity of Mobile and of the South. His social standing was fully in accord with his position in the business world and he was a very popular figure in the social life of Mobile, his affability making him an ideal companion. In every other respect, too, he was regarded as one of the most substantial and most representative citizens of the city of his adoption.

George Scarborough Leatherbury was born at Macon, Mississippi, September 3, 1864, a son of George Scarborough and Jane (Grisham) Leatherbury. His father, who died at the age of eighty-six years at St. Stevens, Alabama, was a successful merchant. Mr. Leatherbury received his education in the public schools and later attended a college at Lexington, Kentucky. He started upon his active business career at Crossroads, Mississippi, where he engaged in the lumber and turpentine business, a venture which met with marked success. In 1896, together with his family he removed to Mobile, Alabama, of which city he remained an honored and respected inhabitant until his death thirty years later. He became senior partner of the A. J. Patterson Naval Stores, the affairs of which concern he directed with much success as its general manager for many years. Later he founded the firm of Leatherbury & White, lumber exporters, and this firm, too, met with great success, largely as the result of his outstanding business and executive ability. He continued to be active in its affairs until to within one day of his death. Though naturally his extensive and important business responsibilities always received the major share of his time and attention, Mr. Leatherbury was of that type of business man, who is always willing and ready to give both of his time and of his means to any worthwhile civic movement. Anything that promised to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions always could count upon his liberal and enthusiastic support. During the World War he filled with the greatest fidelity numerous government contracts, supplying lumber to various shipbuilding yards, which at that time were operated by the United States Government. He was a member of the Atheson Club of Mobile, Alabama. Though very fond of the society of others and dispensing true Southern hospitality in his beautiful home, he was essentially a home man, and most of his leisure time was spent with his family. He found his recreation chiefly in fishing and in reading.

Mr. Leatherbury married at Mobile, Alabama, June 1, 1889, Lucy Carrie Stone, a daughter of Thomas David and Lucy Woodruff (Shields) Stone. Mrs. Leatherbury's father was a well-known captain of merchant ships. Mr. and Mrs. Leatherbury were the parents of twelve children: 1. Sadie Stone, who married John Bradford Davis, and who is the mother of two children, Sadie Leatherbury and Harriet Davis. 2. Lucy Shields, who married Robert Herndon Radcliff, a business man of Mobile, Alabama, and who is the mother of three children, Lucy Leatherbury, Emma Elizabeth, and Robert Herndon, Jr. 3. Mary Louise, who is not married. 4. George Scarborough, 3d, who married Mary Watley, and who is the father of one daughter, Mary Watley. 5. Thomas Stone, who married Lucille Daughdrill. 6. Frank Lewis, who married Laura Turner. 7. Corinne, who married Walter Herman Zingelmann, a partner in the firm of Zingelmann and Leatherbury, exporters of Mobile, Alabama, and who is the mother of two children, Walter Herman, Jr., and Corinne Sophia. 8. Jane, unmarried. 9. Charles Cunningham, unmarried. 10. Edward Shields, unmarried. 11. Carolyn Rubira, unmarried. 12. Gregory Luce, unmarried.

At his home in Mobile, No. 1357 Government Street, George Scarborough Leatherbury died very suddenly at the age of sixty-two years, June 11, 1926. After funeral services at his late residence, largely attended by his many friends and business associates, he was laid to rest in Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Alabama. His death was deeply regretted, not only by his many friends and business associates, but by the entire community, of which he had been a prominent member for so many years. By his passing his family lost a loving and devoted husband, father and grandfather, his friends a genial and faithful companion, his city one of its business and civic leaders, and the South a most representative, upright and useful citizen.

Lord Featherbury

EHRHART, JOHN FREDERICK, Harness and Saddlery Manufacturer—In the life and affairs of Birmingham, Alabama, a citizen who for many years took an important part was John Frederick Ehrhart, whose saddlery and harness manufacturing business came to be widely and favorably known, while he himself acquired a host of friends in the community in which he lived and throughout the world of commerce and industry. He built his business from small beginnings to a position of leadership in its field, and both for his achievements and for his own excellent qualities of character won the esteem and respect of all who knew him. In his relationships with his associates and his customers, with those whom he met in a fraternal and social way, and with the members of his own family—in fact, in every little common everyday deed,—Mr. Ehrhart displayed those kindly traits which ever characterized his life; and his passing could not but come as a cause of widespread sorrow to his numerous friends and companions.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 24, 1866, he was a son of John Jacob and Catherine (Troescher) Ehrhart. His father, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, on May 26, 1846, was for many years engaged in the wholesale leather business in Nashville, Tennessee, and in his later life was a hotel man; and his mother, a native of Heidelberg, Germany, was born in that city on December 24, 1846. The Ehrharts themselves were of German origin, the earliest American ancestor in this branch of the house having been John von Ehrhart, who lived for a time in Germany and then came to American shores, settling in Eastern Ohio. He was the grandfather of John Frederick Ehrhart, whose name heads this biographical sketch. John Frederick received his early education in the language field, and became proficient in a number of different tongues, especially English and German. After finishing his school work, he became engaged in his father's business, and before long was an active figure in the wholesale leather trade in Nashville, Tennessee. At length he accepted a position offered him by William Reckling, of Birmingham, Alabama, a manufacturer of harness and saddlery. Then, after seven years with Mr. Reckling, he withdrew to start an establishment of his own. The firm of J. E. Ehrhart specialized in sporting goods, sundry ornamental leather articles and notions, and filled large orders from the United States Government and from the city administration of Birmingham. It was in 1891 that Mr. Ehrhart came to Birmingham with a group of pioneers who witnessed and lived through that period of growth and development which culminated in the important Southern city of today, world-famous as a center of industrial activity. And all through this period Mr. Ehrhart, along with his business ventures, gave freely of his time and material resources to the welfare and improvement of his city and State.

Active in fraternal affairs, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was a Knight Templar and a holder of the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political alignment was with the Democratic party, whose policies and principles he regularly supported; and his favorite diversions were outdoor activities, especially fishing and hunting, in which sports he indulged considerably when the pressure of time and business was not too great to permit. Several trophies today adorn the walls of the Ehrhart home, attesting to his ability as a fisherman and a hunter. Highly popular, especially among his fellow-members of the Masonic Order, Mr. Ehrhart numbered all fellow-Masons as his friends. The honorary posts which he held from time to time included that of past division commander of the Alabama-Tennessee chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Norwood Methodist Episcopal Church, South; for, although originally a Lutheran in his religious affiliation, he later joined the Methodist forces, with which his wife was strongly allied. He was a charter member of the Norwood parish. Mr. Ehrhart was the first director of the work of the Zamora Temple, of Birmingham. Much of his work in connection with different civic enterprises has been carried on by his widow, Mrs. Ehrhart, who is a member of the Birmingham, Alabama, Board of Censors, and is also prominently identified with welfare work, both locally and throughout the State. In the period of the participation of the United States in the late World War, she was aid-captain of the Council of Defense here.

John Frederick Ehrhart married, on December 20, 1892, in Birmingham, Alabama, Dixie McGrady, daughter of Talbot Neill McGrady, an Alabama farmer.

The death of Mr. Ehrhart, which occurred in Birmingham, Alabama, on July 26, 1928, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among all who knew him; and his acquaintanceship was a large one. It was his cherished wish that the Blue Lodge of the Masonic Order would conduct his last rites, and so it was that funeral services

and burial were held under the auspices of this lodge. The ministers who officiated were the Rev. R. E. Tyler, first pastor of Norwood Church, and the Rev. G. M. Davenport, the present pastor. The services, solemn and beautiful, were in accord with the character of the man whose last rites they were. He had given liberally to charities and to church work, always performing his kindly deeds in a quiet way so that none but the beneficiaries would ever know of them, and had always done in all things what he considered the right thing to do. What more can one ask of man? His business integrity and thorough honesty of character were marked in all his dealings, in all his human relationships. The loyalty of the man to his friends, business associates, fraternal and social acquaintances and the members of his family was ever noted, while those whose privilege it was to be on intimate terms with him were fascinated and delighted by the personality of Mr. Ehrhart, and their love for him was unquestioned. Outstanding among his qualities was his fondness for little children; and, although his own marriage was childless, he cared for his neighbors' little ones as though they were his own. His friends and comrades were, indeed, bowed down with grief upon the occasion of his passing, and among them and all who knew him his memory will live through the years to come, a pleasant and inspiring influence upon his fellowmen.

RILEY, DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Clergyman and Educator—In the years of a long life, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Riley achieved a career of distinction and honor. Scholar and educator, author, college president and professor, clergyman in the Baptist faith and one of the leading members of this denomination in the South, his activities covered a wide field, and his varied talents were employed in many phases of life's work. To all of them he lent distinction, and in each he contributed notably to the establishment of higher standards and the advancement of a great cause.

Dr. Riley was born at Pineville, now called Beatrice, in the rural district of Alabama, on July 16, 1849, a son of Enoch and Sophronia (Autrey) Riley, and member of a family in which there were nine children. His father, who engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his life, was a son of Jeremiah and Jane (Gibson) Riley, of Kentucky-Irish stock.

Benjamin Franklin Riley was educated in the schools of his native State, and received his college training at Erskine College, where he took the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1871. Having decided to devote himself to the Baptist ministry, he took up his theological studies at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and Crozer Theological Seminary, and early displayed the scholarly tastes and habits which clung to him through all his long and useful life. He took the Doctor of Divinity degree at the University of Alabama in 1885, the same degree at Erskine College in 1887, and at Baylor College in 1903, while in 1907 Simmons College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He held many scholarly and honorary degrees from institutions in both the United States and Europe.

Dr. Riley was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1872, and in the course of his career was pastor of several churches of this denomination throughout the South. In 1876 he was pastor at Carlowville, Snow Hill, and Livingston, Alabama; from 1877 to 1878, in charge of the church at Albany, Georgia; from 1879 to 1882, pastor at Opelika, Alabama; and finally from 1900 to 1906, pastor of the Baptist Church at Houston, Texas. These pulpits he occupied with the fine dignity which alone constitutes true eloquence, and in the discharge of all pastoral duties, was willing, able, and efficient. "As a pastor," it has been written of him, "he was sympathetic and devoted to his flock, he was cooperative with his brethren and took a lively interest in all matters of a community or denominational nature. His sermons were carefully prepared, scholarly, orthodox, and timely. In his delivery he was dignified, easy, positive, intense and effective."

Although the furtherance of Christ's kingdom on earth remained always his chief interest, Dr. Riley felt the call to other fields of service, and at various times in his life, held many offices and places of honor aside from his periods of active ministry. Thus he achieved a distinguished reputation as a scholar and educator, and as an executive in the direction of large movements. For five years, from 1888 to 1893, he was president of Howard College, at Birmingham, and his able direction of its affairs brought him at once to the front rank of American educators. From 1893 to 1900 he was professor of English literature at the University of Georgia, while for two years, from 1907 to 1909 he was superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas. He also served upon numerous boards and committees at various times, and was vice-president of the Southern Baptist Convention during the presidency of Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, whom he loved and greatly ad-

Mortimer H. Jordan, M. D.

mired, and whose biography he wrote as a labor of love.

Dr. Riley's reputation as church historian, scholar, and author was very widely extended both in this country and Europe. In 1898 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London, and before the 195th meeting of the society, he read "a learned and most interesting paper," on "The Difficulty of Preserving Pure English in the United States," which was reprinted for public distribution and widely praised. Perhaps it was as an author, it has been said, that Dr. Riley found the field of his greatest service, and one for which he will be longest remembered. There were many volumes which came from his fertile brain, each bearing evidence of long study and patient care. Among those worthy of especial mention may be listed the following: "History of Conecuh County, Alabama," 1884; "Alabama As It Is," 1888; "History of the Baptists of Alabama," 1893; "History of the Baptists of the Southern States East of the Mississippi," 1898; "History of the Baptists of Texas," 1907; "The Saloon and the Negro Problem and the White Man's Burden"; "Makers and Romance of Alabama History," 1914; "Life and Times of Booker T. Washington," 1916; "History of the Southern Baptists"; "The Baptists in the Building of the Nation," 1922; "Memorial History of the Baptists of Alabama," 1923; and numerous valuable pamphlets. Thus, though having passed from the scene of earthly action, he who entered so widely into the life of the denomination, though dead, will yet speak to a multitude through his voluminous writings.

Dr. Riley was a member of the American Historical Association, and of other bodies and organizations. In his later years as a resident of Birmingham he was a devoted member of the Southside Baptist Church, a friend and counselor of its pastor, and himself a frequent occupant of its pulpit. His criticisms were always kindly and constructive, and his support of the church most loyal.

On June 21, 1876, at Belleville, Alabama, Dr. Benjamin F. Riley married Emma Shaw, "one of Alabama's most cultured and attractive daughters, his boyhood schoolmate and sweetheart." She was a daughter of Dr. John L. Shaw, a physician at Belleville, and of Parmelia (Crosby) Shaw, his wife. Dr. and Mrs. Riley became the parents of eight children: 1. Oscar E. Riley, of Atmore, Alabama, a veteran of the Spanish-American War. 2. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Jr., of Florence, Alabama. 3. Mary Kate, now Mrs. N. C. Hoyt, of Houston, Texas. 4. Ashby Autrey, of Houston, who also served as first lieutenant in the World War. 5. Emma Lois, of Birmingham. 6. Alice Grace, now Mrs. Wallace Kilbourne, of Muscogee, Oklahoma. 7. John E. of Birmingham, a veteran of the World War. 8. Elizabeth d'Autrey, who married L. P. Guice, of Birmingham.

Dr. Riley's death occurred at his Birmingham home on December 14, 1925, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His passing was a source of great sorrow to the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances, and a severe loss to those causes which he had so ably served. To quote from an editorial published at this time:

> The death of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Riley marks the passing of a scholar and a gentleman, and one who will be missed profoundly in the ranks of the Baptist ministry in which he served, both as preacher and historian for upwards of half a century. For a number of years he had made his home in Birmingham and for the past decade or more had devoted most of his time to writing. At one time he was president of Howard College.
>
> One of the largest interests of his later years led him into study of the negro and his new economic, social and religious relations in the New South. Dr. Riley's scholarly mind was frequently devoted to solving the problems of the negro through forwarding and encouraging a more conscientious study of interracial differences. At all times his writings found a reverent and appreciative audience, and not least of these were his voluminous records of the Southern Baptist Church and its founding and evolution.

Another fine tribute to his memory concluded with this:

> His presence was always a benediction, and his absence is keenly felt.
>
> With his devoted family assembled, and surrounded by a multitude of loved ones and friends, his mortal remains were laid to rest in beautiful Elmwood Cemetery in the city he loved so well.
>
> Servant of God, well done;
> Thy glorious warfare's past—
> The battle's fought, the race is won,
> And thou art crowned at last.

JORDAN, MORTIMER HARVEY, Physician, Surgeon—"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." A native Alabaman and a loyal patriot of the old Southland, Mortimer Harvey Jordan, M. D., played an important rôle in the ranks of the medical profession for a number of years, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and later did a great deal to promote education of the youth, especially in the great profession which he represented; and now his memory is enshrined in the hearts and minds of those he left behind. A man of excellent qualities of character, ever loyal

and true to this friends and his own high ideals, ever eager to support those causes which he believed right and just and to do everything in his power to aid his fellowmen, Dr. Jordan was held throughout life high in the esteem and affections of those around him. As a physician he possessed a skill and a vast knowledge of his profession that rendered him a most useful citizen in his community and State; and as a man he was dearly beloved and cherished.

Dr. Jordan was born on June 10, 1844, in Jefferson County, Alabama, son of Mortimer and Amy (Welton) Jordan. His father, a native of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, was a plantation owner who had a plantation west of Bessemer, in the neighborhood of Fairfield, Alabama. He was twice married: (first) to Lucy Gray, of Jefferson County, Alabama; and (second), to Amy Welton, of Waterbury, Connecticut. The Jordan family is an old and honored one in the history of America, the first member of the line in direct descent having been Samuel Jordan, who crossed the Atlantic in 1609 aboard the ship "Sea Venture," and settled at Jamestown, Virginia. Dr. Jordan spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and studied at the public schools until he reached the age of sixteen years, at which he entered the University of Alabama. When he was eighteen he entered the Confederate Army as a private in the ranks of the 43d Alabama Regiment, in which he belonged to Company G, which was under the command of Captain W. J. Mims. In 1863 he was made third lieutenant, but from then onward was rapidly promoted until he reached the rank of captain, a ranking which he retained until General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House. On detached duty, in company with Robert A. McAdory, just before the close of hostilities, he traversed a great amount of Southern territory, rounding up deserters and performing distinguished work for the Confederacy. Finally returning home, he found that his father, once the owner of a comfortable estate and a prominent citizen in his community, had been impoverished by the emancipation of his slaves. Realizing the conditions, Mortimer Harvey Jordan set to work to learn the profession of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. Nathaniel Hawkins. In 1867 he was graduated at the head of his class in the Miami Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and at once he began active practice in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Hawkins, at Elyton, Alabama, then the county seat of Jefferson County. Dr. Jordan was married, in 1868, and then, in 1869, when he had only been graduated from medical school for two years, he was appointed physician to the Alabama Penitentiary. In 1873 he took up his residence in the infant city of Birmingham, where the cholera epidemic taxed his professional powers to the very limit. For three weeks he never undressed or took a complete night's rest, only obtaining a few snatches of sleep in odd moments now and then. One of his last patients in that great epidemic was his own friend and associate, Dr. J. B. Luckie, who fortunately recovered. The official report on the epidemic was prepared by Dr. Jordan, who filed it with the United States Surgeon-General in Washington, District of Columbia. Today the document, through a special act of Congress, lies in the Government archives. When the city of Birmingham recovered from this catastrophe, it grew rapidly into a flourishing industrial center, and Dr. Jordan's reputation and practice grew with it. Being a surgeon of outstanding ability, he enjoyed a State-wide practice, and made a number of important contributions to current medical literature. Before different State medical conventions he read papers which gave much to his professional colleagues in the way of practical experience that he had acquired in his practice. In 1875 he published in the "American Practitioner" an article which was generally copied in the medical periodicals of the United States, as well as in several foreign publications, two of them French and three German. The famous Dr. J. Marion Sims was attracted by the ascendency of Dr. Jordan's star, and so there grew up a correspondence which resulted in Dr. Jordan's paying a visit to Dr. Sims in New York, where he remained for several months as assistant to Dr. Sims. From this time onward Dr. Jordan's contributions to the "American Practitioner" increased in number and scope. Also active in different associational activities, he was twice president of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and from 1879 to 1883 he served as a member of the Alabama State Board of Health. In 1886, without any solicitation on his part, he was called to fill the chair of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical medicine in the Medical College of Alabama; and in this position he served for two sessions. Others of Dr. Jordan's contributions to medical literature include his "History of Cholera of 1873 at Birmingham," now in the Alabama State Medical Association transactions, also published by the United States Government in the volume on "Cholera Epidemic in 1873"; articles on "Chloroform Narcosis," "Intussusception Treated by Distending Enemata," and "Transmission of Syphilis through the Male Element of Reproduction." At different times Dr. Jordan was associated in practice, not

only with Dr. Nathaniel Hawkins, his preceptor, as mentioned above, but, in 1881, with Dr. Charles Whelan, and, from 1886 to the time of his death, with Dr. W. H. Johnston, who came to Birmingham from Selma to associate himself in this valuable partnership.

Not long before his death, Dr. Jordan embraced the Catholic faith. In his political views he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its policies and principles, and on its ticket was elected alderman at one time to represent his district in the legislative body of the city of Birmingham. He was one of the founders of the first Masonic lodge in Birmingham, and ever an active member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He had few hobbies aside from his own profession, which received practically all the time that it was possible for human being to give it; and it can never be said of Dr. Jordan that he did not give the fullest measure of his strength and powers and knowledge to the alleviation of suffering wherever he met with it. In 1872 he established a fine home in Birmingham, now known as Avenue B, on the South Side of the city. Then, in 1882, he removed to a home on the site of the present Tutwiler Hotel, and still later went to No. 2834 Highland Avenue.

Mortimer Harvey Jordan married, in 1868, Florence Earle Mudd, daughter of Judge William Swearingren Mudd, a man of high standing who, on the occasion of his death a few years later, left a large estate. Judge Mudd was born in Kentucky in 1816, and was brought to Alabama when only one year of age. Here he was educated in Madison and Lawrence counties, and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, and he read law in the office of W. K. Baylor. At the age of twenty-three he was dividing honors in the State Legislature with such men as Jere Clemens, L. P. Walker and W. L. Yancey. Then, from the Legislature, he went to the State solicitorship, and finally to a judgeship in the Circuit Court. He was an ornament of the Bench, as well as a leading central figure in the political and judicial history of the State. As a merchant he acquired a large fortune, and much of the early development of the city of Birmingham was directly a result of his liberal public spirit. It was he who built the finest hotel in the city, the Florence Inn. The marriage of his daughter, Florence Earle, to Dr. Jordan was a fortunate one in every respect. The woman was worthy of the man, and brought him fresh inspiration and renewed courage with which to confront the world in his battle of life. Dr. and Mrs. Jordan became the parents of six children: 1. Amy, now deceased; she became the wife of Charles H. Cothran, of Rome, Georgia, who is also deceased. 2. Lalla Virginia, also deceased; she became the wife of I. Fenwick Young, now deceased, of Washington, District of Columbia. They had two children, Florence Jordan Young, who became the wife of J. Bryson Aird, Jr., and Amy Cothran Young. 3. Major William Mudd, who was assistant Federal quarantine officer during the Spanish-American War, and operating surgeon at different hospitals during the World War. He was at the front with Local Hospital No. 4, and also with Evacuation hospitals Nos. 3 and 11, where the heaviest fighting took place. Some of the sectors in which he served were those of Toul, St. Mihiel, Verdun, and the Argonne, and for eight months of war and bloodshed fulfilled nobly and efficiently his duties as operating surgeon, until the signing of the Armistice. Major Jordan received his medical training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He married Augusta Sharpe, and they had three children: Elizabeth May, who became the wife of Walter S. Brower, and they have two children, Walter Jordan and William Brower; Florence Earle, who became the wife of J. L. McVoy, and they have one son, James L., Jr.; and Augusta Sharpe. 4. Molly, who became the wife of J. Alfred Levert, of New Orleans, Louisiana. They have one son, John Bertels Levert. 5. Captain Mortimer Harvey, Jr., who married Lucile Gaston. He was born on November 15, 1881, and received his early education in the public schools of Birmingham, Alabama, and the Du Bose School. He took the scientific course at the University of Alabama, and studied medicine at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. After being graduated, he received special instruction under the celebrated Drs. Dyer, of New Orleans, and Trimble, of New York, noted authorities on dermatology. He became a member of the National Guard of Alabama, and went with the Alabama troops to the Mexican border, where he served as captain of his company. He remained in the service after the border friction ended, and early in the course of the World War went overseas and took part in the glorious campaigns of the summer of 1918, with the 167th Regiment, company K, 42d (Rainbow) Division. On July 28, he was wounded, and he died on July 31, 1918. His wife, Lucile Gaston, is a daughter of Judge Zell Gaston, of Birmingham, Alabama. To the memory of Captain Mortimer Harvey Jordan, whose death occurred in France, the press devoted a great deal of space in praise and laudatory recitals, among them a lengthy piece in the Birmingham

"Age-Herald," written by Hugh Roberts on August 12, 1918. So endearing and so popular had Captain Jordan become to the people of Birmingham that the city perpetuated his name by christening a newly built educational institution at Morris, Alabama, the Mortimer Jordan High School, in his honor. The community also boasts of Jordan Park, and the Mortimer Jordan Post of the Rainbow Division.

The death of the father of this family, Mortimer Harvey Jordan, occurred on February 5, 1889, and was a cause of widespread sorrow. The whole population of the city of Birmingham was bowed down with intolerable grief. For few men in so brief a life accomplished so much work or achieved so large a measure of success. From his first entrance into the Confederate Army, while yet a boy, honors were showered upon him in rapid succession, and he was perhaps the most universally popular man who ever lived in Birmingham. His good nature, his kindliness of disposition, which he combined with a rich vein of humor and an abundant fund of anecdote, rendered him a delightful companion. His faithful attachments, unaffected generosity and constant consideration of the wishes of others won him hosts of friends. He was undoubtedly a fine physician, possessing a faculty for diagnosis and a wonderful memory of fact which in cases of emergency was such as to enable him to immediately command all his resources. His memory will long remain enshrined in the hearts of his fellowmen, and his influence will live on in future generations.

JOSEPH, MOSES V., Pioneer Merchant—Having decided, while still a boy, that he would follow in his father's footsteps and devote himself to the career of a merchant, the late Moses V. Joseph at the same time also made up his mind to make for himself a position as one of the leading merchants of the South. This ambition was fully realized, its realization being the result of his exceptional business and executive ability, his untiring energy, his keen judgment, his vision and his unwavering adherence to the highest ideals. Early in his youth he began his training with one of the old established mercantile firms in Alabama, profiting by this training so much that he eventually became general manager of this firm. In 1887 he became a partner in a similar business in Birmingham, which in the years to follow grew to one of the leading department stores of the South. Though naturally his large and important business responsibilities made heavy demands on his time and energy and received the major share of them, Mr. Joseph devoted himself throughout his entire career with great unselfishness to the promotion of the welfare of the city of his adoption, and there were few of his fellow-citizens in Birmingham who excelled or even equaled him in civic pride and in devotion to the public interest. A pioneer merchant of Birmingham, Mr. Joseph stood at all times ready to give freely of his experience, time and means to bring new industry to the city and he was one of the first to recognize the possibilities of Birmingham as an industrial center and to help in their development. In a similar manner he also gave his support freely to religious and benevolent enterprises and, indeed, in every respect he was representative of the highest type of useful, upright and patriotic citizenship.

Moses V. Joseph was born at Greensboro, Alabama, December 1, 1856, a son of Joseph and Rachel (Terquem) Joseph. His father came to this country from Alsace Lorraine and became a well-known and successful merchant at Mobile, Alabama. Mr. Joseph's mother was a native of Paris, France. Having moved to Mobile with his parents at an early age from Greensboro, where his father had settled at first, Mr. Joseph received his early education in the public schools and at Barton Academy, Mobile, Alabama. His father, like so many other southern men who fought for the Confederacy, found himself ruined at the end of the Civil War and had to begin life anew. This also restricted Mr. Joseph's formal schooling and at the age of thirteen years he started out to make a living for himself. At that time he left Mobile and went to Demopolis, where he became a clerk in the mercantile business of his brother-in-law. He applied himself to the various duties assigned to him with the greatest industry and intelligence, so that before long the comparatively small establishment with which he was connected seemed to hold no further opportunities or advancement for training. He, therefore, went to Selma, Alabama, and accepted a position with the old established firm of Oberndorf & Ulman. Though his first position was a very humble one, that of cash boy, his ability and worth found recognition very quickly and eventually he rose to the position of general manager. He remained with this firm thirteen years and during this period, of course, gradually acquired a wide acquaintance amongst mercantile circles, an acquaintance which was as wide as his reputation was high. One of his friends, Mr. A. B. Loveman, in 1887, persuaded him to come to Birmingham and join him in forming the firm of Loveman & Joseph, which was then located on the present site of the

Strand Theatre. Three years later, in 1890, Mr. Emil Loeb became a member of the firm, which from then on has been known as Loveman, Joseph & Loeb. The following year, 1891, its headquarters were removed to its present location and today the firm is one of the largest, most prosperous and best known mercantile establishments of its type in the South. Much of its constant growth and success must be attributed to Mr. Joseph's exceptional ability and to his untiring devotion to his business responsibilities. For many years he served as chairman of the board of directors of this firm and in that position was generally recognized as one of the leading merchants of Birmingham, of Alabama, and of the South. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Birmingham, a director of the Birmingham Realty Company, vice-president of Avondale Cotton Mills, and a director of the Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Company. The Avondale mills were built while he served as president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, a position which enabled him to help in bringing many new industries to Birmingham. While this city was still struggling to develop its industrial life, Mr. Joseph was instrumental in raising the money for the building of the Birmingham Rolling Mills, the first plant to make steel on a commercial scale in the Birmingham district. He was also interested in a number of smaller corporations in and near Birmingham. During the administration of the late Governor Braxton Bragg Comer, he served as a member of his staff.

Prominently active for many years in Masonic affairs, he was a member of the various Masonic bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as well as the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Roebuck Country Club and the Hillcrest Country Club. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, while in religion he was of the Jewish faith, affiliated with Temple Emanu-El, of which he was president for twenty years. In the work of this organization he took a deep and most helpful interest, an interest which he also gave to several other religious and benevolent institutions and organizations. During the World War he proved his patriotism in many ways, generously supporting the various patriotic movements of that period and doing everything in his power to advance the cause for which his country was fighting. He was a man of most attractive personality and possessed to an unusual degree the ability to make and hold friends. Though fond of the company of others, he always devoted the greater part of his leisure time to his home and family, to which he was attached with the greatest devotion. Throughout his life he found recreation chiefly in reading and he spent many happy hours among his books.

Mr. Joseph married at Birmingham, Alabama, January 5, 1891, Jennie Marx, a daughter of Samuel and Henrietta (Neumann) Marx. Mrs. Joseph's father was a well-known and successful merchant of Birmingham, of which city he was one of the first settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph were the parents of one daughter, Rosalie, who married Edgar M. Leventritt, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Leventritt are the parents of two children, Marion Victor and Rosalie. Mr. Joseph was greatly devoted to his two grandchildren and found much happiness in observing their growing up. His home life was exceptionally happy in every respect and in his wife he found an exceptionally sympathetic companion. Mrs. Joseph, like like her husband, was very active in religious and charitable work and has been especially interested for many years in the Children's Hospital.

At his residence in Birmingham, Alabama, No. 2617 Highland Avenue, Moses V. Joseph died, May 4, 1929. After funeral services, held at his late home and attended by large numbers of friends and admirers, he was laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery, in Birmingham. Besides his wife, daughter, and grandchildren, he was also survived by one brother, Louis B. Joseph, and two sisters, Mrs. A. Kayser, and Miss Rachael Joseph, both of Selma. His death was an irreparable loss to his family and was felt almost with equal force by his friends. It brought many expressions of sympathy to his family and of regret at his passing. The local newspapers, as well as those throughout the South, in reporting his death, spoke of him in terms of appreciation and admiration. His closest business associates, those who had worked with him side by side year after year and, therefore, naturally knew him best and could most readily appreciate his many sterling qualities, paid him the following tribute, in announcing his death to the community:

> His fine character, genius, and lovable personality will make his departure an irreparable loss. Mr. Joseph's life was one of continuous achievement. His activity in civic affairs was that of a respected leader. The fine regard for him by all who knew him was akin to affection. His memory will be cherished.

BETHEA, WILLIAM MARION, Lawyer—Well-known citizen of Birmingham, distinguished for his talent at the bar and his interest in affairs

looking toward wise development of the greater community, William Marion Bethea was born June 16, 1857, at Raleigh, Mississippi, and died September 23, 1905, in Birmingham.

He was a son of John B. and Elizabeth Ann (Bethea) Bethea, this family being numerous in the Southland. Two men of the name—William and John Bethea—settled in Marion County, South Carolina, following the battle of Cologne. They were natives of France; and of these two, William Marion Bethea is descended from William. John B. Bethea was a large planter in Mississippi, a man of affairs and of influence, highly regarded by those in association with him and with his dealings. It is of interest to note that some two hundred men of the name Bethea served in the war between the States, and that the majority of them were from South Carolina.

William Marion Bethea attended the common schools of South Carolina, read law in Birmingham, Alabama, and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1885, at the age of twenty-eight years. Meanwhile, as he studied, he taught school, in Alabama, and after completing his law studies entered practice, joining in association with Judge Senn. For four years, in Birmingham, Mr. Bethea practiced with Judge Senn, then entered practice independently. He built up a reputation for brilliance at the bar, had many important cases, in early years specialized in criminal cases, and later changed this specialty to cases in chancery. His clients numbered many noted men. Intellectual, painstaking, enthusiastic, a lover of books, Mr. Bethea was a high type of man and lawyer. He took a deep interest in boys, helping numbers to attain large positions in life. Many in important places today, in Alabama, feel for his memory a sense of gratitude which time cannot dissipate. Mr. Bethea was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the works of which he was active. He belonged to the Old Alabama Club, fraternally held affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in political allegiance supported the principles of the Democratic party. He made recreations of fishing, swimming, and riding.

On December 19, 1889, in Birmingham, Mr. Bethea was united in marriage with Cora H. Hagood, daughter of Rufus H. and America (Walker) Hagood, of Birmingham. Mr. Hagood was a farmer, realty operator in pioneeer days of Birmingham, and in the war between the States served as an officer. As lieutenant and a prisoner, he was confined to the officers' prison at Johnson's Island. To Mr. and Mrs. Bethea were born children: 1. Rufus H., 2d, who married Frances Bruce; and they have a daughter, Frances Bruce, and a son, Rufus H., 3d. Rufus H. Bethea now is commander of Post No. 1 of the American Legion, having held the rank of major in the World War. He is engaged in the real estate business in Birmingham. 2. William Marion, Jr., married Robbie Moore, of Memphis, Tennessee. He was with Pershing in France, and served twenty-seven months overseas as a private. 3. Helen Walker, married Charles D. Riddle, of Birmingham. She is with the Southern News Service. 4. Phillip Porter, unmarried, engaged as real estate operator in Birmingham, in the firm of Bethea and Bethea, Inc.

Mrs. Bethea, who continues to make her residence in Birmingham, is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is very active in its undertakings.

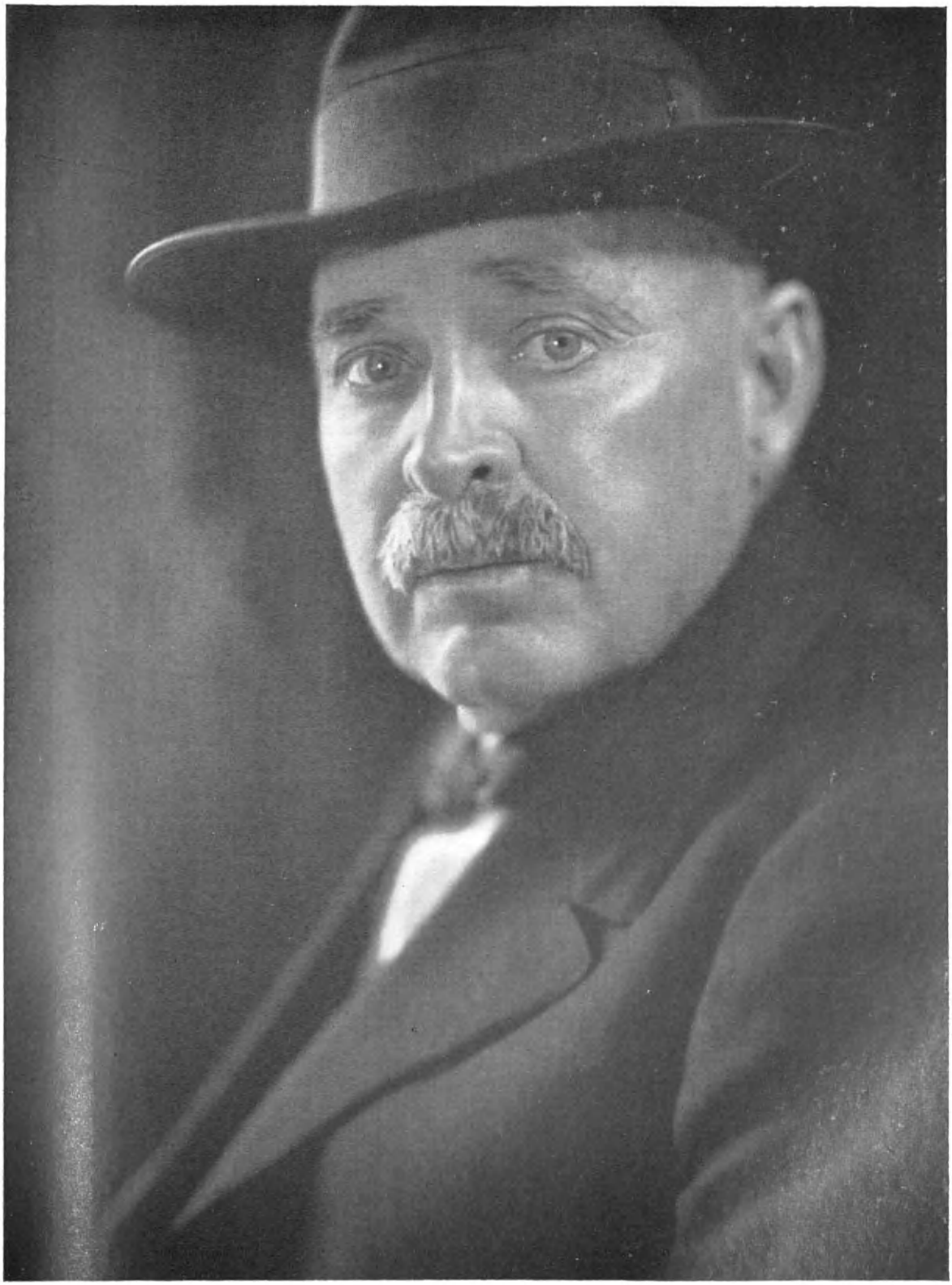
Brilliant lawyer, loyal citizen and friend, William Marion Bethea lived but forty-eight years. His life was well employed in the service of those around him, and he will be remembered long by the people of Birmingham.

WILLIAMS, JOHN KEMP, Manufacturer—Through several decades prominent in manufacturing circles of Akron, Ohio, the late John Kemp Williams is recalled with affection in that city, which, industrially, financially and as a citizen, he helped to place in its present-day position of influence. For several years he spent the winter months in Miami, and here too he is recalled as a leader, though not in business affairs, as he had withdrawn meanwhile from the more difficult of his responsibilities. Here he led in works of citizenship and charity—fitting climax of an enterprising career markedly of value to his fellowman.

John Kemp Williams was born at Utica, New York, February 14, 1856, and died at Akron, Ohio, May 11, 1927, aged seventy-one years. Mortal years closed, his life will be eternal; for the force of a life well spent on earth continues in its influence. "And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, Whom Thou hast sent." (John, XVII, 3.)

He was a son of William and Fanny (Kemp) Williams, member of an honorable house descended from English stock, and of Welsh origin, his father having been of Welsh extraction. Both the families of Williams and Kemp today are numerous, though the former is more widely found than the latter. Members have achieved to noteworthy place in all principal fields of endeavor.

John Kemp Williams received his public school



John K. Williams

instruction at Zanesville, Ohio, whither his parents removed in his childhood. The balance of his education he obtained independently, in the school of experience, graduates of which are many, numbering among themselves wise men and philosophers as well as directors of industry. Mr. Williams himself became a philosopher and the friend of man, whom he understood uncommonly well through long association, sympathetic understanding, and private reflection.

He entered commencement of his career at Zanesville, learning the trade of machinist with O. E. Merritt and Company at Beloit, Wisconsin. In 1882 he was sent by this firm to Baberton, Ohio, to install machinery in the plant of the Portage Straw Board Company. Later he was dispatched, because of his proven skill and reliability, to put up the machines for the Quaker Oats Company's mill. Still later he went to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he remained five months, then came to Akron, to establish a business of his own. This was in 1885. The business, having to do with foundry and machine work, was located in Canal Street, and proved very successful. Then, for a considerable period, Mr. Williams was in association with Minor Allen, in the manufacture of bicycles. But this association did not result in a satisfactory business, and Messrs. Williams and Allen dissolved their partnership, after having made a thorough effort to improve matters which, apparently, were beyond control. Mr. Williams subsequently entered into contract with the Goodrich Rubber Company, well known manufacturers of automobile tires, for making molds used in that production; and this, under his independent direction, came out well financially. He became a foremost business figure of Akron.

Aside from the chief thread of his career's course as outlined, Mr. Williams engaged in diverse ventures, the majority of which justified his judgment. He was an incorporator of the Mohawk Rubber Company, and vice-president of the India Tire and Rubber Company. In 1914 he retired from active pursuits of business, coming to Florida for the rest and climate which he knew would benefit his health and add to happiness, spending the summer months, however, at Tallmadge, a suburb of Akron.

John Kemp Williams married at Akron, October 10, 1883, Helen A. Weston, daughter of Salomon W. Weston. Her father was a graduate of Western Reserve College, of Hudson, Ohio, of Scottish and Irish extractions. Mrs. Williams is a member, through right of descent from ancestors of residence in Colonial days and of participation in the war for America's freedom, of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She attends the Presbyterian Church, is a member of the Silver Lake Country Club of Akron, and has many friends in Ohio and Florida.

During the World War, Mr. Williams supported all major patriotic causes. A Republican, yet he did not put the party above the man, and voted always for him whom he believed to be the most suitable candidate. He belonged to the Portage and Silver Lake Country clubs of Akron, Ohio, the Walton Gun Club, Miami, and fraternally held affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Later in years he was fond of trap shooting and of fishing. He attended the Presbyterian Church, and though not a member assisted in the works of that denomination.

Loyal, homeloving, Mr. Williams lived a life in accordance with right ideals. He never used tobacco, or drank strong drink. Always honest in his dealings, he placed the value of a bond upon his word; and others valued his word to that fineness also. He was prompt for his appointments, a man of character well composed, and genial, the center of those groups which he frequented. No worthy movement had to ask his assistance twice. He gave liberally. Good literature pleased him, and he read widely of it. As a conversationalist he was interesting, oftentimes amusing, with a sharp wit, and instructive. The store of his experience and thought supplied many persons with a guide in conduct.

His was a useful life, a life rich in accomplishment; and his name is graven with honor on the annals of two States.

TOMLINSON, COLONEL JOHN W., Lawyer and Civic Leader—A figure of national importance in the Democratic party, a distinguished lawyer, and a man whose outstanding capacity for leadership was demonstrated repeatedly in every phase of his career, Colonel John W. Tomlinson won for himself a preëminent place in the life of the South.

Colonel Tomlinson was born February 1, 1859, at Russellville, Jefferson County, Tennessee, a son of Colonel Thomas and Melvina (Proffitt) Tomlinson, of Tate Springs, in that State. He attended the grammar and high schools of Morristown, Tennessee, and afterwards, Emory and Henry College in Virginia, the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, gaining the medal for law, and Vanderbilt University at Nashville, from which he won the oratorical medal. From

the latter institution he was graduated with high honors in 1882. Colonel Tomlinson early determined upon a legal career, and with the fine spirit of independence which was always characteristic of him, he was extremely anxious to begin the business of life, to match his talents and abilities against its difficulties. He was impressed by the opportunities which Birmingham offered to men of initiative and energy, and in the year following the completion of his educational training, he came to this city, forming a law partnership with C. A. Mountjoy, later a resident of New York. This enterprise was successful from the very beginning. Colonel Tomlinson possessed a profound knowledge of all legal principles, together with their application in modern court procedure, and with indomitable power of will and character, he surmounted the trials of a young lawyer's life. He was quick to win the confidence of the community, and through the years the demands on his services constantly increased as his reputation spread throughout the State, and indeed, the entire South. In the course of his legal career he scored hundreds of notable victories for the causes which he espoused, and, although he allowed no obstacle to stand between him and his goal, he was loyal always to the highest ideals of his profession, and never knowingly trespassed upon the rights of another being. So widely was this fact recognized, that his appearance in any case came to be regarded as absolute proof of his confidence in the justness of his cause. Master of a persuasive eloquence, cogent, fluent and forceful, he was a formidable antagonist, making his points with impressive force, and seizing with unerring logic upon the weak points in his adversaries' case. Whether in partnership or alone, his career at the bar was one of the greatest distinction and success.

But in spite of the demands of his profession, Colonel Tomlinson by no means confined his attention exclusively to his legal work, and in all his success he never lost contact with the realities of life. He was generous in his support of worthy causes, and ardent in championing those civic movements which he considered in the best interests of the community, State or Nation. Colonel Tomlinson took an active part in the civic and political affairs of Birmingham, in particular, and of the county and State. An ardent supporter of Democratic principles, he stood high in party councils, and as a member of the Democratic National Committee, was known throughout the Nation. Within the party organization he rendered distinguished service to the people of the United States. Colonel Tomlinson was frequently chosen to official position as the Democratic standard bearer. Locally he was elected mayor of South Highlands when that part of Birmingham was still a separate municipality. In 1898 he reached the position of chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and two years afterwards was a candidate for Governor of the State. He was a delegate from Alabama to the National Democratic Convention in 1896, and to the three following conventions. Colonel Tomlinson was chosen Alabama member of the National Committee of the party in 1908, holding this office until his death. He was a loyal champion and enthusiastic personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, never losing heart in the face of Bryan's defeats for the presidency. His optimism and enthusiasm were vital forces in each of these campaigns, and his services were frequently sought as a campaigner in all parts of the Nation. Wherever he appeared he won new friends and admirers.

Colonel Tomlinson was active in his profession until the last, and at the time of his death well known as John W. Tomlinson, attorney. He was president of the Birmingham Board of Education, and prominently connected with the local Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, while aside from his other business associations he was a director of the Alabama National Bank, and the Birmingham National Bank. To each of these institutions he rendered valuable service, and his opinion on important matters was most highly regarded and invariably consulted. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order he was a member of all bodies of the York and Scottish Rites, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. He was also a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His companionship and presence were eagerly sought in social circles, and he belonged to every important club in Birmingham, including the Southern Club, the Birmingham Country Club, the University Club, the Roebuck Club, and the Edgewood Club, besides various others in Montgomery, New York, and Washington, District of Columbia. Colonel Tomlinson with his family worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a charter member of the Highlands Church of this denomination at Birmingham, in which both he and his wife were extremely active.

On April 25, 1889, John W. Tomlinson married Annie Forney Renfro, daughter of Forney and

Nancy (Lancaster) Renfro, of Opelika, Alabama. This family is of Scotch origin, the name appearing as Renfrew in that country. Its members have been distinguished in both the old and the new world, and Forney Renfro, Mrs. Tomlinson's father, was one of the most prominent residents of Opelika. A banker and cotton buyer, and a man of many interests, he had been a leader in the Confederate cause during the Civil War, and served as flag bearer of his regiment, while in later life he was elected mayor of his city. Serving in peace as well as in war, achieving success in business and civic affairs, he died at the early age of forty-eight. Mrs. Tomlinson's mother, Nancy (Lancaster) Renfro, was a daughter of Theron and Jane Bland (Harrington) Lancaster, the latter a daughter of Drury Harrington, and thus in several lines is descended from most distinguished families. The Tomlinson name is equally well known in the South, and Colonel Tomlinson's father, Colonel Thomas Tomlinson, also fought gallantly in the Southern cause during the period of the Civil War. Settling in Jefferson County, Tennessee, he later became the owner of Tate Springs, the popular water resort.

Colonel and Mrs. Tomlinson became the parents of three children: 1. Joy, who married J. H. McQuillam Carter, of Philadelphia. They have two children, Emily Lancaster and Jane Bland. 2. Bland, who married J. Vaughn Bostwick, of Philadelphia, and they also have two children, Emilie Anne and Bryan Tomlinson. 3. John Bryan, who gave his life gallantly and gloriously in his country's cause during the World War.

John Bryan Tomlinson, captain of infantry in the American Expeditionary Forces, volunteered for service at the first call to arms. He was early commissioned captain, being the youngest captain in the whole expeditionary forces. Upon his arrival in France with the first American forces, he entered the front line trenches almost immediately. He inherited the finest traits of the distinguished families from which he sprang, courage and intrepidity were his, and the blood of pioneer patriots coursed in his veins. Partly through chance, but largely through his own determination to be first at the scene of conflict, and the immediate recognition which his qualities of bravery and leadership won him, he was chosen to lead the first raid made by American forces on the German trenches. The record of this exploit is famous—its mission perfectly carried out and not a man lost or even seriously wounded on the American side. To quote from an officer-comrade: "No braver man or more popular soldier with the men ever led a raid than Tommy," as he was lovingly called. Later he participated in many important engagements, winning citation for bravery, and an order from his commanding officer that his name be placed upon the regimental roll of honor of the Eighteenth Infantry. His death from pneumonia at Langres was deeply mourned by every man in the service who knew him, for he was truly of heroic stature, and gave his life in his country's cause as surely as any man who died upon the field of battle.

At home Mrs. Tomlinson did her share to aid the American cause. She was very active in Red Cross work, participated in every organized government movement and to all these enterprises gave generously of her time and substance. She is well known in Birmingham life as a generous, public-spirited woman, a charming hostess and companion, and a true daughter of the South.

Colonel Tomlinson's death occurred July 23, 1911, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Though still in the prime of life, he had already accomplished much, and yet it seemed as if he might well have been spared for many more years of usefulness and service. Strong in will and character, steadfast in purpose, he was a man of highest ideals, and from his high conception of the right he never departed, no matter what the contingency with which he was faced. A born leader of men, he was never ruthless in his leadership or unreasonable in his demands. His ways were the ways of kindness and love, and the warmth and charm of his character won him thousands of friends. In their grateful hearts the memory of the man and of his life will long remain an enduring monument to his fame.

WILCOX, JAMES, Coal Operator—A native of one of the towns, which later, together with other towns, formed the city of Birmingham, Alabama, the late James Wilcox was one of the pioneer residents, having made his home there during the greater part of his life. For many years he was prominently active in the coal mining industry, and during the latter part of his life he was also well known as a dealer in real estate and as a large owner of valuable real estate. He was one of those who early recognized the possibilities of Birmingham, his foresight in that respect enabling him to acquire valuable properties at a time when they could be bought comparatively cheap. As the city grew and prospered, his holdings greatly increased in value, thus justifying the confidence which he had shown in the future of Birmingham. He was a man of exemplary habits

and of sterling character, known for his business and executive ability, his keen judgment, and his strong will power, characteristics which gained him success and brought him many friends.

James Wilcox was born at Norwood, now part of Birmingham, Alabama, August 25, 1855, a son of the late James and Julia Rosalin (Adams) Wilcox. His father, who was born June 21, 1823, and who died June 11, 1863, was a prominent attorney of Elyton, Alabama, when that town was the county seat. He was also engaged in farming and was a veteran of the Civil War. He had come to Alabama from New York, where he was born, and, though he died at the early age of forty years, he had made for himself a prominent position and had also been very active in Masonic affairs. His son, named after him, the subject of this article, was educated in the public grammar schools. Later in life he devoted much of his leisure time to home study and reading, and he became known as a very well read and highly cultured gentleman. Early in life he became connected with the coal mining industry, and for more than twenty years he was superintendent in charge of mining operations of the Little Cahaba Coal Company and of the Blocton Cahaba Coal Company, at Piper and Coleanor, Alabama. He started in the mining business soon after Henry DeBardeleben opened mines at Helena, Alabama, and later became superintendent of the mines operated by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Blocton, Alabama. During the latter part of his life he retired from his work as a coal mine operator and devoted the greater part of his time to the management of his large real estate holdings. At various times during his career he was engaged in the real estate business on an extensive scale, becoming known for the magnitude of his real estate dealings, and for the keen judgment with which he carried them out. He was one of the first to recognize the great future in store for the city of Birmingham, and many years ago began to invest his savings in Birmingham real estate, a step which proved very profitable as the city experienced its remarkable growth and expansion. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but, though he was always interested in public affairs and in public questions, he never sought or held public office. His religious affiliations, like those of the other members of his family, were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for a quarter of a century he was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Piper, Alabama. During the World War Mr. Wilcox and his family were very active in support of the various patriotic movements of that period, making large purchases of Liberty Bonds and taking an active and effective part in the various drives in behalf of the different welfare organizations. He was a man of great power of concentration, a great reader and a deep and careful thinker, shrewd in his business dealings, but always fair and kind. At one time he maintained membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but during the greater part of his life his leisure hours were devoted to his home and family and to reading.

Mr. Wilcox married, July 3, 1879, Annie Farrar, a daughter of the late James Madison Farrar, of Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Wilcox's father was born in North Carolina and died in Birmingham at the remarkable age of one hundred and nine years. He was at various times of his life engaged in the coal and iron mining industry and was also engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox were the parents of four children: 1. Willie Mae, who married H. J. Montague, and who is the mother of one daughter, Mary. 2. Annie Merle, who married Benjamin McRae Thompson and who is the mother of three children, Annie Louise, Martha Lynn, and Benjamin McRae, Jr. 3. Edward C. Wilcox, who married Lois Porter, and who is the father of two daughters, Eleanor Porter, and Elizabeth Ann. 4. Julia Rosalin, who married W. P. Randle, and who is the mother of three children, James Wilcox, Julia Rosalin, and Annie Merle.

At his home in Birmingham, No. 3236 Norwood Boulevard, where he resided with his only son, James Wilcox died May 22, 1929. After funeral services at his late residence he was laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Wilcox for many years was regarded as one of the most representative and substantial citizens of Birmingham and of Alabama. His services in the development of the mining industry of his native State had been of importance and in that industry he was very highly regarded. The same regard he enjoyed also in wider circles, and his death was felt as a distinct loss not only by his family and by his many friends, but also by the community-at-large.

QUISENBERRY, JAMES FRANCIS, Engineer, Soldier—Member of one of America's oldest families, civil engineer whose professional activities contributed largely to the development of Florida, well known in this State and in Kentucky, valorous soldier in the World War who died in his country's service—James Francis Quisenberry

J. F. Quisenberry

left behind him a distinguished record which has proven inspirational to those who survive him and were his friends.

The surname originally, in England, was spelled Questenberg. Later this was changed to Questynbery, still later to Questenbury, then to Quessaberry, and finally to Quisenberry. All forms of the name are encountered today, in America and in England. Members of the house have been of remark for their courage as pioneers, for their vision resulting in the upbuilding of new communities and the spread of cultured civilization. One of an honored line, James Francis Quisenberry added honor to his house.

The family was established in Virginia by its American progenitor, Thomas Questenbury, who came from Bromley, Kentshire, England. From Virginia the line moved to Kentucky, being among the pioneers in that State. Anderson Chenault Quisenberry, father of James Francis Quisenberry, was born October 26, 1850, and died in 1925. He was founder of a newspaper, "The Sun," at Winchester, Kentucky, a man of wide influence in Democratic politics, and foremost citizen of his community. During the war between the States he was too young for service, but his sympathies were with the Southland of his nativity. He came into manhood during the reconstruction, at a time when his unusual constructive ability was of greatest service, and held the rank of colonel on the staff of Kentucky's governor. Anderson Chenault Quisenberry married Corina Broomhall, of Ohio, and of their union were born two sons and two daughters. The one of whom we write was second born.

James Francis Quisenberry was born at Lexington, Kentucky, July 10, 1886, and died in Liverpool, England, October 10, 1918, in the prime of manhood and before his brilliant career as civil engineer had had its full fruition. But he died as he would have wished, in line of duty for his country. He secured his elementary instruction at Georgetown Academy, in Lexington, graduated from Central High School, of Washington, District of Columbia, and learned his profession through experience and outside study. He worked as civil engineer in Maryland and in and around the city of Washington, surveying and laying out subdivisions. Later he came to Florida. By this time he was well informed as to his profession's exactions. He secured a place with the Benjamin Thompson Engineering Company, near Wauchula, Florida, doing surveying there for about three years. After this period he removed to St. Petersburg, Florida, to work with the St. Petersburg Investment Company, for which he did land surveys and laid out the street railway system from the city to a subdivision called The Jungles. Mr. Quisenberry became very well known in engineering circles of Florida. He was a founder of the Society for Promotion of Civil Engineering, Electrical and Mechanical, having held office in this organization for a time. He belonged to several engineering societies, local and national; and his interest in the profession increased with the years.

From the beginning of the war in Europe, his sympathies were ardently in behalf of the Allies. He offered his services in the military soon after America entered the conflict, April 6, 1917. On May 15, he was stationed at Fort Meyer, Virginia, in training school for officers, and remained there three months. On June 28, 1918, Mr. Quisenberry received a commission as first lieutenant of engineers in the army, meanwhile having had further training in several schools, being permanently assigned to the 319th Engineers at Palo Alto, California. On September 25, 1918, he sailed for Liverpool. The passage, under difficulties, gave him a bad cold, which developed into influenza, and finally into pneumonia. When the ship docked, he, with others similarly stricken, was sent to hospital at Liverpool, where the end came. He was too weak to say "good-bye" to his comrades, who held him in warmest regard as a man and soldier. He was thirty-two years old.

James Francis Quisenberry married, January 13, 1912, in Tampa, Germia Williamson, daughter of George William and Josephine (Tucker) Williamson, her father having been engaged long in business as a dry goods merchant here. Mr. Williamson was a pioneer in Florida. Born in Pasco County, Florida, he assisted materially in development of the State. To Mr. and Mrs. Quisenberry were born: 1. James Francis, Jr., now (1929) a student at Hillsborough High School, Tampa. 2. Anderson Chenault, 2d, also a student. Mrs. Quisenberry survives her beloved husband. She continues to make her residence in Tampa.

General affairs interested Mr. Quisenberry heartily. Genial, well met, he was popular in all circles which he frequented, in business and social life, and in the Army. He was a follower of sports—baseball, football, of sailing boats, and kept a craft whenever he was near the water for any length of time. He read constantly, mainly of engineering and the classics. He was ardently attached to his work, which he made a creative pleasure. His home circle supplied him with his chief happiness in life. A Democrat, he supported

the party's principles nationally, but locally aided the man rather than the organization. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He took enjoyment in the truly worthwhile things of life. Toward those in need, he always demonstrated both sympathy and good will, with material assistance when necessary. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church. His record will endure long in honored annals.

LUCKIE, JAMES BUCKNER, M. D., Surgeon—For about half a century Alabama was the scene of the successful professional activities as a surgeon and physician of the late Dr. James Buckner Luckie. In the several communities in which he lived and practiced his profession from time to time, he was known as an exceptionally able and successful practitioner. This was especially true in respect to Birmingham, where the last thirty-six years of his life were spent and where he ranked high among the leading surgeons. In spite of the heavy demands made upon his time and energy by his large private practice, he found it possible to give much attention to other interests. In his young manhood he helped to alleviate the suffering caused by the Civil War, later he served effectively in the Legislature, and many civic movements found in him an active and effective worker and supporter. He also was prominent in fraternal affairs, and for many years was one of the leaders in the work of his local professional association.

James Buckner Luckie was born in Newton County, Georgia, July 16, 1833, a son of the late Judge William Dickinson and Eliza (Buckner) Luckie. He received his medical education at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and commenced the practice of his profession at Covington, Georgia. Later he removed to Orion, Alabama, where he was associated in the practice of medicine with Dr. Henderson. Comparatively early in his professional career he had the distinction of saving the life of one of his patients, who had broken his neck, the first time that such a cure had been made. This brought him considerable recognition in the medical world. After the early death of his first wife and after his second marriage Dr. Luckie removed to Pine Level, Alabama, and somewhat later, in 1872, to Birmingham, Alabama. He continued to reside in this city until his death in 1908, and became one of its best known surgeons, building up a very large and important practice. He was a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, which dates back under a different name to 1865, but which did not become really active and effective until about 1873, when a terrible epidemic of cholera stirred it to activity. Dr. Luckie was one of those who helped to make this organization of usefulness and he took an active part and interest in its work for many years; he himself was the last stricken one. During the World War his family was active in support of the various patriotic movements of this period. Long before that, in the Civil War, he had served in the medical service of the Confederate Army and later, after peace had come, he was for a number of years a member of the Birmingham Rifles, a well-known military organization, which he had founded.

For two years Dr. Luckie served as a member of the Alabama Legislature, being a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he was associated with the Masonic Order, and he was the first Eminent Commander of Cyrene Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, which became active in Birmingham, Alabama, April 28, 1874, Dr. Luckie serving as it Commander during 1874-87. He was fond of outdoor life and especially of fishing and hunting. Dr. Luckie was widely known for his efficiency, liberality, charity, and sound business judgment. He was regarded as one of the leading surgeons of his time in Birmingham and was well known for his generosity to those who needed his professional services, his patients' financial condition making no difference in his treatment of them. Throughout his long residence in Birmingham he took a very active and effective part in civic work, his ability as an organizer proving very helpful to the city of his adoption. He organized the first circulating library in Birmingham.

Dr. Luckie married (first), Eliza Imogene Fielder, by which marriage he was the father of on daughter, Imogene, now Mrs. George McAndrew. He married (second), November 27, 1866, Susan O. Dillard, a daughter of J. R. Dillard, a planter. By his second marriage he was the father of nine children: 1. William Richard, who died unmarried. 2. Carrie, who died unmarried. 3. Dabney, who served as a captain in the Quartermaster's Corps in the Spanish-American War and who died unmarried. 4. Lorenzo, M. D., who served as a sergeant in the Spanish-American War, and as a major in the World War; married Finette Turcotte, and is the father of three children, Lorenzo F., Jr., Finette, and Susanne. 5. Sue, who makes her home with her mother. 6. Alfred, a druggist, who is not married. 7. Sarah, who married Herman Morton, and who is the mother of one son, Alfred Luckie Morton. 8

Falconer, who married Antoinette Holman. 9. James Buckner, Jr., M. D., and prominent surgeon at Pasadena, California; married Dorothy Clark and is the father of two daughters, Susan and Grace.

At his home in Birmingham, Alabama, Dr. Luckie died, December 12, 1908. Though his death, at the age of seventy-five years, was the natural ending of a long and always busy life, it came as a shock to his many friends and admirers and was greatly regretted by them and, indeed, by the entire community. Thousands had been helped by his outstanding ability as surgeon and by them he will always be remembered with gratitude. But even beyond this large group there is a still larger group, who respected and loved him for his many admirable qualities, his clearness of judgment, his calmness in a crisis, his charity toward all, and the many proofs of his public spirit and patriotism. Throughout his long career in the medical profession he at all times upheld its highest ideals, and his name and the memory of his achievements will always hold an honored place in the annals of Alabama.

HOWZE, AUGUSTIN CLAYTON, Jurist —A distinguished and honored member of the Birmingham (Alabama) bar, who played his part worthily as attorney and judge, and as a constructive citizen advanced the general interests of the greater Birmingham community, Judge Howze is recalled to the memories of former colleagues. The Birmingham Bar Association, sitting in memorial session at his passing, wrote: "A sturdy oak in the Forest of the Law, after weathering the storms of four generations, has fallen."

Born at Athens, Georgia, August 17, 1846, he died in Birmingham, February 3, 1927, at the age of eighty years. He was a son of John and Claudia (Clayton) Howze, member of a family old in the Southland, the progenitor of his line having settled in Virginia, coming here from his native England. John Howze was a banker, merchant, and planter, having owned a very large plantation in Alabama, with many slaves, prior to the war between the States. He, John Howze, was born January 22, 1822, and died April 26, 1902, aged eighty. Claudia (Clayton) Howze was a native of Athens, Georgia; and her father's name was given to Judge Howze.

Judge Howze was a Southern gentleman of the old school, a Confederate veteran, a leader in the Black Belt of Alabama during the critical period of reconstruction following the Civil War, and a prominent member of the bar and judiciary for more than half a century. His ancestors on both sides having been English, in racial characteristics the Anglo-Saxon predominated.

His early boyhood was spent in Marion, Alabama, where he was a student at Howard College at the outbreak of the war. It was not until 1864, when he was seventeen years of age, that he was accepted for military service in the Southern Confederacy. He enlisted in Lovelace's Company, Selden's Battery, which was attached to Hood's Division, and was in the battles around Atlanta, Northern Georgia and Franklin, Tennessee. In 1865 he resumed, and in 1869 completed his education at the University of Georgia, at which institution his maternal grandfather had been a member of the first graduating class. In 1918 he was presented with a diploma from Howard College, which he had left fifty-four years before for army service.

Judge Howze was admitted to the bar in 1870, a few months after his graduation from the University of Georgia, meanwhile, also, having read the case books with ex-Governor A. B. Moore, of Alabama. At once he became actively engaged in practice, at Marion, and a few years later was elected probate judge of Perry County. It was at about this time, soon after the war, in the reconstruction period, that the Federal Government forced on the Southern States the right of suffrage for the ignorant and recently emancipated blacks, who were incited by the carpet baggers from the North to commit acts of riot, until chaotic conditions reigned, especially in Alabama's Black Belt. Conditions were ruinous and insufferable to the whites and brought about many clashes between races. Judge Howze, in those strenuous times, was one of the fearless and active leaders who brought about the restoration and reinstated the good government under which the country now is directed.

Contemporaries of Judge Howze in the work of the reconstruction in Alabama were such men as Forest, Morgan, Pettus, Rucker, Johnston, Coleman, Seay, Bragg, Tunstall, Webb, Roulhac, and a host of others, representative of the highest type of manhood of that proud old civilization of the Southland. The type is rapidly vanishing, and with the passing of Judge Howze, few are left. He visioned the marvelous growth and development of this section of the State, and, refusing the Democratic nomination to Congress from his old district in 1886, came to Birmingham, in January of the following year. His ability as a lawyer soon was recognized, and for forty years he held an enviable position in his profession, taking

prominent places also in religious, social, and business affairs of the city.

Judge Howze saw Birmingham grow from a small town to a metropolis, and in this expansion and growth he contributed an important part, as one of its pioneers. His life of dignity, splendid influence and service made him an outstanding figure in the life of the city during the many years of his active career. To the last, he remained loyal to the Black Belt, and to his inherited instincts of the landed gentry, and continued to own and operate his large estate in Perry County.

A member of the Constitutional Convention of 1901, Judge Howze then served as chairman of the Committee on Exemptions and as member of Committee on Suffrage and Elections. Thus, later in life, he was given an opportunity to assist in establishing that system of laws which purified the electorate of Alabama and restricted it to the intelligent educated citizen. He was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham and its oldest ruling elder. He belonged to only one secret organization—Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, which he joined at college, at the University of Georgia.

For a number of years prior to death, he had been associated in the practice of law with his son, Henry R. Howze, under the firm name of A. C. and H. R. Howze.

Judge Howze married, February 16, 1870, at Athens, Georgia, Vallie Long, daughter of Dr. H. R. J. Long, prominent physician, of Athens; and of this union were born children: 1. Henry R., before mentioned; married Minnie Love. 2. Augustin Clayton, Jr., deceased. 3. Susie, who married Preston Hampton Haskell, of Columbia, South Carolina, and they have children: Preston Hampton, Jr., John C., Howze, and Sue. 4. John, deceased. 5. Marion W., a colonel in the United States Army, now in the Judge Advocate's office at Washington, District of Columbia. 6. Gerald, graduate of the United States Naval Academy; resident of Duluth, Minnesota; married Katrina Richardson, and has a daughter, Kitty.

As a citizen, Judge Howze always was patriotic; as a friend, he was true, sympathetic, unselfish. With a nature and disposition as kind and gentle as that of a woman, he had dauntless courage, and was unflinching in the discharge of what he conceived to be his duty. His personality was both attractive and lovable. He was an optimist, with a most cheerful philosophy of life. Probably his chief personal trait was gentleness and sweetness of disposition in his home and among his friends. Firm in his convictions, modest and unassuming, broad and deep in his sympathies and generous in contact with his fellows, the profession of law, to which he was devoted, did not narrow or circumscribe his life. An able and honorable exponent of the law, in which he achieved a notable success, he was the type of lawyer that best exemplifies the exalted ideals on which the ethics of the profession repose.

He acted many times as circuit judge of Jefferson County, Alabama, and was president of the Birmingham Bar Association several years—a signal honor, as few men have held the post more than a year. Said that association in its minutes of tribute:

> Armed by natural instincts against the lower temptations of his profession, his innate dignity, sense of justice and purity of motive made for him a bulwark of safety that kept his record unblemished. His nature was so refined, his faith in God so profound, his religion so in accord with the tenets of the Golden Rule, that there was no power or influence strong enough to subsidize him, no enticement potent enough to commercialize his principles.
>
> May we not, therefore, say that the world has been made better by the service and influence of this long and honorable life, and may we not say of Judge Howze that: "His life was gentle and the elements so mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world: 'This was a man.'"

Tributes were many at the time of his passing. Alex M. Garber, former colleague at law, said in part:

> It is difficult to conceive in an age as material as this one, that things can pass from one man to another of far greater value than mere money, but I think that when one man like Judge Howze, by his fine, strong character, touches and quickens a latent impulse in another and imparts to him his intelligence, his sympathy, nay more, his moral inspiration, so that he may see and enjoy the more beautiful things of life—I think that man has done more for the other than if he had filled his pockets with golden coin or feasted his hunger from silver dishes.
>
> And it was this sort of influence and inspiration and good cheer that our friend, Judge Howze, imparted as he walked down the pathway of life and touched and inspired his fellowman.

SPARKMAN, EDWARD LAMAR, Attorney —Honored in life by colleagues in practice of the law, the late Edward Lamar Sparkman, better known to his intimates as Lamar Sparkman, attained to a position of distinction at the bar of Florida. Years given him numbered but forty-two. These were well and honorably employed, at the profession to which he belonged, as a citizen interested in public works, and in other directions of endeavor toward which he gave his effort. Especially is he well remembered in the

Edward L. Sparkman

city of Tampa, where he had his residence and career, though the latter branched out into other areas. His record is inspirational.

Edward Lamar Sparkman was born at Fort Meade, Florida, July 10, 1876, and died in Tampa, April 7, 1919. He was a son of Steven M. and Mary Ellen (Hooker) Sparkman, eldest of nine children, four sons and five daughters. The family had its origin in England. Steven M. Sparkman, born July 29, 1849, has had a signally distinguished career, now (1929) being eighty years of age. For twenty-two years he represented Florida in the National Legislature at Washington, was a member and chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Commission, and is an outstanding figure.

After he had completed his elementary and secondary instruction, graduating from Hillsborough High School, Florida, Edward Lamar Sparkman entered Emory University, of Atlanta, Georgia, and from it graduated in the classics in 1898, aged twenty-one. His student days in Atlanta were free of care, but Mr. Sparkman pursued his studies with diligence none the less, and formed a group of friends dear to him through the balance of his life. At the time of his death, W. A. Candler, chancellor of Emory, wrote: "I have just heard of the death of Lamar . . . He was one of my special favorites when he was a school boy, and added years have but increased my esteem for him." Meanwhile, as he pursued his classical course, Mr. Sparkman became more and more interested in the law as a life work. Leaving Emory in 1898 he entered the University of Virginia, whence in due course he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and began to practice, and was admitted to the bar of Florida in 1900.

Mr. Sparkman returned to Tampa and became associated with his father in the law firm of Sparkman and Carter, the name being changed to Sparkman, Carter and Sparkman. When Mr. Carter withdrew from the firm, V. H. Knight was made a partner, the firm name then becoming Sparkman and Knight. To this firm a younger brother was admitted, Curtis L. Sparkman now carrying forward as junior in the firm.

Deeply interested in general affairs aside from the law, and a strong Democrat, Mr. Sparkman had charge of his father's several campaigns after he had come of age, and was largely responsible for his returns to Congress by good majorities. He was intensely public-spirited, contributed to the advancement of Tampa in every way which he saw available, and held a wide affiliation with fraternal bodies, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Modern Woodmen of America, in addition to the bar associations of county and State. In Masonry he stood high, with membership in Egypt Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a devout member of the Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being a member of the board of stewards and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was chairman of Tampa Chapter of the American Red Cross Society, and his work in connection with raising funds and assisting in administration of that organization during the World War was of the highest efficiency and devotion to public duty. The chapter adopted a resolution in tribute to his work, after death: "In the death of Edward Lamar Sparkman this society has suffered a great loss." The Southern Division of the Red Cross also expressed their sense of loss, from the offices in Atlanta: "His death is not only a personal loss, but . . . the beneficent work of our great organization as represented by the local chapter as well as the Southern Division will mourn the loss of his great personality, . . . inspired by his loyalty and devotion." Resolutions of the Hillsborough County Bar Association read in part: "In the death of Edward Lamar Sparkman, this community (Tampa) has incurred the loss of one whose memory should ever be honored by the people, and . . . we, the members of the Hillsborough County Bar Association, will cherish his example and character as one of the most valuable possessions of our association. . . . We deplore his death and our deprivation of a learned, honorable and valuable member of the bar and of this association, and of a good man and a useful citizen." The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Prospect Lodge No. 38, with which Mr. Sparkman also was affiliated, wrote: "This lodge has lost a true exponent of our principles, his family a kind and affectionate husband, father and son and brother, and the community an upright citizen who was loved by all who knew him." Lodge No. 69, Knights of Pythias adopted resolutions, in which was this passage: "We share in the sorrows of our brothers and their families, and . . . hereby express to Mrs. E. L. Sparkman and family our sincere sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement." The press recognized the passing of one influential and beloved, the Tampa "Tribune" writing editorially: "Few young men in Tampa had so wound the roots of the city's affection about them as had Edward Lamar Sparkman. Brilliant, safe, considerate, true friend, trustable business associate, devoted husband, loving father—all this was but

a part of the existence of him whose life cried out daily,

> So when the Angel of the darker drink
> At last shall find you by the river brink,
> And, offering his cup, invite your Soul, . . .
> Forth to your lips to quaff,
> You shall not shrink.

Edward Lamar Sparkman married at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1907, Daisy Nina Smith, daughter of John Heffley and Laurina Jane (Iungerich) Smith, her father being a teacher of voice, and building contractor of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Of this union was born a daughter, Ellen Lavinia, who with her mother, survives, and continues to reside in Tampa. Mrs. Sparkman is a communicant of the Hyde Park Methodist Church. She formerly was well known in musical circles of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and in Tampa, and is past president of the City Mission Board and the Board of Managers of the Old Peoples' Home.

Golf, fishing and hunting, with reading, comprised the chief relaxations of Mr. Sparkman. He had a fine library, and liked especially to read of history and biography. He was a homeloving husband and father, a genial host, and had legion friends. He was loyal to his home, to his friends, his church, and his ideals. His life was exemplary.

BURGER, MORRIS HERMAN, Business Founder—Long years of successful business achievement marked the career of the late Morris Herman Burger, former clothing and dry goods merchant and latterly for many years engaged in the real estate business on a large scale in Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Burger was a striking example of the self-made man. Having come to America from the country of his birth in the Old World, he reared about his head three successive business structures or enterprises, into the conduct of which he injected those compelling qualities of personality, energy and enthusiasm, which reinforced and gave impetus to a natural ability for dealing with the public. Naturalized as a citizen of the United States, he was extremely proud of his allegiance, and his loyalty found one of its highest expressions in the giving of one of his sons for service in the World War.

Born in what then was known as Austria-Hungary, March 16, 1856, Morris Herman Burger was the son of Isaac and Rose (Burger) Burger, his parents having been distant relatives before their marriage. He was educated to a limited extent in schools of his native district, and later supplemented that somewhat meager training from intensive reading and the application of what he had learned. Under the act of conscription then obtaining in Austria-Hungary he served his term of enlistment in the army of the empire, as a private in the ranks.

At the age of twenty-three, Mr. Burger took as his wife an estimable young woman of his country, and two years later they sailed for this country, arriving in the city of Birmingham, where he established a home for himself and his bride. Immediately he set about learning the language and acquainting himself with the manners and customs of the Americans. Ambition, a will to do, and the all-impelling motive to make ample provision for his home and its future were underlying causes of his soon gaining a hold on his newly-found associations and making capital of them in the business world.

In 1881, Mr. Burger established himself in the clothing business in Birmingham. Having served his time as a novitiate, he was soon at the head of a successful enterprise. He made friends and held them; he made money and added to his resources. In this line of business he continued until 1898, when he altered somewhat its purpose and enlarged its scope, abandoning the strictly clothing line and taking on the lines of dry-goods, millinery and women's apparel. In this newer and larger establishment he repeated his former success, and made it cumulative with the passing of the years, or until failing health induced him to seek some occupation which was less confining within doors.

Mr. Burger then entered the real estate business and was very successful in buying and selling properties and in acting as medium for the transfer of lands and buildings from one client to another. He became expert in realty values in Birmingham, and his counsel was often sought by those who were contemplating or about to become parties to some real estate transaction or a business deal. Known for his sound judgment and farsightedness, he was frequently called in to give his advice on some prospective matter before those who had it in mind would consummate the business. Mr. Burger laid the foundation of a large and successful business as a realtor and built thereon a superstructure which revealed the vision and acumen of the builder. He continued to meet the demands of his clients for eighteen years, only ceasing from active business pursuit when seized with his fatal illness. He had managed his affairs so well that he left a large competence on which his family might rely independently. It was this he had made the chief thought and goal

of his ambition as a business man, and he was happy in its attainment.

It was always cause for satisfaction on the part of Mr. Burger that he had applied for citizenship papers as soon as advisable after his arrival in America. On receipt of his final papers he became to all intents and purposes as loyal an American as though he were native-born. The exercise of his citizenship in Birmingham was always along constructive lines, and he was ever ready to aid any movement that had for its objective the physical, commercial and civic advance of the city.

Patriotism was a high note of Mr. Burger's character. This trait was developed to a signal degree after he had sworn to uphold the Constitution and to defend the integrity of the Union. When the World War came on the stage, he was too old to enter service himself, but he was proud to have had a son, who was among the first to enlist and one of the last to return from the theater of the conflict overseas, having been made sergeant of his company.

In politics, Mr. Burger was enrolled in the Republican party. His fraternal affiliations were with the Knights of Pythias, and the Order of B'nai B'rith. He was a member of the Phœnix Club, and his religious fellowship was with Temple Emanuel, of Birmingham, to whose work and worship he was strongly attached, being a liberal contributor to this center of spiritual activity.

Morris Herman Burger married, August 11, 1879, in Austria-Hungary, Betty Weiss, daughter of Leon Weiss, who was engaged in the distillation of liquors in that country. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Burger: 1. Edgar Nathan, deceased. 2. Rose. 3. Ethel, married Julius George Hatman, of Philadelphia, and has a daughter, Maurine. 4. Leon Roy, married Evelyn Solomon, of Columbus, Georgia, and they have a daughter, Betty Lea.

In the passing of Mr. Burger, on January 1, 1926, the city of Birmingham lost one of its best and one of its most successful business men. The large circle of friends and other associations in which he had so prominently figured were sadly invaded by his death. The approved ethics of his business career are an example for others to adopt. Honest, eager and upright in his business and personal affairs, he made a good name for himself. Among other worthy acts for which he is remembered was his generous disposition in the assistance of those in need. He was never happier than when tiding over rough spots in the road of life persons whom he made the objects of practical sympathy and encouragement. He was most fortunate in his friends and in his family he found the center of affectionate devotion, which wife and children gladly reciprocated in fullness of measure.

SHELTON, L. BASCOM, Insurance Executive—Ranking as one of the most progressive, and yet safely conservative, financiers of the South, the late L. Bascom Shelton, chairman of the board of the Alabama National Life Insurance Company, figured for many years in the development of that organization's great success. As an expert in the matter of making loans and on finance in general as connected with his company, he stood second to none within the field of its operations. Mr. Shelton also held large vested interests in the Florida fruit belt, his enterprise in that direction having brought him profitable returns. He was a well-known churchman, who made much of his stewardship in the Methodist Episcopal communion, South, to which he was a most generous giver. The city of Birmingham, where his more immediate activities centered, prided itself on his usefulness as a citizen who had made considerable contributions to her physical and civic advance.

Dr. Henry Shelton, father of L. Bascom Shelton, was a well-known physician with a large following. He lived to the good old age of eighty years. His wife, before her marriage, was Frances Lowe, a member of an old and esteemed family.

L. Bascom Shelton, son of Dr. Henry and Frances (Lowe) Shelton, was born near Fayette, Alabama, September 5, 1852. He received an excellent elementary and preparatory education in the common schools of his district, and was privileged to enjoy a short course of study in college.

In 1878, Mr. Shelton began his career as a business man, being twenty-six years of age when he entered the mercantile trade at Fayette. That association he maintained for eight years, and then removed to Birmingham, where he was engaged in the same line of business for a score of years. He was prospered, and from his portion of the income of the establishment was enabled to accumulate a ready cash capital, which he believed he ought to employ in some worthy service which directly or indirectly would benefit his fellowmen.

A resolve that for some time had been crystallizing from a persistent idea attained definite form on an important day in Mr. Shelton's life. Calling to his side nine progressively minded men, of

courage and vision, who had caught his ambition and enthusiasm, he organized with their assistance the Great Southern Life Insurance Company. The corporate title some time later was changed to the Alabama National Life Insurance Company, since the earlier style had come into conflict with an insurance company in Texas that bore a similar name.

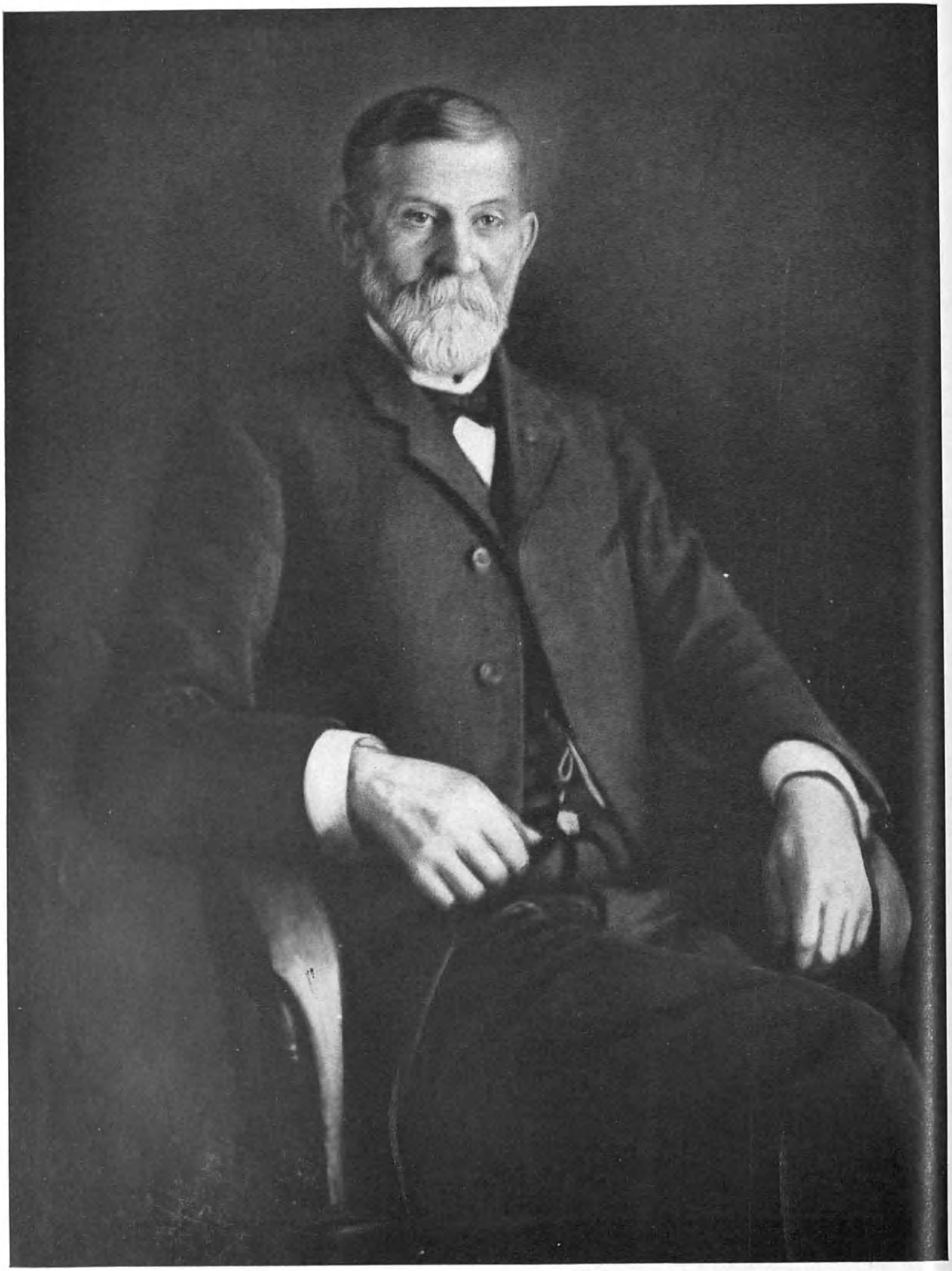
Mr. Shelton's reputation for financial acumen had preceded him into the organization of the directorate of the Alabama National Life Insurance Company. It was not a cause for surprise, therefore, that he was made chairman of the board, for of all those who were his colleagues none seemed better fitted to fill that important post. Into the fulfillment of his exacting duties as chairman, Mr. Shelton injected all the resourcefulness at his disposal. Fertile of ideas, constructive as to development of thought and purpose, sane and safe in judgment and counsel, rarely, if ever, committing the error of overreaching after a questioned hazard, he gave proof of being the ideal financial arbiter of his great organization.

To Mr. Shelton was left the last word of approval or disapproval in the matter of the Alabama National Life's making of loans. In this busy avenue of the company's service he was known as its financial agent, in addition to holding the chairmanship of the board. The company profited handsomely as it followed through its loan department where his guiding hand so expertly trained led, and the marked success that attended the company's efforts generally were to be credited in no small proportion to the exercise of a wise and constructive policy of which he was the actively visible exponent. His policy, which was made that of the company, be it said to his praise, possessed those fine essentials of stability and rational flexibility, progressiveness based on a conservativeness that would not hear of inducements to enter forbidden fields of investment, a high purpose to be of the greatest possible service to the largest number of people within the bounds of reason and the purview of his organization. It would have been strange, indeed, with such a firm hand on the helm of the company's ship, had it come upon reef or shoal, instead of sailing safely the charted waters of insurance enterprise. All hands were swift to acknowledge that Mr. Shelton's captaincy of the board constituted one of its quickest and most valuable assets in the company's balance sheet.

With that vision born of long years of experience, Mr. Shelton perceived the potentialities of profitable investment in fruit growing regions of Florida. He ventured with caution, in that sure-footed manner which characterized his activities in the bridging of the hazards of life, and again he made a conquest which added handsomely to his mounting fortune. His Florida enterprise was especially successful in pineapples and oranges, and he had keen pleasure in the development and fruition of his properties.

Mr. Shelton was characteristically firm and loyal in his adherence to the Democratic political faith. He was always patriotically inclined, a lover of his country and of the basic fundamentals which gave it governmental being and a place of influence among the nations. When the war between the States was being waged, he was too young for service, and when other wars in which this country engaged made demand for bearers of arms, he was too far advanced in years for active service in the field. Three of his brothers, however, participated in the Civil War, and thus proudly represented the family on many a glorious field. The only secret fraternity he ever joined was the Woodmen of the World.

It is not too much to say, perhaps, that Mr. Shelton got as much real pleasure from his religious activities as from all his secular occupations combined. With his wife, a remarkably loyal and efficient helpmate, he was extremely active in the work of the Highland Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Birmingham. He was steward there for many years, and enjoyed to the full his performance of duty in that office and in a multitude of ways into which he entered happily and with a proper sense of his responsibilities both as a Christian, business man and as an exemplar of the religion he professed and faithfully practiced. Mr. Shelton was also well known for the excellence of his education in the Scriptures. All his life he had been given to an intelligent and faithfully pursued search of the Word of God as contained in Holy Writ. He not only profited spiritually by his biblical studies and was thus the better equipped to carry the tenets of his faith into everyday walks of life, but also to radiate a helpful influence upon those who came within its zone. His religion was of the most practically ideal sort—faith and works—which he exemplified by giving generously of his means for its support. His benevolences were many, and out of his open purse he disbursed freely for their maintenance. The church of his immediate communion and the evangelical denominations at large were beneficiaries of his zeal and faithful stewardship. The catholicity of his happy spirit was much in evidence to all who knew him best.



Harry Thayer

The charming home circle of which he was at once the center and circumference centered his deep and abiding affections for those within it. To the wife he was the ideal husband, companion and counselor; to the children he was a wise and loving father, who, as it were, grew up with them and into their lives—first a playfellow, then the firm and experienced guide over life's shoal places, and always the lofty exemplar of every Christian virtue. Home and business were his chief endeavors, to be sure, but now and again he hied himself to stream or the sea in search of the denizens of the deep and of recuperation of energy with which to continue his professional activities.

L. Bascom Shelton married, October 17, 1878, at Columbus, Mississippi, Emma Florence Burris, daughter of John Burris, who operated large farms in South Carolina with the assistance of a large number of slaves. Her family is one of the oldest among gentlefolk of South Carolina. Mrs. Shelton had much in common with her husband. She rejoiced in his business successes and entered wholeheartedly into the building of his spiritual state. Like him she was active in the work of her church, and thus continued to the day that the weight of years made it unwise for her to share so much of the burdens of service as formerly. She still is a constant attendant at the church services, however, and in spirit has not slackened in her devout interest in the congregation's aims and purposes, in which her late lamented husband was so compelling a figure for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Shelton were born five children: 1. Wilma, married Hudmon Hopson, and is the mother of Bascom and Genevieve. 2. Ruby, married J. S. Coxe, and has a son, John S., Jr. 3. Minnie Lou, married T. H. Aldrich. By a former marriage, to William Purser Deavers, she has a daughter, Purser Deavers. 4. Hala, married C. R. Reid, and has two children: (a), Elizabeth, married W. C. Stewart, of El Paso, Texas, and has a daughter, Elizabeth; (b), Charles Augustus. 5. Anice, married J. W. Vaughn, and has a son, Joseph Wilbur, and a daughter, Dorothy.

The death of Mr. Shelton, on February 26, 1924, at his home in Birmingham, removed from that city and all the associations which he had dignified one of the most helpful of men, gifted among other things with the rare talent of making a wealth of the substantial things of life and of fine and enduring friendships. A friend of all mankind, it was said that he had not an enemy in all the world. Of a genuinely charitable disposition, he aided many a needy person over rough places. He bequeathed to family, friends and associates a record redolent with the memory of kindly deeds and of a well-lived life.

PLAYER, HARRY, Government Engineering Clerk—In Tampa, where Harry Player had been a resident from 1898 until the time of his death, he was a well-loved and highly esteemed citizen whose identification with community enterprises and efforts to further all projects looking toward the advancement of the city's welfare had much to do with the progress made by Tampa in the last three decades. For Mr. Player, in addition to his own personal influence, exercised power through a host of friends who depended implicitly upon the sound judgment and disinterested intelligence of the man whose advanced years gave him broad wisdom without depriving him of his progressive outlook and his comprehension of an ever-changing world. After nine years in the United States Department of Engineering at Washington, Mr. Player was sent to Florida when the government established an office there. He was made chief clerk under Captain O. N. Bie and in this post continued until his retirement at the age of seventy-seven years. Although fifty-five when he came to the State that was only just evolving into an approximation of its present prosperity, Mr. Player adopted his new surroundings with the enthusiasm of a man of twenty and became one of the most ardent propagandists for the Florida that was to be.

Mr. Player was born at Malmsbury, England, June 30, 1843, the son of James and Jane (Large) Player. When his first wife died leaving him with a son and three daughters, the father, who was in the government postal service and was a prominent temperance worker of his times, married again. There were several children by his second wife and when relatives who were emigrating to America offered to take the eldest son, Harry, with them and care for him it seemed as though the offer were the opening of the door of opportunity to him. In 1853, therefore, when he was only ten years of age, the subject of his sketch came to America and for three years made his home with his grandmother and uncle in Rochester, New York. They both died and the boy was thrown thus early upon his own resources. He had attended a private school in England and had a few terms in the New York public schools, but now he must leave classes and earn his own livelihood. Soon he went to Canada and there apprenticed himself to an uncle who was a cabinet maker, but at the outbreak of the Civil War he was back in the United States. At the age of

nineteen he enlisted with the famous Zouave Regiment, the 140th New York, and served valorously throughout the conflict. He fought through the three days' battle before Corinth, Mississippi, and was wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill.

Mr. Player had married Eliza Crampton in Rochester, in 1862 and, with the close of the war, his first interest was to make a home for her. At Gates, a suburb of Rochester, New York, he leased a farm and established a dairy but four years later removed to Waverly, Iowa, where he lived for over fifteen years buying cattle for his brother-in-law, Thomas Crampton. So eminently did he play his part in the community life of Waverly that when his death occurred in Florida after forty years' absence from the place the local papers carried extensive stories about the occurrence. In Waverly he had left the livestock business to become associated with M. M. Watkins in a lumber concern and when C. W. Tyrell was elected county auditor in 1883, Mr. Player became his deputy and filled that position until he left the town two years later. Following his period of residence in Washington, he came to Florida in 1898 and at Tampa spent the remainder of his life. At the age of seventy-seven he retired from business but continued an active interest in public affairs and his church work until his death.

Mr. Player had invested in real estate and management of this required much of his attention. Since its organization he had been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and for fifty years had belonged to the Masonic Order. He was a devoted member of the Palm Avenue Baptist Church where he served as deacon. His voice was a clear and well-trained tenor and for years he directed and sang in the choir. With a library that was said to be one of the finest in Tampa, Mr. Player spent much of his leisure time with his books, but delighted also to cultivate with his own hands his extensive gardens. He was a lover of the outdoors and many of his vacations were spent in trips through the mountains of North Carolina in company with his wife. But his most beloved hobby, no doubt, was his music for, in addition to his ability as a singer, he could play the piano and the violin and, for his own pleasure and that of his friends, cultivated an acquaintance with productions of the music masters of the present and past ages.

The wife of his youth died in 1911 and, on August 4, 1912, Mr. Player married Lydia Lawrence, daughter of Austin Spencer Lawrence, New York tailor and merchant of Waverly, Iowa, who came to make his home in Florida when he retired from business. His wife had been before her marriage Betsey G. Hamilton whose family claims relationship to the eminent statesman and financier, Alexander Hamilton.

In his eighty-third year Harry Player passed away October 13, 1926, at his Tampa home, his death causing deep sorrow among a host of friends but impressing them also with a realization of the omnipotent kindness that permitted a life so beautiful, so gentle, so gracious and so good to continue for more than four-score years. "Faith, hope, and charity, these three" he had made the beacon lights of his life and, with them attached to his standard, he had lighted the lives of many of his fellows. He was a generous giver to all charitable causes, a giver of gifts both material and spiritual. In his music, his books, and the flowers of his garden he had ample opportunity to develop his own appreciations for the fine and true æsthetics of life, and these appreciations were communicated through him to innumerable others who might not otherwise have found them and their joy-giving meanings. His home life was a source of great happiness to Mr. Player and, in consequence, meant great happiness to his wife and those of their friends who were privileged to be with them in it. The tribute paid to him by the publication of the Palm Avenue Baptist Church of Tampa, where he for so many years earnestly worked, indicates something of the happy philosophy of his life and the joy his companionship brought to those about him. It said in part: "Our church has lost one of its most beloved members in the death of Deacon Harry Player. With his sunny disposition and smiling countenance he loved his way into every heart. He was the youngest old man we ever knew. What a benediction to any church to have such a man as a member. How we shall miss him!"

RUCKER, GENERAL EDMUND WINCHESTER, Civil Engineer and Capitalist—Equally distinguished in engineering, business, finance, and the military service, Edmund Winchester Rucker was for more than forty-three years one of the leading citizens of Birmingham, while his influence and operations extended throughout Alabama and beyond the confines of the State. He was a builder of railroads and a developer of natural resources; he was gifted with the power of successful organization and with rare judgment in business affairs. He made employment for many through his operations and also materially assisted in the commercial progress and prosperity of Birmingham. Courteous, digni-

fied yet friendly, generous, hospitable, and loyal in all things, General Rucker was a citizen of whom the entire community was proud and whom it was a privilege to honor. His friends were legion and he not only made them readily but held them steadfastly by virtue of his rare and attractive personality. His gifts to Birmingham, through his business operations, were many and valuable and his name will be indelibly written upon the records of Alabama as one of the State's most valuable and eminent citizens.

He was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, July 22, 1835, a son of Edmund and Louisa (Winchester) Rucker. His ancestors are believed to have been among the settlers of Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, on the paternal side, while his mother's family history bears the name of General James Winchester, of Revolutionary War fame. There is a record of Benjamin Rucker, whose will was probated in Virginia in 1742. Edmund Rucker was born in Virginia, near Lynchburg, May 25, 1797, and died December 24, 1864. His wife was born near Gallatin, Tennessee, March 16, 1808, and died October 15, 1884. She was a daughter of General Winchester. Her son, Edmund Winchester Rucker, attained his education in the schools of Wilson County, Tennessee, to which part of the State his parents had removed when he was a child. They cultivated a farm and their son helped with the work until he was fourteen years of age, when he went into the world to seek his fortune and in the city of Memphis became engaged in civil engineering work. So readily did he acquire a knowledge of the profession that at the outbreak of the Civil War he was city engineer of Memphis. Soon after the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service with a company of sappers and miners and with them helped build the defenses on the Mississippi River at Columbus, Kentucky, and Fort Pillow. Until 1862 he was a second lieutenant of engineers, then being promoted to a first lieutenancy and assigned to the cavalry, although he was actually in the artillery, having been in command of a battery at Island Number Ten and holding that command until the surrender of the fort to the Union Army. He served under Generals Polk and Forrest at Knoxville, Corinth and Chattanooga and later was given command of the 12th and 16th Battalions of Tennessee Cavalry, remaining in that position until he was promoted by President Jefferson Davis to the command of "Rucker's Brigade." In the spring of '64 while serving under General Forrest in Battle of Brice's Crossroads, and Harrisburg, he was severely wounded in the right leg and right arm and was relieved from duty two months. Rejoining his command he covered the retreat of the Confederate Army from Chattanooga to Chickamauga. On the night of December 16, 1864, in the Battle of Nashville he was severely wounded in the left arm and captured, remaining in the hospital at Nashville two months, where his arm was amputated, then sent to Johnson's Island as a prisoner of war. General Forrest secured a special exchange for him and he was on his way home when Lee surrendered and the war came to an end.

In association with General Forrest he located in Memphis and together they built forty miles of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. He came to Alabama in 1869 and became engaged in railroad construction. He was elected president of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad in 1871 and held the office for ten years, relinquishing it when he removed to Birmingham, where he became interested in the Compress Warehouse Company and later became its president. He was president of the East Birmingham Iron Roofing and Corrugating Company; vice-president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company; vice-president, director, and president, successively, of the Alabama National Bank; president of the American Coal Company; president of the Brilliant Coal Company, and a director of the Alabama Loan Company, of Selma. He served as alderman in Highlands before that suburb became a part of Birmingham. He was a large owner of coal lands and a heavy producer of that commodity. For a number of years he was a vestryman, but not a member, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands. He was a Democrat in politics. His death occurred in Birmingham, April 13, 1924.

Edmund Winchester Rucker married twice. His first wife was Mary A. Woodfin, of Marion, Alabama, whom he married on November 11, 1873. They were the parents of: 1. Louise Winchester, married Walter C. Agee and they are the parents of: Rucker; Walter C., Jr.; Louise; Elizabeth; and George Bentley. 2. Mary Woodfin, married Dr. George H. Stubbs, and they are the parents of: George H., Jr.; and Edmund. 3. Edmund Winchester, Jr., married (first) Lora Stacy Lewis, (second), Lillian Laura Hill. General Rucker married (second), September 30, 1886, Mary T. Bentley, of Columbia, Tennessee.

Men of the qualities that marked this eminent citizen are rare, for in his accomplishments he was remarkably versatile and uniformly thorough.

He did nothing half way and his results were as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can achieve. To his vast army of friends he was a beloved companion, while to the body politic of Birmingham he was a most useful member and one who cannot readily be replaced. He was charitable, just and honorable in every act of his long and useful life.

STRONG, JAMES EDWARD, Mineralogist and Capitalist—For nearly forty-five years, comprising all the years of his active career, the late James Edward Strong was in contact with Birmingham; and his influence in the growth and prosperity of the greater community was large as capitalist, and in the field of his scientific endeavor, that of mineralogy, in which he had few peers.

Born at Plymouth, England, April 30, 1864, he died in Birmingham, Alabama, January 9, 1929, at the age of sixty-four.

His father, James Edward Strong, Sr., was born in Crediton, England, January 1, 1827, and died in 1907. He was a veteran of the Crimean War, having served with the British Royal Marines under such well-known leaders as Admiral Sir H. Keppel and Sir Charles Napier, and having taken the Baltic and Turkish medals, the Sebastopol medal, and Sebastopol clasp. Retiring from active service, he spent the close of life at his country residence, near Plymouth.

Mary Ann (McCabe) Strong, mother of the late James Edward Strong of Birmingham, was a Scotch-Canadian, born in Montreal, daughter of James McCabe, agriculturist.

James Edward Strong was educated in the schools of England and America, taking his preparatory academic work in Cornwall and Devon counties. Honors were given him for mathematics, and for excellence in memorizing. At the age of twelve he had committed to memory many selections from Shakespeare's plays, classical poems, and other pieces of cultural worth. He finished preparatory school work in England at the age of twelve. After coming to the United States, as will be recounted in due course, he studied at Lehigh University, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he perfected himself in scientific studies, later becoming a mineralogist of first magnitude. As a lad in school, in England, Mr. Strong evinced an unusual interest in mining. The great copper mines of Britain were near his Plymouth home, and he was in the habit of visiting them whenever possible. He worked in the mines when vacations let him away from his books, and it grieved his mother to see his little hands blistered, at the work he liked. His father, liking the tendency toward mine work as little as his mother, saw to it that he became an apprentice cabinet-maker. Mr. Strong gave himself to this new work with zest, and in three years' time was turning out beautiful woodwork, though his tastes still ran to mining. At the time he completed his training as cabinet-maker, the city of Birmingham, Alabama, was advertised largely in English newspapers as a place of opportunity. The idea of removing to America appealed to him, he felt he owed it to himself to come here—and he came, purchasing a ticket direct to Birmingham, arriving here in the spring of 1884.

He spent his twenty-first birthday in America, qualified as a citizen as quickly as he could, and went to work, with the DeBardeleben Coal and Iron Company. He did not remain long at this post, however, before opportunity came for him to go ahead with his mining training, at Lehigh University. He seized that opportunity, and now progressed with rapidity in the field which nature evidently had intended as his own. He completed the college course in 1888. Following this he went abroad, studied in Belgium and France and the northern part of England, in South Africa and in the diamond mines of Kimberly. He returned then to Alabama to accept employment under T. H. Aldrich, who was then president of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, as mineralogist in charge of the company's operations. Mr. Strong introduced many improvements in mining methods. He became superintendent of the firm's mines at Gurnee, three in number, employing between three hundred and five hundred men. After the strike of 1894 he was requested, by U. S. Gurnee, of New York City, to assume charge of the preparation of and direction of coal properties belonging to the Montana Coal and Coke Company, at Electric, Montana. These properties, lying near Yellowstone National Park, were put into high efficiency during his four-year control there. In 1899 he returned to Alabama, always having considered Birmingham his home. He came back at the request of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, taking charge of this concern's properties. For seven years he directed operations of the company, then resigned the post to become general superintendent of mines for the Southern Iron and Steel Company. For eleven years he was identified with the Gulf States Steel Company, as well as with other organizations which grew out of the Southern Iron and Steel Company. He was also identified with the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, and later, vice-president of the

Alabama Company until that organization was sold in 1925 to the Sloss-Sheffield interests. He held affiliation with many other enterprises, and was widely recognized as a leader in mining and other industrial undertakings, and as a capitalist whose vision had proved almost unerringly accurate.

Mr. Strong had a number of pre-determined characteristics. He was a born leader and instructor and very accurate and painstaking in all details, none of which were too small for his most minute attention. He was punctual in all things, and never failed to keep his engagements. It was his great wish to be just in all dealings. Thus, he gave to the other men more than his share when doubt existed. He lived his life in every particular upon a high plane, honest, fair and square. His caution was highly developed. On a tour of mine inspection, seeing a man with a jumper loose who was working on dangerous machinery, he would tell the man to belt his coat, and later would return to see that it had been done. If he found the man had not done so, he would send him to the office for his "time." He operated many gaseous mines during his career where horrible explosions had taken place before he took control. But never during his career did he have an explosion in mines under his direction.

An untiring worker, Mr. Strong never said "go" to his men but "come." When he had a breakdown with machinery, he would stay with the men day and night while repairs were made, until it was running again. During the World War, past the age for serving in the trenches, he did his share at home, working his mines to the breaking point and operating twelve additional mines engaged in turning out raw materials for war consumption. Quick to make a decision, he rarely changed his stand. He had a vision in mine operations which was considered marvelous by colleagues. When he took over the responsibility of a company's operations, he was never satisfied until he had increased production and heightened efficiency with bettered working conditions.

His men had the truest regard for him. When a young man in his employ gave promise of something better, he spared no pains in teaching him, and many a good mining man of today is in his debt for support given at the right time, generously, and without return other than the consciousness of a friend assisted. It was his delight to advance a man as rapidly as he could carry the added responsibility. Always he gave his helpers credit for what they did, and would not allow the presidents of his companies to use his name in newspaper publicity. He gave the credit, instead, to the local superintendents, explaining that his reputation was made and that they deserved the assistance involved. He was essentially a modest man. Mr. Strong was a contributor to "The Coal and Metal Miners Pocket Book," a technical handbook which was considered the authoritative textbook in its field at the time of its publication.

He was a member of the Episcopal Church of the Advent. Fraternally active, he held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic Order, being a member of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Talented in music, he played the violin, but enjoyed singing most of all. He had a beautiful cultivated tenor voice. A man of pleasing personality, he counted his friends as legion.

While at Gurnee, Alabama, Mr. Strong, not yet thirty years of age, had an interesting and fortunate experience. The Louisville, Kentucky, "Courier-Journal," conducted a contest in the interest of increased circulation, the object being to estimate as closely as possible the total number of votes that would be cast for all candidates for president at the election in November, 1892. The first prize was $10,000 in gold, and Mr. Strong's submitted figure, 12,136,610, was but eighteen above the actual vote cast. A representative of the newspaper journeyed to Gurnee to notify Mr. Strong of his success, and much publicity was given the event, with complimentary comment concerning the personality and character of the successful contestant, whose response to the congratulations of the newspaper envoy was simple "Thank you," an expression of the dignified reserve that was natural to him.

Mr. Strong married, in October, 1891, Alice Parry, daughter of James and Sarah Ann (Haile) Parry, natives of Gloucestershire, England. She died in 1903, leaving three children: Irene, Edgar, and James Morgan. He married (second), July 17, 1912, Lillian Singley, of Montgomery, Alabama; and of this union was born a son, Ernest. Mrs. Lillian (Singley) Strong, who survives her beloved husband, is a daughter of John Oliver and Mary Stuart (Cooper) Singley, her mother having been a native of South Alabama, and her father also. Mrs. Strong resides in Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Strong is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Deborah Elizabeth (Strong) Hughes, of Morris, Alabama.

Tributes to Mr. Strong at his passing, were

many. All told sincerely of a high regard, and of sorrow at the loss of one dearly loved. He was a valued and efficient member of his profession, a gentleman, man of strong character and devoted friends. The best criterion of a man's worth is in his accomplishment and in the estimate of his fellows. By that criterion, Mr. Strong is missed for his worth, his wisdom, and his counsel.

EDWARDS, HENRY COLEY, Building Contractor—In the city of Tampa, Florida, are many structural monuments to one of the community's outstanding pioneers and builders—Henry Coley Edwards, who was born at Wetumpka, Alabama, April 8, 1872, and who died, in Tampa, May 17, 1927. He was a son of William and Eliza Edwards, his father having been engaged as a farmer in Alabama for many years. William Edwards died in 1913, and Eliza Edwards' death occurred when her son, Henry Coley Edwards, was a child.

To a large degree, Henry Coley Edwards was self-educated, as the opportunities for instruction open to him at Wetumpka were small. His academic training was, however, comparable with that received by other lads of his time and neighborhood. With this he did not content himself, but read voraciously in later years, becoming well informed on very nearly all major topics of interest, until, with his philosophy of life and experience, he was accounted a man of remarkable education, breeding and culture. He who depends on books alone for an education gets only a theoretical training; a true thinker alone is permitted real training in life, for he alone is able to analyze actions around him, people, and events in their proper relationship one to the other. And Mr. Edwards was of this classification, a thinker. But also, he was a man of action, and did not sit back to wait for the world to beat a path to his door. He made the pathway, invited those who would to walk upon it, and in the course of his rather unusual and undoubtedly successful career became a foremost figure in his community and State.

Mr. Edwards was twenty years of age when he came to Tampa, here to seek his fortune. He brought with him a good mind trained in elementals, courage, ideals and visions of the future. For several years he worked for the government at Fort Day, then, returning to Tampa proper entered the contracting business for construction of small jobs. He founded his own company for this, known as the Edwards Construction Company, a firm of contractors which was to play a signal rôle in development of Tampa. His first important work at building was erection of the old sea wall around the city. This brought him a wide reputation; and with the strength of the wall and increased volume of his business, the reputation increased apace. Later, as a partner of Jack and Thomas McGerken, under firm name of McGerken, McGerken and Edwards, they built the new sea wall; and this proved even a better piece of contracting than the old. It still stands against the buffetings of weather, and assures the city adequate protection. Mr. Edwards's firm built all the principal roads in Polk and Pinnellas counties; he built the Tampa Municipal Docks through the agencies of the company under his control, and another monument of inspiring dimension from his hands and mind is the LaFayette Street Bridge. Until the time of his passing, Mr. Edwards busied himself constantly with such enterprises as these cited, and the handiwork which he left behind runs into the hundreds of pieces, represented in roads, docks, walls, bridges, *et cetera*. His name, in these works, is perpetuated worthily. Aside from his company's affairs, Mr. Edwards was much interested in various matters of general commercial, financial and civic portent. He was identified with the Tampa Sand and Shell Company, was a communicant of the Methodist Church (Alabama) adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, fraternally held affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the Rocky Point Golf Club. Golf was his favorite recreation, though he was of quiet taste and preferred to all other pleasures the relaxations of home life in company with those whom he loved.

At Dunedin, Florida, November 6, 1918, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Lina Herring, daughter of Henry Clay and Betty (Fisher) Herring, her father being a merchant and man of affairs of Tallahassee, Florida. Of this union were born children: Lina Moor, Elinor Irene, and Philo Alston. All three children are students in the schools of Tampa, where Mrs. Edwards, who survives her distinguished husband, continues to make her residence. She is a woman of graciousness and charm, a delightful hostess, and was of great assistance to her husband in his constructive works.

Though his work was his chief endeavor, and while his affairs were large and of pressing importance, Mr. Edwards always found time for intercourse with his fellowmen, by whom he was highly regarded as business figure and man among men. Self-made, his success in life inspired a large number around him, and he assisted those in need of commercial and financial direction as liberally

H. C. Edwards

through time and thought as he assisted charity and kindred causes through effort and money. Generous, he contributed to every sound cause. During the World War he helped with large net result in the campaigns of patriotic appeal for funds. Popular, his smile was warming to the heart, his laughter full and free, his handclasp firm, assuring of his bond.

Henry Coley Edwards will long be remembered in Tampa, the city on which his career centered, to Tampa's benefit.

CORY, CHAPPELL, Journalist—After a brief practice of law in Selma, Alabama, Chappell Cory decided to abandon that profession for journalism and in the course of time became one the leading men of his day in that field of activity, the scenes of his work having been laid in Selma, Montgomery, and Birmingham.

He was born in Benton, Lowndes County, Alabama, February 6, 1858, a son of Thomas Denny and Martha Elizabeth (Chappell) Cory, and a grandson of David Cory. His father was born in Sparta, New Jersey, whose ancestors settled on Long Island in 1644; while his mother's family originated in America with Thomas Chappell, who came to Virginia in 1635 and settled on the James River. The Chappels came to Alabama from Georgia early in the nineteenth century. Thomas Denny Cory, as a young man, taught school in Tennessee and Kentucky, and then came to Alabama, where for a few years he was occupied as a merchant at Benton. Later he acquired a plantation in Autauga County and cultivated it for the balance of his life. He was a man of exceptional attainments, proficient in music, having been a teacher of that art in vocal instruction for a number of years. He served in the Confederate Army as a soldier during a part of the Civil War and from 1886 to 1890 was a trustee of the University of Alabama. In 1884 and 1885 he was a member of the State Legislature and for many years was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Autauga County. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and he and his wife were the parents of twelve children.

Martha Elizabeth (Chappell) Cory was born on her father's plantation, near Mulberry Post Office, in Autauga County, Alabama, December 4, 1837. She was the fifth and youngest child of Joseph John and Susan (Taylor) Chappell, who came from the region around Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia. On her father's side she was distantly related to Frank L. Stanton and Joel Chandler Harris and under a different environment her natural taste for poetry and art might have been greatly developed. It was a family tradition on her mother's side that Benjamin H. Hill was a distant ancestor. She lived all her active life in the house where she was born and in the same house eleven of her twelve children were born and where all but one were raised to maturity. She died at the age of eighty-four and her body now lies in the old Taylor graveyard beside her husband, near Autaugaville. She gave her whole life to her children, insisting upon their education and helping them in every way. All of them attended various colleges after their terms at Ivy Creek Academy; four went to the College of Agriculture at Auburn, Alabama, one went to Summerfield Female College, one to the University, one to Sewanee, because it was an Episcopal institution, and three went to the Birmingham High School, where one of them taught and died.

Chappell Cory was the third child of his parents and was educated at Ivy Creek Academy, after which he entered the University of Alabama, where he took his degree of Master of Arts in 1878 and his legal degree in 1879. For a time he was an instructor in the Ivy Creek Academy and during the summer of 1890 was engaged in soil analysis work in the chemical laboratory of the University of Alabama. He then entered into the practice of law in Selma, in association with Thomas W. Clark, but soon abandoned it in favor of journalism. He and Gaston A. Robbins bought the "Southern Argus" at Selma, but within a year he sold his interest and became an editorial writer with the Montgomery "Advertiser." For a brief time during 1884 he edited the Selma "Times" and then returned to the "Advertiser," owning a quarter interest in that journal during 1887 and 1888, being one of the firm of Screws, Cory and Glass, associated with Colonel Screws and Frank P. Glass. His association with Birmingham newspapers began in 1889. For four years he was managing editor of the "Age-Herald." He was then elected the first secretary of the Commercial Club, later the Chamber of Commerce, but resigned this post after a year, and in 1894 and 1896 was engaged in business in London, England. During 1896-1900 he was business manager of the Montgomery "Journal" and for two years was a special correspondent for several State and out of the State papers. In February, 1903, he returned to Birmingham as secretary of the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company, having charge of the trust department. In 1909 he went with the Jefferson County Building and Loan Association and until his death was

vice-president and general manager of that organization. His death occurred February 29, 1928.

Chappell Cory married November 26, 1890, Miss Marielou Armstrong, noted for her beauty, talent and charm. She comes of a long line of distinguished ancestors from the Landed Gentry and Nobility of England, and from the French Huguenots of South Carolina and Virginia. She is the great-great-granddaughter of Peter du Bois and Anne Clarkson Carne, a descendant of Sir Edward Carne and Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Mansel and his wife, Lady Jane, daughter of Henry, Earl of Worcester. The ancient family of Carne of Nash descended in direct line from Ynyr, King of Gwent. From Mrs. Cory's paternal ancestors she comes from English and Scotch-Irish and from the French Huguenots of Virginia and South Carolina. Mrs. Cory (Marielou Armstrong) was born at Greensboro, Alabama, daughter of Thomas and Martha Louisa (du Bois) Armstrong, the former a noted educator, minister and editor, and granddaughter of Harvel and Mary White (King) Armstrong and of John and Louisa (Williams) du Bois of Autauga County, Alabama. Her great-grandmother, Judith Elmore, was from that noted family of South Carolina and sister of General John Archer Elmore. Mrs. Cory received her early education under the distinguished educator, Dr. Seth S. Mellen, and was later graduated with the degree of Master of Arts from Mansfield Woman's College, being valedictorian of her class. Her mother's father, John du Bois, who came to Alabama from South Carolina, was an inventor of distinction, inventing the du Bois ginning machine, one of the first in the South. Mrs. Cory has long been one of the foremost society and club women of Alabama, identified with its most beneficial activities and interesting movements, and very active in social legislation. She was instrumental in saving from defeat at the last moment Mrs. R. D. Johnston's bill establishing the Alabama Boys Industrial School at East Lake. She was first vice-president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, member of the Legislative Committee; assisted in the formation of the Alabama Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy April 8, 1897, and was president of the Alabama State Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy from 1911 to 1914; is one of the founders of the State Industrial School for Girls; is a member of the Executive Board of the Alabama Girls' Vocational School, and of the Mercy Home Advisory Board. Mrs. Cory was one of the organizers of the White House Association of Montgomery, and is now and has been for the past nineteen years regent of this association. It was formed to preserve as a museum the historic old home where Jefferson Davis, only President of the Confederate States of America, resided during the formation of the Confederate Government in Montgomery. This museum, the first White House of the Confederacy, is now a sacred shrine, visited each year by increasing thousands. During Mrs. Cory's administration as president of the State United Daughters of the Confederacy she inaugurated the movement to place Confederate markers at the University of Alabama. The boulder now on the campus and the beautiful Tiffany window, memorials to the Boy Soldiers who defended the city of Tuscaloosa on the night of Croxton's raid and to the other students of the Confederate Army who went out from the University Halls, are the fruition of her long struggle for this work. Mrs. Cory is clever with brush and chisel, is an accomplished musician and gifted speaker and writer. She is a member of the Writer's Club of Birmingham, Alabama, and her book "History of Memorial Association of Montgomery" with notes and sketches is of rare literary and historic interest. Of the four children born to her and her husband, three are living. Chappell, Jr., is a lawyer in New York City. During the World War he served as a lieutenant with the Artillery Corps. He is married to Miss Eleanor Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seth K. Martin, of Tennessee. His brother, Armstrong, served as a lieutenant in the 82d Division during the World War and was wounded in action in France. At present he is a student at the Sorbonne in Paris, studying for his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has recently married in Paris, Mademoiselle Dina Gambara, daughter of Monsieur and Madame Henri Gambara of Bucharest and Parma, Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Cory's only daughter, Therese, married Hudson Strode, professor of English at the University of Alabama, writer and critic.

Mr. Cory's greatest delight was to spend his recreational hours on his four-hundred acre estate —Shadow Lake—on Turkey Creek, in Jefferson County, about sixteen miles from Birmingham. He was decidedly a family man, a genial host, a delightful companion and one of the most intrepid writers and interesting of journalists. He had a multitude of friends and was one of the great assets to the development and progress of a great community.

RUSHTON, JAMES FRANKLIN, Man of Affairs—Closely identified with the development of Birmingham, Alabama, for fifty years, the family of Rushton has contributed consistently and generously to the welfare of the greater community, through business activity, civic and social activity, and through philanthropy. James Franklin Rushton, late distinguished citizen of Birmingham, was in the third generation of his house in America, and of the second in Birmingham. The line follows:

(I) James Rushton, a textile expert, native of England, brought his wife to the United States in 1845, locating in Tennessee; he also lived in Philadelphia.

(II) William James Rushton, son of James Rushton, was born in Philadelphia, July 15, 1846. As a young man he removed to Columbia, Tennessee, there became a successful manufacturer, and in 1880 came with his family to Birmingham. Here he established the city's first ice plant, which, in 1881, was incorporated as the Birmingham Ice and Cold Storage Company. As president of this company, William James Rushton continued in active direction until the time of his death, June 24, 1922. He was the founder of the Southern Ice Exchange, which he thrice headed as president. A self-made man, he owned true knowledge of things and of men, and ever served the cause of education, at his death having served several years as president of the Birmingham School Board. He was active in church work, a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, and in fraternal adherence held affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons. He held the thirty-third degree in Masonry. Politically interested, he was one of Birmingham's early aldermen; and in all lines of endeavor he made a notable record, as citizen and man.

William James Rushton married, at Columbia, Tennessee, Louise Chaffin, native of that city and daughter of Green T. Chaffin, native of Tennessee and member of a pioneer house which took up government land there in early days. Of this union were born three children. Mrs. Rushton, who died June 30, 1885, was a member of the Methodist Church, deeply interested in works of good.

Unusually well known in the business spheres of Alabama, William James Rushton was president of the American Association of Refrigeration, vice-president of the International Association of Refrigeration, president of the Associated Industries' Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, and a member of the board of the insurance firm's successor, the American Equitable Assurance Company of New York.

(III) James Franklin Rushton, son of William James and Louise (Chaffin) Rushton, was born November 30, 1876, at Columbia, Tennessee, and died in Birmingham, March 7, 1927. He received his academic instruction in the public schools of Birmingham, where his parents had taken residence when he was five years old. After completing his studies, then aged fifteen, he went to work for Roberts and Son Company, printers and stationers, remained with this firm two years, and at seventeen became associated with his father's chief enterprise, the Birmingham Ice and Cold Storage Company. His first place with the company was as oiler in the engine rooms, as he wished to learn the business from the ground up. Successive promotions brought him into the post of general manager, and at his father's death he was elected president of the corporation, holding that office until his demise in 1927. He also was interested in the Alabama Ice Company, the City Ice Delivery Company, and Rushton Corporation, all of Birmingham; was a director of the First National Bank here, and vice-president of the Security Savings and Loan Company. For a year he held the vice-chairmanship of the annual Community Chest Drive, was field marshall of the Allied Armies' Liberty Loan Campaign, and continuously exerted himself as a good citizen in the interests of a greater Birmingham. Mr. Rushton was a member of the Rotary, Country and Southern clubs, was Past Master of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the York and Scottish rites, and the Zamora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was prominent in the work of the Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death was chairman of the board of deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, which position he had filled for fifteen years.

In memory of his beloved father, James Franklin Rushton gave to the First Presbyterian Church a carillon of twenty-five bells, dedicated on Sunday afternoon, February 17, 1924. The event was commemorated through placing of a bronze tablet in the wall of the vestibule of the church. The dedication inscription reads: "To the Glory of God and to the Memory of William James Rushton, 1846-1922." The carillon bells were cast by the famed John Taylor and Company foundries, at Loughborough, England.

When the tale of life is told, who shall say how many wanderers have turned their thoughts homewards, how many pages in memory's book have been

recalled and how many souls brought to a knowledge of the Infinite, through the melody of church bells?

James Franklin Rushton married, September 26, 1899, in Birmingham, Miss Willis Roberts, who was born and educated in this city, her father, Willis Roberts, having been a publisher of note. Mr. Roberts founded Birmingham's first daily newspaper, "The Iron Age," which later became "The Age-Herald." To Mr. and Mrs. Rushton were born children: 1. William James, 2d, who married Elizabeth Perry; and they have a son, William James, 3d. 2. James Franklin, Jr., who married Estelle Edwards; and they have children: James Franklin, 3d, and Francis Edwards. 3. Allen, who married Adelaid Douglas; and they have a son, Allen, Jr. 4. Charlotte, who married Richard J. Stockham; and they have a son, Richard J., Jr. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Mary. 7. Urban Peters. 8. Margaret.

Keenly, actively and constructively interested in national, State and municipal affairs, James Franklin Rushton was a valued force for the forward movement of his city's interests. Genial, charitable, he looked upon mankind with understanding, and was a helpful friend to those in need. He was highly esteemed by those who knew him in commercial or other walks of life. His family life was ideal, and his career, in its fullness, exemplary. Tributes at his passing were numerous. One of Birmingham's best beloved citizens had gone beyond. Those who follow after him take inspiration from his activities, and his name is perpetuated in works well done.

He that believeth in Me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my father.—John, XIV, 12.

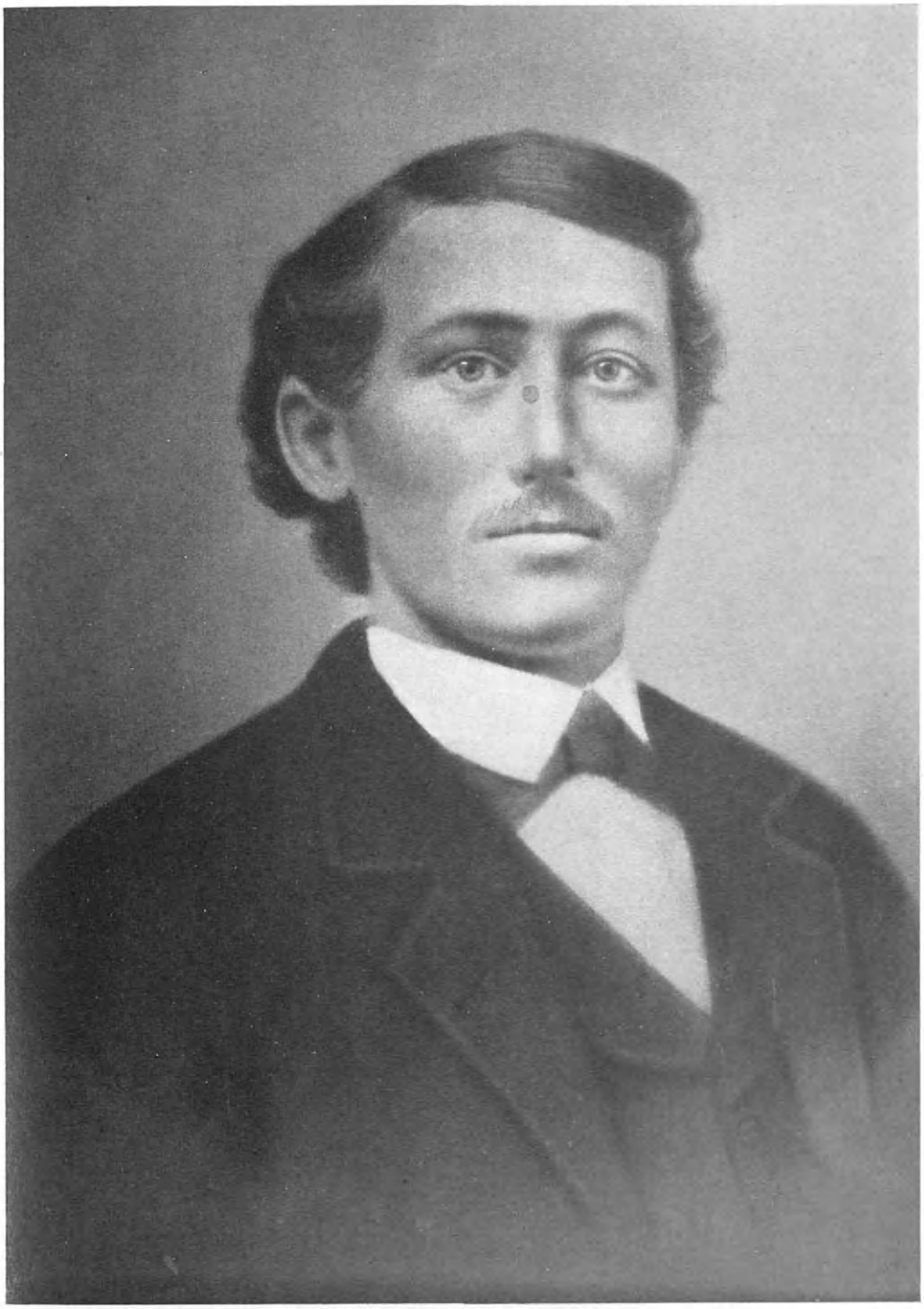
HOLDEN, WALTER JOHN, Merchant—The patronymic Holden has been known with honor in the city of Tampa, Florida, almost from the time of earliest settlement in this community—nearly three-score years, in fact. Its bearers, Walter John Holden, of whom we write, and his father, the late Captain John Laplander Holden, each contributed materially to the advancement of the city, and their combined activities, notably those of Walter John Holden, have proved of enduring value to residents here. Walter John Holden died, in Tampa, December 3, 1925, this date marking the close of a replete career of service to man. It was diversified, of interest for its content and accomplishment, for the versatility of the one who made it.

The name is of Swedish origin, Captain John Laplander Holden, native of Sweden, having come to this country as founder of the American line of the family. Running away from his native land to seek adventure, Captain Holden in early youth settled in New York State, and later went to Massachusetts. He was a seafaring man of the old school, thoroughly at home aboard a sailing vessel. He brought ships from the port of New York to Florida, with supplies, when Tampa was in its infancy. The craft which he used for the early trade was the "John W. Dill," and his first voyage to this Southern port took place in 1868. Said the Tampa "Times" in 1894, issue of July 24:

Capt. John L. Holden, who was buried yesterday, was one of the old landmarks of Tampa, and one of the oldest sea captains in the state. He was master of the old Schooner John W. Dill in 1868, when he ran between Tampa and New York and New Orleans, carrying general merchandise. He was in command of several other vessels later, and seventeen years ago retired, settling at his home three miles below town. He was 75 years old and was born in Sweden, coming to this country when but twelve years old and settling . . . . in Harwich, Massachusetts. He was a kind hearted old gentleman, bluff but hearty, and a favorite with those who knew him. He reared three sons, Walter, who is a son-in-law of J. P. Andreu, and Christopher, who lives on the Alafia River, and one daughter, Nettie, wife of J. J. Eldridge, of Chatham, Massachusetts, deceased, and a son, Edward, was lost at sea.

Captain John Laplander Holden married one of the given name Pauline; and of their son there follows.

Walter John Holden was born at Harwich Port, Massachusetts, September 22, 1852. There he attended the common schools, availed himself of the educational advantages offered to the full, and in subsequent years never gave up his habit of reading, keeping himself ever abreast of the times, being a self-educated and well-educated man of wide knowledge. His tastes early in life were for the sea, his father's calling, and he made short voyages, coming to Tampa with the elder when he was eighteen years of age. With his parent he homesteaded more than a hundred acres on Bay Shore, where they engaged in fruit growing, setting out a prosperous grove for cultivation of their produce. This business thrived, and father and son looked about them for another field. He went into the liquor business, turning over his grove holdings to his father. Walter John Holden became interested in the merchandising of liquors, then, with his father-in-law, John P. Andreu, and later bought out his interest in the company formed, conducting it until the advent of prohibition in the United States. Meanwhile he had developed other lines of business. He held the



W. J. Holden

mail contract between Tampa and St. Petersburg for many years, bought out the Morton Candy Company, ran it about seven years, sold it to the Manhattan Chocolate Shop, and then entered the grocery business, being associated therein with his son, Oliver John, under the firm style of Holden and Holden. This grocery enterprise was profitable, and Mr. Holden continued in it with consistent activity and fortune until the time of his death in 1925, meanwhile having disposed of his interest in it to his son, who continues the business.

Such, in brief, was the business record of Walter John Holden. His outside activities were several. Before his death he became a communicant of the Catholic Church, but always through life, before becoming a member of any church, he acted religion, rather than professed belief; his deeds of kindliness were many, expended without thought of religious creed in broad Christianity and the true spirit of humanitarianism. It is recalled of him that he had no bad habits, and that he deported himself always as an upright man and gentleman, no matter in what company he might be. He was patriotic in the real sense of the word. During the World War he contributed liberally to all causes for support of our country's policy, notably to the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Savings Stamp campaigns. A Democrat, he assisted in the party's workings, and was well known as a figure of influence locally. He was fond of reading, of hunting, and of fishing, but found his greatest peace and contentment in the home, in company with his loved ones.

Walter John Holden married, February 8, 1874, in Tampa, Laura Andreu, daughter of John P. Andreu. Her father, who, as mentioned, was in business with Mr. Holden for a period, was of Spanish descent, and came to Tampa from St. Augustine, Florida, in a covered wagon. He was a dancing master, a pioneer, and builder of the city. To Walter John and Laura (Andreu) Holden were born children: 1. Lettie Eugenia. 2. Oliver John, who married Addie Hopkins, since deceased. Mrs. Holden continues to make her home in Tampa. She is a lady of charm and graciousness, and performs many good works for the benefit of those around her.

From Tampa's pioneer days the name Holden has been well known in Southern Florida, and never dishonorably. Walter John Holden was a man of genial, kindly nature, and his friends held him close to their affections because of these attributes, together with other attributes of character and action which made him a figure of respect wherever known. His friends, truly, were legion. Funeral services, held at the Sacred Heart Church, were largely attended, while honorary pallbearers included leading citizens of the Tampa community, attesting to the passing of one sincerely held in general esteem. His years were seventy-three.

SNOW, WILLIS THOMAS, Merchant, Pioneer—One of the early mercantile figures of Birmingham, affiliated with the advancement of its commercial enterprises through the balance of his career, was the late Willis Thomas Snow, who made for himself a most worthy record at business and as a citizen.

Born May 8, 1854, he died in Ensley, a suburb of Birmingham, November 20, 1926, at the age of seventy-two years, having spent the majority of that period in constructive activity of benefit to the community of greater Birmingham. He was a son of William Hill and Nancy Tucker (Rutledge) Snow, his mother a native of North Carolina, where the family of Rutledge is old and honored, and his father a native of Georgia, where he was born December 27, 1816. A farmer, the elder Mr. Snow had a broad acreage. Successful, he became a prominent figure in the activities of his community. The family of Snow is long-established in the Southland. From early times, its members have acted with loyalty and devotion toward civic and economic progress of the Southern States.

Willis Thomas Snow was given a good schooling in Alabama. In youth his ideals for a career turned to commerce, but before actually entering the field of mercantile enterprise he taught school, for a brief period, in Alabama. (This was at Westfield, then known as "Possum Valley.") His record of business fortune in Birmingham demonstrated a marked talent, shrewd thinking, honest dealing, and the success due a man of highest character and the most earnest endeavor. Hood and Brown, mercantile establishment for which he first worked in Birmingham, was a prosperous house. One of the partners, W. S. Brown, was Mr. Snow's cousin; and Mr. Brown in due course bought out the Hood interests, the firm then becoming the W. S. Brown Company. Long identified with this concern in responsible position, Mr. Snow also held other business connections, becoming a well-known business factor in the Birmingham trading area.

A Democrat, Mr. Snow adhered strictly to the principles of the party, supporting its candidates with a fine determination and loyalty which reacted to its advantage. He was among the first advocates of temperance, and of prohibition, in

Alabama, and lived to see the amendment added to the Federal Constitution which insured prohibition for our civilization. He cared little for club activities, preferring the society of his home circle, where he spent his happiest hours in tranquil satisfaction. He made a recreation of flower gardening and chicken raising. His flocks were of first quality, widely recognized as such; and in horticulture he preferred the fragrant tenderness of the rose, cultivating many of the finest bushes in the Birmingham area.

Mr. Snow married (first), in 1886, Sallie May, and of this union was born a daughter, Gena May, who married Clyde Pippen. Mrs. Pippen has one son, Clyde, Jr. He married (second), in Birmingham, February 22, 1905, Mrs. Willie Rochelle (Jordan) Cloud, who survives him, and continues to reside in Birmingham, a lady of gracious refinement and charm, much interested in worthy undertakings for charity and educational culture. Mrs. Snow is a daughter of Edmund Winston and Dora (Callaway) Jordan. Her father was a native of Virginia, a large landowner and mercantile figure, and her mother was a native of Georgia, daughter of Pitt Millner Callaway, Baptist minister and first Baptist missionary in Alabama. Mrs. Snow's parents moved to Macon County, Alabama, from Butler County, where Mrs. Snow was born. They took a plantation near Tuskeegee, and it was there that Mrs. Snow, then Miss Jordan, married Preston G. Cloud. Of this union was born a son, Charles Winston Cloud, who died at the age of fifteen. After Mr. Cloud died, a year after marriage, Mrs. Cloud, the present Mrs. Snow, returned to her mother, at LaPlace, Alabama, twelve miles from Tuskeegee, and in 1904 came to Birmingham, where Mrs. Cloud became Mrs. Snow. She has resided in Birmingham since 1904. Her paternal and maternal antecedents, both lines, figured in early Virginia and Carolina history. To Mr. and Mrs. Snow were born the following children: Willis Thomas, Rutledge Jordan, Rochelle, and Edna Winston.

Mr. Snow was a generous, loyal worker for the church, a devout Christian, and communicant of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Snow is a Baptist. Together they undertook many works of good, nor did these diminish after Mr. Snow's retirement from business, in 1921, five years before his death.

Gentleness, kindliness, strength of character and determination to do the right no matter what the cost, were outstanding characteristics of the late Mr. Snow, whose memory is preserved for all time in the minds and hearts of a city left behind. Chronicles of Birmingham record him as having been a foremost citizen, mercantile figure, man and friend. As such, his name will live.

SCREVEN, RAYMOND HARRIS, Public Accountant—Native of Georgia, long a resident of Birmingham, Alabama, Raymond Harris Screven made for himself a most successful career as auditor and public accountant, as a loyal, constructive citizen, and as a man of worthy character. Born at his father's estate in Liberty County, Georgia, December 4, 1853, he died in Birmingham, March 30, 1924, aged three-score and ten.

Raymond Harris Screven belonged to a family signally distinguished in its honorable and outstanding men. He was the last of his line in descent from Brigadier-General James Screven, of Georgia, to whom the Federal Government has erected a monument. This monument, perpetuating the memory of a gallant soldier, was completed under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States. The fortifications on Tybee Island, and the reservations there, were re-named Fort Screven.

The family's history in America dates back to 1664, when Rev. William Screven came from England and settled in Kittery, Maine. He was born in England, in 1629, and died in 1713, after a full lifetime of service to mankind. William Edward Screven, father of Raymond Harris Screven, was born in 1822, and died in 1860. He lived the life of a country gentleman, in Liberty County, Georgia; for his estate was large, and his influence wide. Raymond Harris Screven's mother was Cornelia Harris. The Harris family, like that of Screven, antedates the Revolution in America.

Raymond Harris Screven attended the public schools of Savannah, Georgia, where he received his earliest academic instruction. His mother, a lady of refinement, culture and keen mind, also gave him outside instruction. He became a most liberally educated man, his knowledge being sound and deep in a number of fields aside from that which contained his profession as public accountant.

When he was twenty-one, in 1875, Mr. Screven entered into the world of business affairs which was to claim his attention and interest during the next forty-nine years, representing the whole of his career. His initial place was as bookkeeper, at which post he acquitted himself with noteworthy ability, in the auditor's office of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, at Columbia, South Carolina. Advancement came to him rapidly, in the form of increased responsibility

J. B. Alford

and income. He left his first position, subsequently, to become chief clerk of the Southern Railway, at Charlotte, North Carolina, then became auditor of the Georgia, Midland and Gulf Railroad, at Columbus, Georgia. It was in 1897, after an auditing experience of twenty-two years, that he removed to Birmingham; and here he spent the remainder of his career in activity at his profession, first taking a post as general bookkeeper in the auditing department of the Georgia-Pacific Railway.

In 1907 Mr. Screven opened an office for himself in Birmingham, as a public accountant and auditor. This business he conducted, with increasing fortune, until the time of his death—seventeen years. He served only clients of first place in the business world, and was recognized as an authority on matters of the accounting profession, one who would not inflate his report, and who could be depended upon for the strictest accuracy of detail.

Mr. Screven married at Columbus, Georgia, October 3, 1889, Nora Slade, daughter of Captain James J. and Leila (Bonner) Slade, her father having been a veteran of the war between the States, in which he fought under Confederate colors, an educator of note, and a member of the State Legislature, and her mother having come of an ancient Georgia house descended from Royal blood in Europe. Of this union were born children: 1. James O., who married Cecele Allen, and they have children: Gene Allen and James O., Jr. 2. Lelia Barbara, unmarried. 3. Nora Slade, married W. B. Lewis, and they have children: Margaret and W. B., Jr. 4. Edward William, who died in infancy. 5. Maude, married William L. Wilkinson, and they have children: William L., Jr., and Nora Screven. 6. Thomas, unmarried. 7. Marion H., married Frank G. Aman, and they have a daughter, Ann.

During the World War, Mr. Screven supported all measures designed for the benefit of the Allied cause. His eldest son, James O., served in France, with the rank of corporal. He was one of the last to reach the front overseas; and because of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, with consequent orders, was among the first to be returned. Mr. Screven had served as first lieutenant in Company F, North Carolina State Guards, at Charlotte, in 1885-86. He made a sport of target shooting.

A communicant of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Screven lived the life of a true Christian and friend of man. He gave of his best as a citizen to movements calculated to further the general interests of the communities in which he lived—particularly in Birmingham. As president of the Alabama State Association of Accountants and Military Clubs, he came into rather wide reputation, and as a member of the accountancy profession held first place.

His mind, keen and imaginative, found romance in figures, but did not confine itself to the auditing of accounts. He took great happiness in companionship with his loved ones at home, preferred the society of his home life to fraternal meetings, was devoted to the highest of ideals, was reserved of disposition, and retiring from praise. Genial, he could hold the interest of any gathering, and numbered his friends by the hundred.

ALFORD, JOHN BURGESS, Merchant—The life of John Burgess Alford was exemplary in its quiet demonstration of worthy character. He is recalled in many communities, but perhaps most widely in the city of Tampa, Florida, where he died, September 21, 1917, having engaged in business here for several years, and having become known well as a citizen of loyal public spirit. He was born at Pleasant Grove, Tennessee, January 2, 1867, son of a farmer and veteran of the war between the States, youngest of five sons. His father was a native of Ireland, and died at Pleasant Grove in 1870.

John Burgess Alford was not yet four years old when his father died, and was four when his mother's death occurred. An uncle took him to raise on his farm near Augusta, Arkansas, and in the rural school he secured four years' schooling, to which he added consistently through succeeding years of his life, becoming of finely rounded mind, a self-made scholar. At thirteen he ran away from the uncle's farm, and worked on farms through the State of Arkansas. He was strong, willing to work, and never had difficulty in getting a place. But his desire to "keep moving," for adventure and travel, kept him from settling down to the steady and oftentimes monotonous routine of an agricultural career. He began his travels as a youth, and visited every State in the Union, paying his way by working in grocery stores. After he had thus satisfied his wishes in regard to travel he settled in Nashville, where he worked in a grocery store eight years. In 1901 he came to Florida, the year of the Jacksonville fire, and took residence in Tampa, in the employ of Henry Barksdale, grocer. Later he went into partnership with Mr. Barksdale, and together they moulded the commercial destiny of their holding in the grocery business until its

reputation was of the highest in the South. Largely this was due to Mr. Alford, who brought to the business ideas he had encountered and which had met with success in widely separated centers of the nation. He was of an analytical turn of mind; and was able to adapt used ideas to the custom of Tampa, reforming the scheme of things to meet conditions locally. Nor did he lack for new ideas, having perfected many for use in his grocery enterprise, which flourished with time. Eight years before his death he saw fit to retire from business, due to ill health.

John Burgess Alford was a devout Christian, member of the Methodist Church of Tampa Heights, having been steward of the church, secretary thereof, teacher in Sunday school, church worker in charity and in missions, and student of the Bible, which he read frequently, loving its words as scholar and Christian. The church, indeed, was one of his principal interests in life, and he gave to it his best effort and constant support. A Democrat, he cared nothing for personal office, but was careful to assist those candidates whom he believed most worthy. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was fond of hunting, being a good marksman; of fishing, and of hiking.

In Tampa, July 6, 1904, Mr. Alford was united in marriage with Josie Weissbrod, daughter of Herman Weissbrod, a harness maker, substantial citizen and kindly man. Mrs. Alford continues to reside in Tampa.

The merit of a man's life is found in his works, and in the degree of their benefit to humanity. Mr. Alford's life, then, was of a worth to humanity not to be reckoned exactly, as he expended a good influence on all persons around him which cannot spend itself entirely until it is dissipated on the friends of those who felt it, on their children, and on their children's children. Hence the helpful benefit of one life rightly lived is of incalculable scope and time. Mr. Alford lived by the Golden Rule, and caused others to do so. His span of years numbered fifty; but the accomplishments of those years knew no limiting in human benefit; and his name is held in affection and sincere regard therefor.

CLARK, ALEXANDER HUMPHREYS, Planter—Having enlisted in the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, when he had not yet reached his seventeenth year, the late Alexander Humphreys Clark served throughout the entire war. With the coming of peace, he set to work to help in bringing back settled conditions and prosperity to the South and, having returned to his native city of New Orleans, he accepted a minor position with one of the leading local wholesale grocery houses. His unusual ability found quick recognition, and before long he was entrusted with the general management of the business. He continued with this concern for some fifteen years, until, in 1880, he removed to Montgomery County, Alabama, where he engaged successfully in farming, becoming one of the leading and most highly regarded planters of that part of Alabama. A typical Southern gentleman of the old school, he was a man of great affability, unfailing courtesy and fairness and exceptional keen business judgment. He was interested in religious work, kind and charitable, home-loving and loyal to his many friends. In his youth a brilliant student, he was a great believer in the advantages of education, an attitude from which all of his children benefited.

Alexander Humphreys Clark was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 14, 1844, a son of James F. and Margaretta Brown (Sproule) Clark. His earliest paternal American ancestor was his grandfather, James Clark, who came to this country from England, settled at first in Kentucky, removed later to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and, in 1842, became a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana. On his mother's side Mr. Clark was a grandson of Charles and Margaret (Humphreys) Sproule. His maternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, who had come to the United States at an early age, had settled in Kentucky, was well known as the owner of a line of barges on the Mississippi River and died comparatively early in Montgomery County, Alabama. His maternal grandmother was a native of Virginia and a descendant in the third generation from Rev. John and Margaret Preston, of Virginia, who had come to this country from the north of Ireland in 1740. Both of Mr. Clark's parents were natives of Kentucky, from where they had removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and later, in 1842, to New Orleans, Louisiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Alexander Humphreys Clark was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and at the age of fifteen years graduated with honors from the New Orleans High School, being the valedictorian of his class and delivering his valedictory address in the French language. Hardly out of school when the Civil War broke out, he joined the 1st Louisiana Battalion in April, 1861, serving during the first year of the war in Virginia

and taking part in the Peninsular Campaign. Having been wounded and returned home to recover, he was discharged from active service, in 1862, but reënlisted, as soon as he had recovered, at which time he joined Fenner's Louisiana Battery. With this unit he saw much active service, until it was forced to surrender at Cuba Station, Alabama, in May, 1865. Though Mr. Clark found his fortune at low ebb at the end of the war, a condition in which so many other young men of Southern birth found themselves then, he, unlike many of his compatriots, lost no time in mourning over the lost cause, but with typical alertness and courage immediately set to work to make a career for himself and to help, as far as lay in his power, to bring peace and prosperity once more to his home land. Positions, even for one of Mr. Clark's ability and family connections, at that period were difficult to secure, and he did not hesitate to accept a menial position with the wholesale grocery house of E. J. Hart & Company, of New Orleans. There his industry and exceptional ability were quickly noticed, and he received rapid and frequent promotion to positions of ever increasing responsibility and importance, until, before very long, he was made manager of the business. This important position he continued to fill with great ability and success until 1880, when he decided to engage in farming. At that time he removed to Montgomery County, Alabama, where he spent the remainder of his life and where he became one of the leading and most successful planters. Talented and cultured, energetic and a keen judge of men and affairs, he possessed a host of friends, who loved him for his many attractive qualities and respected him for his unfailing fairness, for his high ideals and for his unwavering adherence to the highest principles. Throughout his life he was a great reader and he was especially interested in French literature, of which he was a deep student. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Clark married at New Orleans, Louisiana, February 8, 1877, Sallie McGehee Graves, a daughter of Peyton Smith and Sarah Mildred (McGehee) Graves. Mrs. Clark's father was a well-known merchant and planter, while her mother was connected with several old Colonial Virginia families. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of ten children: 1. Peyton Graves, who was graduated from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama, was commissioned a first lieutenant by President McKinley, served for nearly three years in the Philippine Islands, attained the rank of captain, and died at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, having married Mary Caldwell, of San Francisco, California, by whom he was the father of one son, Peyton Clark. 2. Alexander Humphreys, Jr., now deceased, who served as stenographer, and *ex-officio* librarian of the Court of Customs Appeals, Washington, District of Columbia. 3. Mamie, who married Robert G. Thorington, now deceased, by whom she has one son, Alexander Clark Thorington, connected with the United States Naval Service, and a daughter, Roberta, who is a student. Since her husband's death Mrs. Thorington has been active in public service, being the county home demonstration agent at Montgomery. 4. Sarah McGehee, who married Robert Sterling Teague, and is the mother of four children. 5. Margaretta Brown, who married Dozier Turner, by whom she is the mother of two children, Margaret and Mary Turner. 6. Walter Bibb, now deceased. 7. John Preston, now deceased. 8. Emily, who married Nicholas H. Holmes and who is the mother of one son, Nicholas H. Holmes, Jr. 9. Kate Hutchison, unmarried, who is the head of the Latin department at Sidney Lanier High School. 10. Nellie Elodie, who married John Turner Hudson, and is the mother of two sons, John Turner, Jr., and Peyton Clark. Since her husband's death Mrs. Clark has continued to make her home at Montgomery, Alabama, her residence being located at No. 111 Cloverdale Road.

Mrs. Sallie McGehee (Graves) Clark is of distinguished ancestry. Her maternal grandfather was Abner McGehee, a pioneer settler of Alabama, who was born in 1779 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and who died in 1855 at McGehee's Switch, Montgomery County, Alabama. He was a son of Micajah and Anne (Scott) McGehee, the former a native of Virginia, who removed to Broad River settlement, Georgia, where he became a prosperous planter. Mrs. Clark's great-great-grandparents were Edward Mack Gehee and his wife, who was a Miss De Jarnette, the former a planter of Amelia County, Virginia, and James and Frances (Collier) Scott, of Prince Edward County, Virginia, who moved to South Carolina in 1770. Frances (Collier) Scott was a great-aunt of Governor Collier, while her husband was the son of Thomas and Anne (Baytop) Scott, the former a native of Cumberland County, England, who settled in this country, first in Gloucester County and later in Caroline County, Virginia. The founder of the McGehee family in this country was Thomas Mack Gehee, father of Edward Mack Gehee, who emigrated from Scotland and

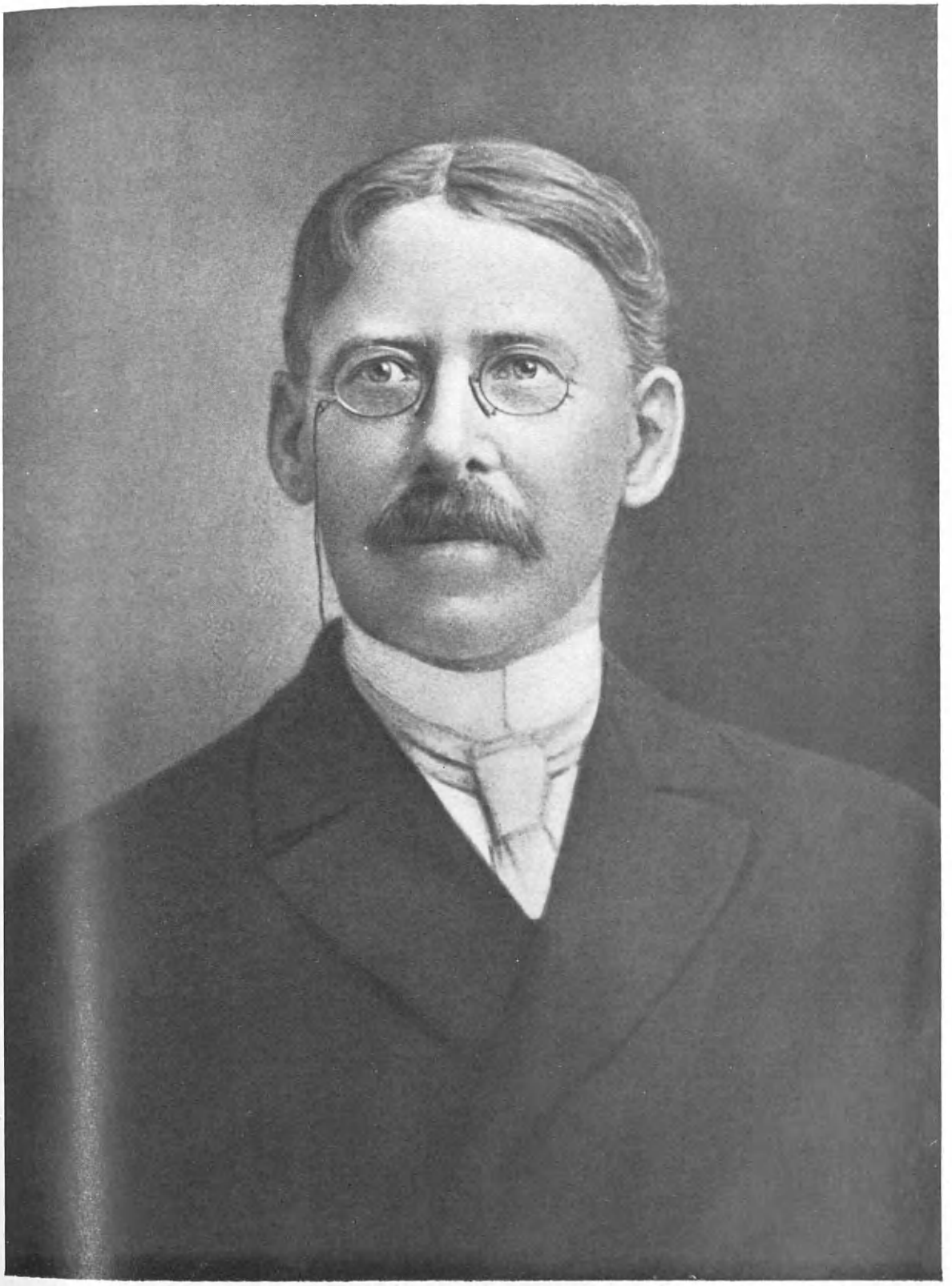
settled in St. John's Parish, King William County, Virginia, prior to 1727. Through Mrs. Anne (Baytop) Scott, Mrs. Clark is a direct descendant of Thomas Baytop, of Staplehurst, County Kent, England, who came to this country with his parents and married a Miss Alexander; as well as of Colonel James Baytop of Gloucester County, Virginia, an officer in the American Revolution; of David Alexander of Gloucester County, Virginia; and of Thomas and Hannah Baytop, the former a merchant of Staplehurst, County Kent, England, who came to this country in 1679 and settled in York County, Virginia, becoming a planter and merchant. Through her great-grandmother Mrs. Clark is connected with the De Jarnette family, a French Huguenot family which settled in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Abner McGehee, who was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1779, and who died in Montgomery County, Alabama, in 1855, was a well educated man. He was a planter, tanner and general trader of Broad River Settlement, Georgia, from where he removed to Montgomery County, Alabama, settling at McGehee's Switch, later known as Hope Hull, where he purchased a large plantation. He was also the owner of the Planters' Hotel in Montgomery, Alabama, built in 1833. Actively engaged in contracting, he did most of the construction work on this hotel, as well as on the West Point Railroad. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Protestant Church and he was one of the founders of the Alabama Bible Society, while his political support was given to the Whig party. He married (first) Charlotte Spencer, his first cousin and a sister of Octavius Spencer, who represented Jefferson County, Alabama, in the Legislature in 1837 and in 1844. By this marriage he was the father of seven children: 1. Ann Scott, who married William Taylor. 2. Harriet, who married, Thomas Key Jarrett. 3. Mildred, who married Dr. Samuel Clark Oliver. 4. Spencer, who died unmarried. 5. Charlotte, who married George Bibb. 6. Abner, who married Elizabeth Smith. 7. James, who married Rachel Susannah Daily. Abner McGehee married (second) Jane (Gilmer) Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson and daughter of John and Mildred (Meriwether) Gilmer, the former an officer under Lafayette and a native of Williamsburg, Virginia, who removed to Broad River Settlement, Georgia. Mrs. Jane (Gilmer) McGehee was a granddaughter of Dr. George Gilmer, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who emigrated to America, settled in Williamsburg, Virginia, and married Harrison Blair, a sister of Dr. Blair, the first president of William and Mary College. By his second marriage Abner McGehee was the father of children: 1. Thomas. 2. Elizabeth, who married (first), Dr. Briggs, and later Colonel James Gilchrist. 3. Sarah Mildred, who married Peyton S. Graves and became the mother of Mrs. Clark. After the death of his second wife Abner McGehee married (third) Mrs. Mary (Russell) Graves, grandmother of the present Governor, Bibb Graves.

At his home in Montgomery, Alabama, Alexander Humphreys Clark died in February, 1907. Though his death was the natural conclusion of a long and useful life, it was, of course, felt as an irreparable loss by his family, to whom he was attached with the deepest devotion. To his many friends his passing meant the cessation of an unusually pleasant and steadfast companionship, while the community in general mourned the departure of one of its most distinguished, most representative and most useful citizens. In business, as well as in agriculture, he had proved his outstanding ability. In his social relations he had at all times shown the traditional characteristics of a Southern gentleman. In his youth he had given proof of his patriotism by risking many times his life for the cause, in which he believed. In later years he had built up not only a fine reputation and a successful career, but also the renewed prosperity of the Southland, that came to it so bountiful after its long siege of war and stress. Successfully active in this manner in many different directions, his memory rests secure in the annals of the State of his adoption, Alabama, and particularly so in the hearts of those who knew him best.

JAQUITH, CYRUS VILAS, Barrister—Distinctions were many in the life of Cyrus Vilas Jaquith, late of the bar of Illinois, honored citizen of Paris in that State, who is recalled with affection and sincere respect to the minds and hearts of all persons with whom he came in contact. His life in its unfolding inspired many to worthier efforts; and recollection of that life, lived fully and of benefit to man, may readily inspire others still. He died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, February 14, 1914.

Born at Trenton, Michigan, November 25, 1847, Mr. Jaquith was a son of Collins Prescott and Sarah Adaline (Burr) Jaquith. His mother was related to Aaron Burr and Laban Burr, member of a family old in the history of our nation; and his father was of a line founded in this country during Colonial times, the progenitor having come



Cyrus V. Jaquith

from England to settle in Massachusetts, on Cape Cod.

Mr. Jaquith's father, Collins Prescott Jaquith, was an honorable, upstanding man of character and courage, with a tinge of the adventurer in his natural make-up. He was a marine man, and in quest of gold prior to the gold rush to the West Coast in 1849 (he died in 1847, before the rush actually took force) met his death.

At Paris, Illinois, where his mother took him the year of his father's death, when he was a babe in arms, Mr. Jaquith began his education in the public schools. Later he had a full commercial instruction at Bartlett College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and meanwhile felt an increased interest in the law as a life's work. But after leaving the Cincinnati school he first continued with business, going to New York city, where he worked as a bookkeeper for two years, and afterward returning to Paris, Illinois. Here he read in the offices of R. N. Bishop, completed his legal preparation, was admitted to the Illinois bar, and went into practice with the firm of Bishop and McKinley, of Paris. Subsequently he opened offices for himself, and with the passage of years and development of talent found himself among the foremost barristers of community and county, well known in the legal fraternity of the State.

For two years Mr. Jaquith served as clerk of the Illinois Legislature. Under President Cleveland he served as pension examiner in Cincinnati, and resigned when Harrison was elected, taking a very responsible position as adjuster of claims for the "Big Four" Railroad. He compiled a book on all railway claims cases of meaning over a period of twenty-five years, became assistant counsel for the Big Four, and held this post when he resigned from active legal practice in 1913, his withdrawal from the profession being brought about by ill health. It was then that he removed from Illinois, living in Atlantic City until the time of his demise the year following.

A Master of Chancery in 1874, he served thus several years. His legal opinion was sought far and near, and he was exacting in the fineness of his preparation for cases. When he left the community of Paris twenty-seven persons retained his skill to draw up their wills. He was an authority on whist playing, and wrote a book on the game. Himself an expert at it, he won many prizes. He was fond of reading. His acquaintanceship with the classics, as with case books of law, was wide and appreciative of all that was best in literary excellence. For some time Mr. Jaquith was captain in the Illinois State Militia, at Paris; afterward he was made a colonel in the militia, and under General Vance assisted in putting down a serious strike in St. Louis. In early years a Methodist, he later attended services of the Episcopal Church, in order that he might attend with his wife.

Mr. Jaquith married in Paris, Illinois, November 4, 1873, Julia Anne Hurty, daughter of Josiah Hurty, of Paris, a prominent educator who established a number of free public schools. Of this union was born a daughter, June Adaline, who married Dr. J. Allen Johnson, of Middletown, Delaware; and their children are: Allen Jaquith, a writer on mechanical engineering subjects, of Philadelphia; June, unmarried; and Virginia Esther, also single. Mrs. Julia Anne (Hurty) Jaquith survives her beloved husband, and now makes her residence in Miami, Florida. She was raised in the Presbyterian faith, but subsequently became a communicant of the Episcopal Church, which denomination both she and her husband supported liberally. She carries forward many worthy works, through and aside from the church, and is a lady of gracious refinement, very popular in the circles she frequents.

Of a mellowed, sharp and pleasing wit, Mr. Jaquith was the center of any gathering of social character. His laughter rang true, and his clasp of hand was warm and reassuring. He had legion friends, the more as years went by; and at the time of his demise tributes in many came to those bereaved, telling in kindly terms of the regard in which a respected citizen, barrister and man had long been held.

GALVIN, DANIEL JAMES, Pioneer—Courageous and forward-looking pioneer in the development of Florida, Daniel James Galvin contributed largely to the upbuilding of several centers in this great State, and is recalled with particular affection in Tampa, where his undertakings have proved of enduring worth to the community whole.

Born at Lowell, Massachusetts, June 4, 1860, Mr. Galvin died in Tampa, October 27, 1905, at the age of but forty-five years. Though his life span was curtailed, his accomplishments were those of an active figure whose years extended the full three-score and ten. Of Irish extraction he was descended from a house old in the land of Erin, the progenitor in America having borne the same name as he—Daniel James Galvin. The immigrant ancestor settled in Massachusetts, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire. Daniel James Galvin, Sr., was interested in the textile industry at Manchester. He had served his mili-

tary service in Ireland before coming to this country, and was a fine appearing, brave and upright man, highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. He married Ann Jane Mohr.

Son of Daniel James Galvin, Sr., and Ann Jane (Mohr) Galvin, Daniel James Galvin received his academic education in the schools of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Manchester, New Hampshire. At the age of seventeen it became necessary for him to get out into the world and earn his own living; and it was then he decided to come to Florida. He traveled by boat to Cedar Key, then by ox cart to Tampa, and took homestead land at Bloomingdale, sixteen miles to the east of here. He cleared the land, laying out orange groves, made it prosper, and founded the first general retail store of Bloomingdale, becoming the first postmaster there, and a citizen of the qualities of leader which had distinguished his father in New England. A number of years later he removed to Brandon, which now had a rail outlet and inlet, but still retained his interests in Bloomingdale; and at Brandon he founded a second store, which prospered as the first. He established the first warehouses there, shipped fruit, built the first lumber mill in the Brandon area, purchased timber land (six hundred acres), and was in fact the outstanding developer of his time at Brandon. He supported all civic affairs of merit, and, becoming interested in politics, as a Democrat, was elected to the commission of Hillsborough County. For three terms he served, and two of these held the board's chairmanship. In 1904 Mr. Galvin came to Tampa, where he had acquired real estate holdings of considerable value. To handle the holdings properly, and to develop new business, he organized the firm of Galvin and O'Neil, in partnership, one of the early realty ventures in Tampa. In 1905 he went on a prospecting trip to Central America, searching for new timber properties to develop. While there he contracted malaria, from which he never recovered, passing away in 1905, at Tampa.

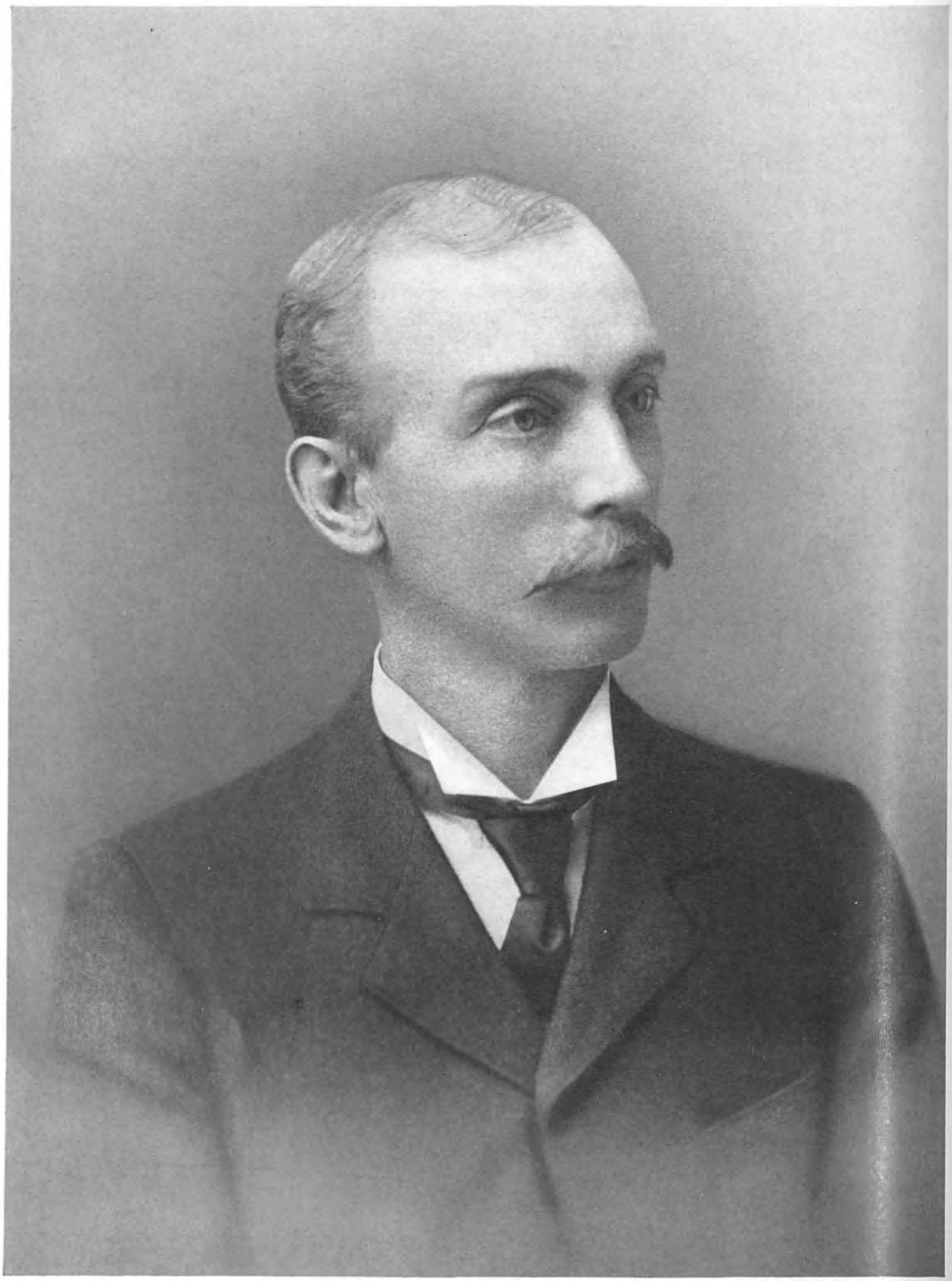
Mr. Galvin married at Bloomingdale, Florida, August 29, 1886, Mary Ellen Hendrix, daughter of Peter David and Margaret (Summerall) Hendrix, her father a pioneer in Florida from Alabama, a farmer, citrus grower and stock raiser, and her mother a native of Mississippi. Children were born: 1. Mary Ellen, who married Walter Thornton Ryder. 2. Ann Jane, married Horace Robinson; and they have children: Mary Louise and Horace, Jr. 3. Daniel Peter, who married Gladys Cumbie; and they have children: Gladys, Daniel Peter, Jr., Phyllis, and George. 4. Charles Emmett, who enlisted in the Navy during the World War; was in convoy service on the United States Steamship "Tampa," which was torpedoed, September 26, 1918, and lost his life, when all his shipmates perished on that fatal day. 5. William Tyrrell, who married Norma Chalker. 6. Rosa, married Charles Canbern Light. 7. Claire Loretta. Mrs. Galvin survives her beloved husband. She continues to live in Tampa.

Communicant of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Mr. Galvin was prominent in church activities. He assisted those around him, especially were they young men, recalling the difficulties which he himself had met. (He reached Florida with seventeen dollars.) Boxing interested him as a sport and diversion; he was a man's man, fond of all outdoor sports, of fishing, hunting and reading. He was a charter member and First Grand Knight of the Knights of Pythias, held affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Woodmen of the World, and held offices in these orders. He had the gift of description, a keen sense of humor, an engaging personality, and many friends.

Leadership came naturally to Mr. Galvin. He led in nearly all ventures with which he was identified; and these ventures, commercial and otherwise, worked to the lasting advantage of Florida.

ENWRIGHT, PARKER FRANCIS, Lawyer, Municipal Judge—Brief as was the life of the late Parker Francis Enwright, his accomplishments were the more remarkably unusual. He is said by colleagues of the bench and bar to have been the youngest municipal court magistrate in the United States. He left behind him a record of quick and meritorious accomplishment in the profession of law, as a judge, as citizen, and as a man among men. He is recalled with tender affection by many persons in Orlando, Florida, where his career had gotten well under way when the close of life came. Mr. Enwright was but twenty-four years old when he died. Born at Davis County, West Virginia, September 5, 1903, he died in Orlando, May 2, 1927.

Mr. Enwright was a son of Francis Herbert and Georgia (Eastman) Enwright, his father having been a native of Nottingham, England, whence, as a boy, he came to the continent of America, first settling in Eastern Canada, later taking residence in West Virginia. He was a man of large affairs, owner of large coal and lumber interests in Tennessee, and died October 8,



E. L. Thream

1924. His mother, Georgia (Eastman) Enwright, resides in Orlando.

After he had secured his elementary school instruction, Mr. Enwright entered Baylor Military Academy, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. There he prepared for college, led in his studies, and was markedly prominent in sports, notably at football. One of his games on the gridiron had gravest consequences. In a rapid play, he fell over an iron pipe in such a manner as to injure himself internally. Though all that could be done for him was done, he suffered effects that were ill, and his death was attributed to the consequences of the misadventure. It may be noted in this connection, that although he suffered from his injury, he did not permit it to curb his ambition, his geniality, or his friendly way with friends, who recall him as a cheerful, courageous youth and young man. Leaving preparatory school, Mr. Enwright entered Stetson University, in which he undertook the law course, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the early age of eighteen years, well toward the head of his class and most popular among fellow students. Subsequently, for a short time, he attended classes at the University of Florida.

Admitted to the bar when eighteen, Mr. Enwright at once went into active practice of his profession, at DeLand, Florida. In 1923, after about a year's practice there, he came to Orlando, and here, rightly, began the upbuilding of a brilliant career in professional and public life, entering the law offices of LeRoy Giles. Later he was connected with W. B. Crawford in legal practice, and thirdly formed a partnership at law with Clarence Magruder. A nervous breakdown in the spring of 1926 forced him to go to White Springs for a rest, and upon his return to Orlando late in the summer he opened independent law offices. Then again he was forced into retirement. Then the end came. He was appointed municipal judge of Orlando in 1925, served a term with distinction and strictest attention to justice, had every prospect of a high position on a higher bench if he should so desire in the future, and served with honor as city commissioner of police, for about two years.

Until the last he continued his interest in sports and in fraternal and social matters, with those of his profession and of civic importance. He was a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity and of Phi Alpha Delta, an honorary law fraternity. He was president of the Civitans Society of Orlando, president of the Kennel Club here, member of the Dubs-dread and Orlando Country clubs, and belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He occasionally went on fishing and hunting trips.

Mr. Enwright married, October 13, 1924, at Orlando, Anna Carolynn Jones, daughter of John Carolynn Jones, of this city, an attorney, prominent citizen of Orlando. Of their marriage was born a son, Parker, Jr., who, with his mother, survives Mr. Enwright. Mrs. Enwright continues to reside in Orlando. Her father is a member of the law firm of Jones and Jones. He does much charitable work, and is a pioneer resident, having come to Orlando in the eighties. Mr. Jones continues to reside, with his family, in Orlando. Mrs. Enwright's uncle was the first Bishop of Southern Florida, and she is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, which Mr. Enwright used to attend with her. She belongs to the Rosalind Club and the Sorosis Club, and is a gracious and popular hostess.

For his record at law, on the bench, in civic affairs; for his loving devotion as a husband and father; for his kindly personality and sympathies and love of his fellowman, Parker Francis Enwright will be remembered long, and his record well may serve to inspire those who read it.

STREAM, EDGAR LOUIS, Engineer, Inventor—Well known to the South, notably in the vicinity of New Orleans and in Louisiana, Edgar Louis Stream made for himself a noteworthy career as financier, mechanical engineer and inventor. His genius was of the type which bears with diversification, affording noteworthy success in many lines of endeavor, but his chief expression found outlet in engineering, and through this, in invention. His death, in New Orleans, October 23, 1921, took from the United States a valued and constructive worker in things mechanical; and his loss was keenly felt by legion friends, who had known him long and knew also the quality of work which he undertook.

Edgar Louis Stream was born in New Orleans, September 10, 1861, son of Henry and Alida (Winroth) Stream, both of whom were natives of Sweden, his father having been a noted Swedish engineer. It was he who founded the family in the United States, taking residence in New Orleans after signally successful experiences at engineering in Sweden, where his outstanding works were railroad and bridge building, the design and strength of which stand today as tributes to his ability.

The school days of Edgar Louis Stream were destined to be short. Following completion of the

graded course in New Orleans' public schools he was sent to a military academy, but soon left to engage in creative work, and being a student by nature he acquired an unusual education, in later years reading liberally of classical as well as engineering and business works. When he left school he went to work, in a foundry operated by H. D. Coleman; and there he remained four years, and learned much of ultimate value to himself and to those he was to serve as mechanical engineer. He became superintendent of the Coleman works, and eventually a partner in the full organization. He was in business with Mr. Coleman six or seven years, during which time he was consulting engineer of service in sugar mills, and finally gave up his partnership in the works to specialize in sugar mill engineering. At this he was a recognized expert. As years passed Mr. Stream became identified with a number of concerns, being vice-president and general manager of the Louisiana Oxygen Company, superintendent of the engineering staff of Vaccaro Brothers and Company, railroad and steamship lines, and consulting engineer for the Orleans Ice Manufacturing Company and superintendent for the Honduras Sugar and Distilling Corporation, of Dutuville, Spanish Honduras. The first three companies here cited were in New Orleans. He handled his finances well, and was enabled to give a fair portion of time to his work of inventing.

As an inventor Mr. Stream displayed a decided talent. Among the best known and most useful of his perfected devices, which included portable railways, centrifugal pumps, and other appliances, was the apparatus for quarantining, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. He installed this machinery himself, being associated therein with Dr. Oliphant. At the time of his demise he had been at work on several other good and beneficial apparatuses that would have been of service to mankind in prevention of disease, and in forms of life and pleasure and industry.

Native of the South, he was inherently of the Southern gentility. Patriotic, he supported all causes of funds and relief during the World War, and offered his services as engineer whenever these would be of use to the Government. He contributed liberally to the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamp and Red Cross drives. In general affairs he was active, not only in New Orleans but in other centers over a broad area. He belonged to the Masonic Order and was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was a member of the Southern Yacht Club, Louisiana Engineering Society (both of New Orleans) was fond of hunting, boating and fishing as relaxations, and was a communicant of the Episcopal Church of New Orleans, to support of which denomination he gave unstintedly.

Mr. Stream married at New Orleans, February 19, 1889, Emmie Lou Chase, daughter of Captain Francis W. Chase of New Orleans, descendant from a long line of seafaring men and who for many years operated a line of merchant ships between Honduras and the Gulf States. Of this union were born children: 1. Camille, who married Thomas M. Clapp, of Virginia; and their children are: Thomas M., Jr., Edgar Louis, named after his maternal grandfather, and Walter. 2. Eloise, wife of Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, of New York City. 3. Eddie May, who married Eugene Fontaine, New York City. Mrs. Stream survives her husband, and now makes her residence in Miami, Florida.

A gifted, genial personality, Mr. Stream drew to himself legion friends during his replete lifetime. He held his friends, and did all things possible for them, rarely letting one slip away, and never through malice or deliberate intent on his part. His memory will persist, not alone as a successful financier and inventor and engineer, but also as a man among men, one dearly beloved for the qualities of his character and nature, and for his service to mankind.

KIBBE, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Man of Affairs—When he was thirty years of age, well versed in the ways of business and on the threshold of his real career as automotive distributor, real estate operator, and city builder, William Elliott Kibbe came to Florida. That was in 1901; and from 1902 until the time of his death, at Palm Beach, December 8, 1927, he was actively identified with affairs of Palm Beach. Born in Hampden, Massachusetts, April 15, 1871, he came of a line that is old in the annals of New England. His parents were Cordyn and Angeline M. (Kibbe) Kibbe. Cordyn Kibbe made the name one of standing in Hampden, Masaschusetts. William Elliott Kibbe made it of importance at Palm Beach and in the development of Florida.

After graduation from high school in Hampden, Mr. Kibbe went directly into the world of business, first opening a shop for the sale and repair of bicycles. This was at Hartford, Connecticut. He continued at the bicycle business until the popularity of the two-wheeled vehicles had abated before the progress of the automobile industry, then opened a garage as distributor of cars, with a large repair department attached, at Hartford,

He held the agencies for several makes of machine, dealt successfully in all, and became known as one of the principal dealers in the Hartford trading area. He was fond of auto racing, enjoyed fast driving in good cars, and was a frequent spectator at auto races in New England, later carrying this fancy to Florida. Other business affairs claimed his attention as years passed, but always he remained a devotee of the automobile business and its future, owned several garages in New England and Palm Beach, and had hotel and realty interests which were extensive at the time of his demise.

Of marked excellence of business judgment, Mr. Kibbe saw at his first visit to Florida that Palm Beach would gain in population and commercial prestige with time. From 1901 until he came here to live permanently, he retained close touch with affairs through winter residence, and was well known in business circles of Palm Beach before actual commencement of lasting residence.

William E. Kibbe married, January 1, 1900, at Hartford, Ida Henrietta Worthington, daughter of Henry Roland Worthington, retired, and member of a house old in New England's history. Mrs. Kibbe's father survives her mother and husband. She continues to make her home at Palm Beach, has many friends here, and interests herself in a wide variety of beneficial undertakings of social, economic and philanthropic bearing. She was of great assistance to her husband in his career, and comforted him the last ten years of life, when his health became worse.

Mr. Kibbe was of an even, pleasant disposition, was liberal, and had legion friends, who hold his memory dear. With his wife, he was a member of the Episcopal Church. During the World War he contributed generously and loyally to the many patriotic appeals for funds and service. He was an advocate of prohibition years before the Federal Amendment was passed, and lived up to his ideals in this as in other respects. He did not smoke, and had a very moral influence on those among whom he moved. Public spirited, he supported all worthy public enterprises to the full of his ability. Fraternally he held identity with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Free and Accepted Masons. He made hobbies of auto racing and golf.

The eventime of his life was spent in tranquillity, tenderly administered to by his beloved wife and helpmate. He was given fifty-six years on earth. They were expended in the greatest service to mankind.

ROBINSON, JOHN F., Broker—For many years, constituting the balance of his professional career, the late John F. Robinson was identified prominently with finance, as operator on commissions in stocks and other securities. Coming to Florida after a business experience which carried him widely through the United States, he became one of Miami's foremost citizens, highly esteemed by all who came in contact with his dealings. He left behind a record exemplary and inspirational, replete of activity and of accomplishment.

John F. Robinson was born at Amelia, Ohio, March 5, 1870, and died in Miami, March 23, 1925, aged fifty-five years. He was a son of an honorable house, the family being of English origin in both paternal and maternal connections. His brothers became professional men of note, and all in the house were persons of sound education, experience and intelligence.

After he had completed his education in academic circles, John F. Robinson taught school, at Cincinnati. At the age of thirty years, with the turn of the century, he went to New York City, speedily forming an association with the world of finance. He became a successful stock broker in New York, and from America's greatest city operated throughout the country. This vocation he followed until 1917, when he came to Florida and took residence in Miami. Here the inherent possibilities in realty operation appealed to him strongly. He bought and sold choice parcels of land for building sites, held property, disposed of it to advantage, and invested for himself and for his friends. He cared for the interests entrusted to him as he did for his own, and was farsighted as a figure in contemporary business. His faith in Miami was boundless. He lived to see this faith justified; to see the results of his activity merge with the results attained by other successful men; to see modern Miami as he had envisioned it years before as a new comer. His activity in business circles of Miami was spanned in eight years. A year before death, he was forced, by poor health, to retire from his chief responsibilities.

During the World War, Mr. Robinson supported all measures of our country. He voted for the man as against party preference, and, though frequently approached to run for office, declined to be an office seeker. Fraternally he was identified with no lodge, but his father had held the thirty-third degree in the Free and Accepted Masons. He made a recreation of fishing, was fond of the out-of-doors, enjoyed reading the best in literature and current subjects of importance to men of financial mind and public spirit. He was brought

up in the Methodist Church, but regarded highly all churches, and supported charity and other worthy calls with generosity.

Mr. Robinson married in Brooklyn, New York, August 25, 1902, Cora S. (Blakeman) Brandt, widow of Richard G. Brandt, and mother of a son, then three and a half years old, Richard G., who has taken the name of his stepfather. Richard G. Robinson married in Brooklyn, Katherine Moella, of that borough; and they have a daughter, Katherine O. Mrs. Cora S. (Blakeman) Robinson continues to reside in Miami. She attends the Baptist Church, was soloist in a number of Brooklyn churches before coming to Florida, and always has given liberally to charity. Mrs. Robinson is a very successful real estate broker, a leader among women of Miami.

A man of strong character, admired and loved universally, Mr. Robinson was known never to have rejected aid for a worthy cause. Optimism distinguished his outlook on life. He was a man of decided vision which was practical. He predicted many good things which eventually would become true of Miami, and many of these already have been demonstrated. Loyalty was another of his characteristics—loyalty to family and friends in all things. His word was equal to his bond.

Nearly all pioneers who survive in Miami recall the late Mr. Robinson with tender affection, and all who knew him, North or South, East or West, remember the worthy qualities of his character.

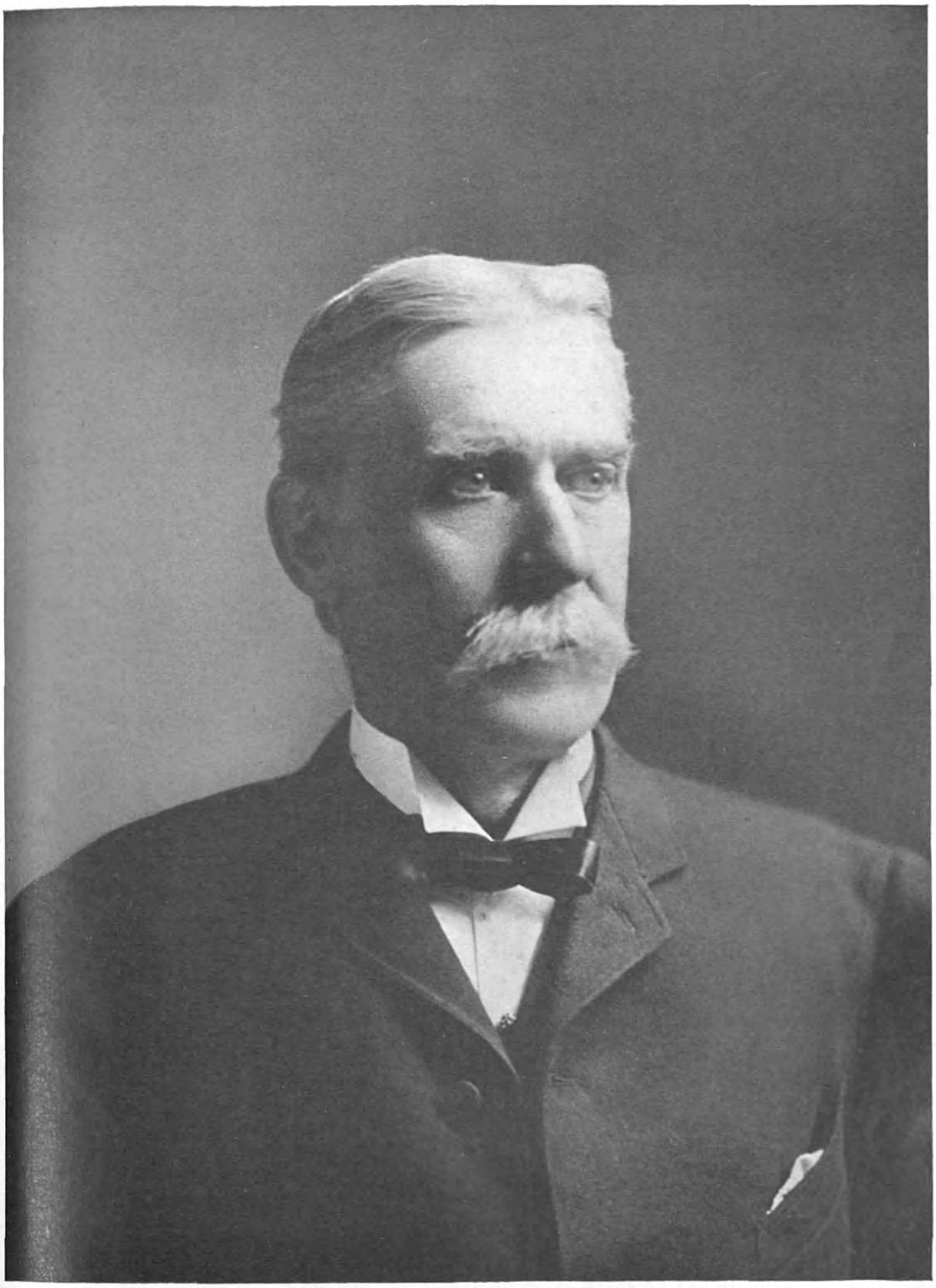
MILLIKEN, JAMES DURAND, Contractor —The life of James Durand Milliken was unusual in its variety and wealth of accomplishment in business. He was known to several communities, chief among these being Chicago, where were centered his principal works as builder, contractor and interior decorator, together with large operations in apartment houses; but he is recalled also in Miami and Miami Beach, where he spent the eventide of life, and where he was a valued and constructive worker for the general welfare, in business, economic and civic and social directions. His death, which occurred at Miami Beach, December 4, 1924, brought sadness into scores of homes.

James Durand Milliken was of English and Irish ancestry. His grandfather on the paternal side was an English naval officer. His craft was wrecked off the coast of Ireland, and he settled in Dublin. Joseph Milliken, son of the naval officer and father of James Durand Milliken, was born in Dublin, and came to the United States, taking residence in Philadelphia prior to 1850. He became a manufacturer of paper and paper boxes while in Ireland. This business he brought with him to Philadelphia, and of it made a considerable success. He married Martha Patterson, of Dublin. She, with their children, subsequently joined Joseph Milliken in Philadelphia.

Born in Dublin, September 18, 1836, James Durand Milliken, son of Joseph and Martha (Patterson) Milliken, secured his preparatory education in the public schools of his native community, then entered Dublin College. When he left college it was to join the family in Philadelphia, and there he worked for a short time with his father, in the business of manufacturing paper and paper boxes. He was there when the war between the States had its outbreak, and went to St. Louis, where he was in the employ of the Government. It is of interest to note at this point and in connection with the war that he was a Southern sympathizer, and that he believed the slaves should not be freed unless their owners were compensated and the negroes sent back to Africa. He did not serve in the Spanish-American War, as he was at that time too occupied with affairs of his career, and as it was such a small affair in itself that he knew his services would not be required. During the World War he was patriotically active, contributing liberally to all movements for the common cause, notably to the Liberty Loans and Red Cross campaigns.

Meanwhile, at termination of the Civil War, Mr. Milliken went into business for himself, leaving Philadelphia and his father's enterprise in order to engage as contractor and builder in Chicago. Success attended his venture almost from the first, and as time passed he found his position one of increased importance. He undertook contracts for interior decoration with considerable fortune, his work being recognized for its sound artistic taste. Also, he interested himself in apartment building, owning and operating as many as ten of them at one time. Mr. Milliken's affairs increased steadily. He became stockholder in several banks and a director of the First National Bank, Chicago.

It was in 1919 that Mr. Milliken came to Miami, and he built the first apartment house erected in Miami Beach, having been a pioneer and moving figure in the development of this community. He held large properties here, was active in general and civic matters, and helped in all manners open to him in development of Florida's resources. His health now suffered somewhat. Mr. Milliken in late years was represented at civic and business meetings by his wife. He gave much to charity,



James D. Williken

principally in that he looked after the welfare of his employees who had served with him long and faithfully. A great reader, especially fond of poetry, he spent a great deal of time reading. He could quote poetry at length, and his renditions were notable for their clarity and force, their tenderness and feeling.

Twice married, Mr. Milliken married (first) at the age of twenty-one, in Philadelphia, Jennie McCarthy, daughter of a hardware merchant whose operations were centered in Philadelphia and Chicago. Of this union were born eleven children—nine daughters and two sons, of whom seven now survive. Mrs. Jennie (McCarthy) Milliken died in February, 1911, and Mr. Milliken married (second), November 24, 1916, Mrs. Rosaliene L. (Means) Hay, first cousin of Secretary of State Hay, her first husband having died several years prior to 1916. Mrs. Rosaliene L. (Means) Milliken, who survives her husband and continues to reside at Miami Beach, is a daughter of John Scudder and Tabitha (Spencer) Means, of Lexington, Lewis County, Kentucky; granddaughter of Amos Means, of that city, and great-granddaughter of John Scudder Means, of Virginia and later resident in Lewis County, Kentucky. Her great-grandfather and grandfather were among the first settlers in Lexington. Of the second union there were no issue, and Mrs. Milliken regards her late husband's children as her own, giving them the affection taken from them in the death of their mother. She has dedicated a window valued at one thousand dollars in memory of her husband in the Congregational Church, Miami Beach; is active in Miami Beach Women's Club, in which she is a charter and life member; member of the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, generous donor to charities and civic movements, and outstanding in many circles of Miami Beach which she frequents. She is a lady of refinement, charm and graciousness.

The youngest brother of James Durand Milliken, who lived in Dublin, Ireland, but now resides in Philadelphia, has erected a building in memory of his father and mother. The edifice stands just outside the city, and is in connection with the Episcopal Church.

James Durand Milliken's memory is perpetuated in the lasting works of good which he performed during a long and useful lifetime.

BOYKIN, JOHN THOMAS, M. D., Physician—The surname Boykin has long been known, and honorably so in the Southland. The founder of the family in America settled in Virginia during Colonial times. He was a native of England, a man of sterling character and pride who attained to distinguished position in affairs of his Virginia community. From this progenitor through each generation, descendants have added laurels to the name's outstandingness. John Thomas Boykin, late beloved physician of Tampa, Florida, did honor to his ancestry in a life replete of good to mankind. His death, in Tampa, June 21, 1928, was followed by wide mourning, as legion persons were bereft of a deep and lasting friendship on that date. His record, admirable for its fullness of accomplishment in professional and lay fields, is inspired in memorial tribute.

Dr. Boykin was born at La Grange, Georgia, April 17, 1879, son of John Thomas and Elizabeth (Fuller) Boykin. His father was one of the wealthiest men in the State of Georgia and the South at large, owner of broad lands and many slaves prior to the war between the States. When that war broke out, it is recalled, he equipped his own troops to fight under Southern colors, and led them into battle. In the family were three sons and four daughters; and the fourth child born was John Thomas, Jr., the late Dr. Boykin of Tampa.

At La Grange, Georgia, Dr. Boykin attended school and studied under private tutors, securing the major part of his elementary academic instruction from the latter source, after the manner of the youth of his position in the old South. His boyhood was a happy one, much of it spent on the lands of his father. For his secondary work he attended La Grange High School, there giving early manifestation of a mind owning unusual gifts. He distinguished himself even thus early in scientific pursuits, and now felt his interest in medicine as a life's work to be the most suitable of callings. He attended, accordingly, Atlanta Medical College, whence he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and stood on the threshold of a career destined to loom large in medical science.

For a short time Dr. Boykin practiced in Atlanta. Then he removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he entered a hospital as a member of its staff of physicians. Later he came to Florida, first taking residence and opening offices in Carabella, where he practiced to good effect. He became a dominant figure of this community, being elected mayor by a good majority of votes. His administration was marked for its excellence in all departments. A Democrat, Dr. Boykin early took an interest in politics, though in later years he was not to seek or accept public office.

Eventually he came to Tampa, here to serve as

house physician in Tampa Bay Hotel and Bay View Hotel. Also he opened up a general practice here, and his reputation, as practitioner which had been markedly favorable even to the quality of distinction, augmented with the years of his activity. This was his position—a leader in the profession in the Tampa area—when the United States entered the World War.

Without delay, following America's declaration of hostilities in April of 1917, Dr. Boykin went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was married, and where he entered the medical service of the United States Army, with the commission of first lieutenant. He was draft board examiner in Cleveland, then was transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. At this fort, situated in his native State, Dr. Boykin continued until the close of the conflict. While in Cleveland and at the fort, Dr. Boykin was a samaritan to the soldiers suffering in hospital quarters. He bore them gifts almost daily, and not the least appreciated of these were jams and jellies and other dainties shipped to the doctor by his devoted, patriotic wife, of whom mention is made further hereunder. During the influenza epidemic of 1917-18 he was asked to serve in the mining district of Ohio, by Governor Cox, one-time Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States and friend of the late deceased. Dr. Boykin achieved such remarkable success in this undertaking that his name is recalled today with honor in Ohio. He served on the Ohio Public Health Board during that period. Later, the war done, he opened offices in Cleveland, and there performed much of charitable medical work for ex-service men, giving much help, professional and financial to the Marine Hospital. He retained his interest in war veterans through the balance of his years, always according them every favor within his gift. His health now began to fail, partly due to strenuous labors in the army service, and thinking to rebuild his strength in the warm climate of the gulf State, he returned to Florida and to Tampa.

It was in 1922 that Dr. Boykin returned to Tampa to resume, to a certain extent, the responsibilities of medical practice; but he found himself unable to bear all the rigors of a full routine at the profession, and had to content himself with a modicum of exercise. He continued to give his aid to ex-service men, and became a foremost citizen and benefactor of the community. He supported all movements designed for the economic, civic and social advancement of the city and State, and took infinite pleasure in bringing happiness into lives barren of it. He was a charter member of Post No. 63 of the American Legion in Cleveland, and in Tampa held a high position in Legion matters. He was prominent in Masonry, belonging to the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Boykin was a member of the J. J. Dickenson Camp, Sons of the Confederacy, was a leader in the convention which this organization held in Washington, District of Columbia, belonged to the Tampa Board of Trade, and was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, in which denomination he had been Sunday school superintendent in early life.

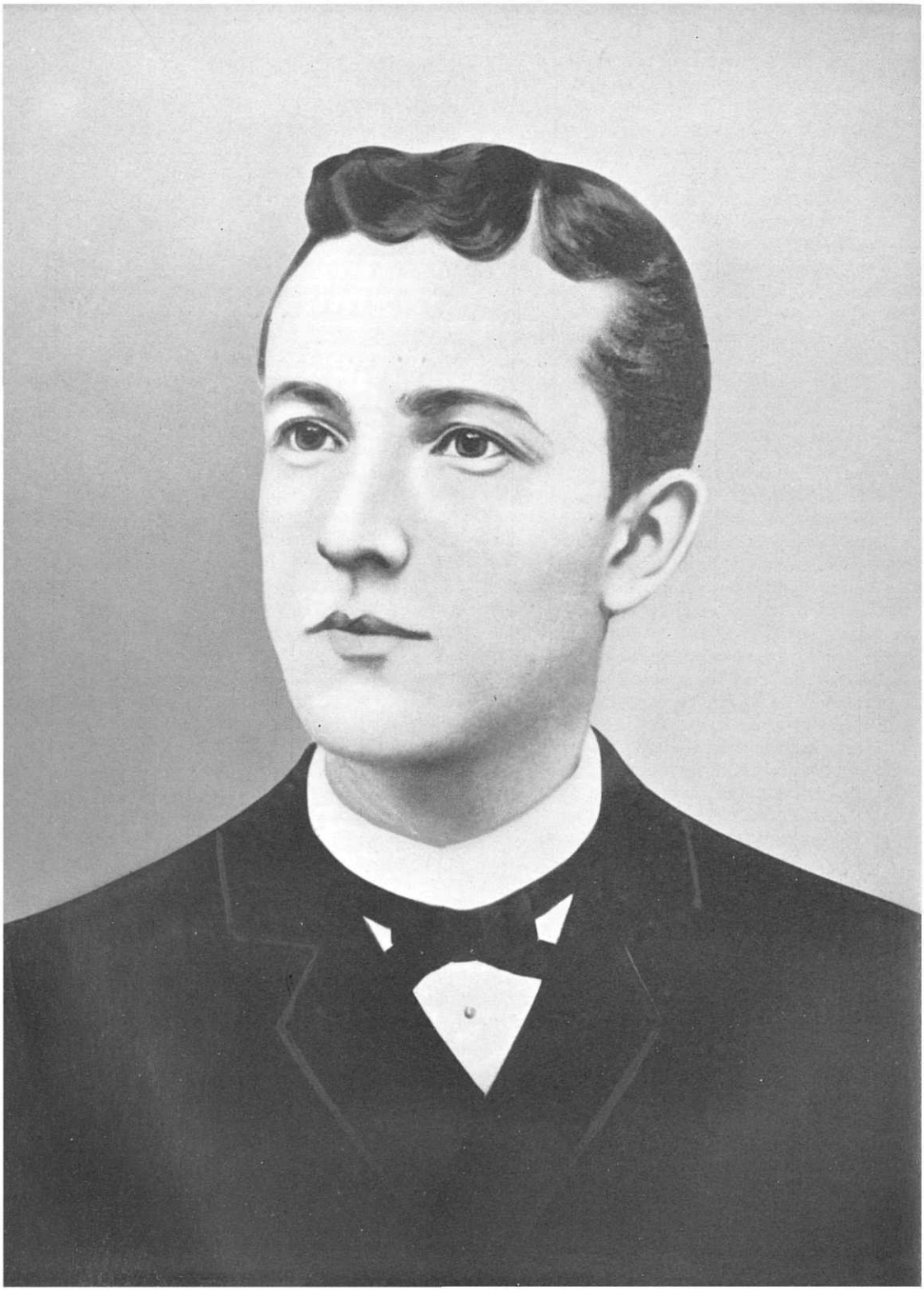
Dr. Boykin married, July 3, 1917, in Cleveland as before recited, Irene Stafford, daughter of Judson A. and Sarah Marion (Harvey) Stafford, of that city, her father long having been a real estate dealer of Cleveland, since retired. Mrs. Boykin has consistently interested herself in works of good, as illustrated in her gifts through Dr. Boykin to soldiers confined to hospital wards. She continues these good works, giving liberally to charitable causes, and is a lady of deep refinement and charm. She continues to reside in the city of Tampa.

Fishing, hunting and horseback riding constituted the out-door relaxations of Dr. Boykin. Fond of nature and of animals, he was as tender with the latter as with mankind in physical distress. He was a great reader, a true scholar, loved flowers and gardening, and was devoted to his home. Highly regarded by all persons in contact with him, he was known as the friend of the negro. His smile warmed the heart, his handclasp assured of strength and solace in time of need.

Worthy bearer of an honored name, the memory of Dr. Boykin will remain with his friends until the last.

ENGLISH, WILLIAM J., Jurist—A jurist of national reputation known as one of the ablest in a long and replete career at law, Judge William J. English is recalled with deep respect and affection by former colleagues in Chicago, and by the friends of later years in Miami and Grand Beach, Florida. His death, which occurred at Grand Beach, August 30, 1926, brought realization of what his life, so full and inspirational, had meant to those around him. And the inspiration of his life persists, though he is gone.

Judge English was not of the bench at the time of his death, but the title of Judge was his through recognition of honored service, a mark of respect and esteem.



Willis A. Pickert

He was of Irish descent, the progenitor of his family in the United States having been William Hill. His father, John English, was born September 29, 1814, and died November 19, 1889. For many years he was prominently identified with business affairs in Chicago, as a dealer in millinery at wholesale. His business was destroyed by fire, in the tremendous Chicago fire which razed the centers of old-time Chicago structures, sweeping the floor—so to speak—for present-day Chicago which rises as a commercial mountain in the Middle West, off Lake Michigan. At the time of his death John English was in retirement. He had married Elizabeth Hill; and of their son, born June 16, 1845, at Kenosha, Illinois, the following narrative tells briefly.

Judge English attended the public schools of Kenosha, graduated from high school with scholastic standing indicative of an unusually gifted mind, and matriculated in the University of Michigan, where he pursued both the classical and law courses. He was a student of languages, talented in the lore of linguistic interest, and maintained his interest in languages throughout the balance of his life, ever being a student. And he played Varsity baseball at Michigan.

Having been admitted to the bar, Judge English returned to Chicago for commencement of his career, here practicing law for a number of years. His ability was such that reputation followed naturally, became large and of brilliance, and led to his appointment as legal adviser to the Chicago Board of Education. This post he retained for an extended period, with many distinctions. His interests were many in the profession, and included service as counsel to the Archbishop of Chicago. The Chicago Democratic Convention nominated him for the office of circuit judge. The Republicans endorsed the nomination; and then began the judge's worthy period of service on the bench which led to nation-wide renown. Later, tendered a mission to Brazil by President Cleveland, he declined the distinction, believing that his proper field of service would better continue in the courts of the United States, and feeling not in the best of health at the time. He went into retirement, seeking activity in channels which would benefit his physical being as well as his mind, and give him pleasure. It was then he came to Florida for the first time, meanwhile having traveled widely through the country, to the West Coast and the South; but he found Florida's climate ideal, thrived upon it, and remained here during the balance of his years.

In the winter, Judge English lived in Miami; in summer, at Grand Beach. He was an enthusiastic devotee to golf, which he played in the latter place, as member of the Grand Beach Golf Club. In Chicago he had been an active member of the Athletic Club, and his identities with social organizations were many, including the olden Germania Club of Chicago. He was fond of all sports out-of-doors, particularly of golf as recited, and of swimming. In both these pastimes he indulged frequently here in the South. He was a communicant of the Catholic Church, member of Holy Name Cathedral in Miami, a faithful Christian. During the World War Judge English supported all major causes for the Allies.

Judge English married in San Francisco, California, December 25, 1898, Clara Setro, who died in 1924, daughter of Adolph Setro, of Setro Heights, realty developer, interested in properties near San Francisco. Of the union were no issue; and Judge English is survived by his sister, Mrs. Philip Ryan, of Miami, and two nieces, Mrs. Ryan Morgan and Miss Alice Ryan, both of Miami.

Eighty-one years old at his passing, Judge English left behind a record of enduring value, exemplary in its unfolding. He was a conservative, honest and honorable man, reserved, scholarly, genial, and possessed of many friends. He was kind to those in distress, his charities having been numerous, and to the last was consulted on points of law by those who were around him. Gladly he would give his advices, though years since he had retired from professional life. His life was rich in the quality of works well done, in friendship, and in all things which truly matter to one's higher self.

PICKERT, WILLIS ALBERT, Theatrical Producer—A name well known in circles backstage throughout the nation was called to affectionate memory in the death of Willis A. Pickert, pioneer in Miami, prime mover in development of Miami Beach, beloved figure of the stage in days gone by. He became a theatrical producer of note, and throughout the period of his residence in Florida contributed continuously and fully to the interests of the State.

Of old and distinguished family on the maternal side, through the house of Mixter, Willis A. Pickert lived to the age of seventy-three. He was born at Little Falls, New York, November 8, 1855, and died in Miami Beach, November 20, 1928. His father was Albert Pickert, of American lineage, dating back to the Mohawk Indians. Albert Pickert was captain of a vessel, a race

horse owner, owned two hotels in the city of Mohawk, New York, and attained to prominence during a replete lifetime. Willis A. Pickert's mother was Marion (Mixter) Pickert. The Mixters were early settlers in New York State, of the royal blood of England, according to family tradition. This royal connection was through the family of Elliot, of the British aristocracy. A daughter of this house married a Scottish soldier, Frederick Mixter, and for this was disinherited. Thus Willis A. Pickert had unusual advantages of blood. In his spirit was the blood of pioneer people with the strength to attack new and forbidding problems. His talents gave him a most ready versatility; and his understanding of mankind made him a dominant figure on America's stage as an eccentric performer, and later as a producer of theatricals of the serious type.

Willis A. Pickert attended the grammar schools of Little Falls, New York. The balance of his education he received through independent reading, reflection, experience and observation. His was the college of hard knocks, and his degree true wisdom. At the age of thirteen he began his stage career, as dancer, with the Harrington and Hart company of New York City. This was in the days before vaudeville had become established, and the company operated two show houses of its own in lower Broadway. Mr. Pickert even as a youth was widely known through the East and Mid-West, advertised as "the lightest man on his feet in America, and world champion clog dancer." He did much to make the buck and wing popular. Leaving the Harrington and Hart troupe, he introduced his three daughters (of later mention) to the stage as child actresses; and when they grew up organized a stock company, now entering the ranks of the producers, with success. This stock company became broadly celebrated among show people and audiences. Mr. Pickert, prior to this, had won a dancing match with John Williams, famous dancer from London; he continued the "lightest man on his feet" to an age regarded generally as "Advanced" for the dancing stage; and his daughters found in him a companion and fellow-showman of highest worth as well as a father who ever bore their best interests at heart. The company toured the South and Mid-West for years, and the producers' twenty years of intensive training with the Harrington and Hart troupe now stood him well. During a stop in St. Louis, Missouri, Val C. Cleary, Miami Beach justice of the peace, joined the troupe as leading man. (He later married Grace E. Pickert, as recounted hereunder.) The family's act, known in its billings as "The Four Pickerts," is said to have played in Florida just after the turn of the century. For fourteen years, 1914 to 1928 and the year of his death, Mr. Pickert lived in Miami Beach. He was known to virtually every pioneer resident of the city, and was highly esteemed as a man of highest character and worth, a true city builder whose energies of youth seemed perpetuated into the years of three-score and ten. His mind, till the last, continued unusually active. One hundred prominent citizens of the community marched behind the bier in funeral cortege, and burial was at Woodlawn Park Cemetery, Miami.

General affairs interested Willis A. Pickert. He was a Democrat, but voted for the man best suited to office, in his opinion, rather than for the party, blindly. He had no clubs, preferring the society of his loved ones at home to pleasures outside the home circle, but had legion friends. During the World War he was of great assistance in the several patriotic causes, notably at raising funds. He accomplished all things within the scope of his ability for a speedy and successful culmination of hostilities. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, a liberal contributor to its good works, and regular attendant in the church of this denomination at Miami Beach. Tributes were received from persons in every walk of life at the time of his demise. All bespoke the regard in which he had been held, and several touched warmly upon the usefulness of his lifetime.

Willis A. Pickert married, July 2, 1882, in New York City, Elizabeth W. Carroll, daughter of Joseph Carroll, a mechanic, of English extraction, her father having been a native of Manchester, England. Of this union were born daughters: 1. Grace E., who married as told above, Val C. Cleary, of St. Louis, justice of the peace for the Tenth Miami District, a foremost citizen of this community. 2. Lillian E., who married (first) Clinton J. Dodson, of Joplin, Missouri. Of this union was born, in 1915, a daughter, Carol. Mrs. Dodson married (second) V. E. Wagstaff, with whom she now resides at Miami Beach. 3. Blanche I., who married Erlau H. Wilcox, and they have children: Betty and Willis P. Mrs. Elizabeth W. (Carroll) Pickert survives her beloved husband. She, too makes her home at Miami Beach.

A man of scrupulous honesty, possessing the kindly virtues of one of highest character and mind, Willis A. Pickert belonged to the old school of the American stage which rapidly is disappearing. His name will live in the chronicles of the theater, in the records of Miami Beach, the community which he helped to build, and in the hearts of those whom he left behind.

CLEARE, THOMAS R., Manufacturer—A foremost industrialist of Key West, Florida, and prominent citizen there and in Miami, the late Thomas R. Cleare is recalled to affectionate memory by many persons in these two communities. His life was exemplary, inspirational to those around him; and he will be remembered long for the accomplishments of a career well and successfully employed.

Of English descent, of the second generation in his line to live in the United States, Mr. Cleare was born at Key West, Florida, November 26, 1866, and died in Miami, December 29, 1928, at the age of sixty-two. His parents were Thomas Henry and Euphemia (Bethel) Cleare, both of whom were natives of England. Thomas Henry Cleare was a sea captain. He made many voyages out of Liverpool, and as a young man settled in Key West, where he was a pioneer and man of affairs. He stayed at sea through the majority of his years, being master of several vessels, and died in 1904.

Thomas R. Cleare attended private school in Key West, securing all of his academic instruction at the Nichols School there, and in later life reading widely, winning for himself the broadest of educations, independently. He was a man of remarkable mind and vision; his vision was of the practical kind which helps a community most, being practical and workable. His ideals were acted out in life. His movements reacted to the direct benefit of Key West, and later to the benefit of Miami. As a young man, on completion of his academic courses, he entered the business of cigar manufacturer in Key West. Subsequently, with the passage of time and acquirement of experience and capital, he became a manufacturer of cigars in his own right, under the firm style of Roberts and Cleare, of Key West. He continued actively engaged in the production of high quality cigars at Key West until 1914, then came to Miami, where he resumed the operations of cigar manufacture, producing the well-known brand of "Clears-Clear" Havana cigars. About six months prior to his demise, he retired, having spent virtually the whole of his career in the cigar manufacturing industry of Florida, contributing liberally to its advancement as a dominant figure through more than forty years. Aside from this business, he held identity with other profitable enterprises, being interested in several financial movements as they occurred in the course of his life, both in Key West and Miami. In the latter city he was known as a foremost figure in financial circles, and was markedly successful in all his deals.

General affairs interested Mr. Cleare deeply. A Democrat, he supported the party's principles with strong conviction and influence, but himself never sought office. He held connection with no fraternal orders, preferring the society of his loved ones in the home circle to social affairs outside it. He was at his happiest when beside the hearth, with those who were near and dear to him and who recall him with an affection which time cannot dim. He took recreation in all out-door sports open to one of his years, but held a particular bent for fishing. At this he spent much time. He was a member of the Methodist Church. In Key West he served several years as vestryman, was very active in church works there, and in Miami attended the Trinity Methodist Church.

Mr. Cleare married in Key West, Florida, July 30, 1889, Elizabeth Fisher, native of England and daughter of Christopher Fisher, a sea captain, Englishman, who settled at Havana, Cuba, in later years of his life. Of this union were born children: 1. George G., who married Florence Alvarez, of Key West; now a resident of California; and their children are: George G., Jr., and Earle Alvarez. 2. H. Murray, who married Lettia Ramsey, of Miami; and they have a son, H. Murray, Jr. 3. Rebah, who married Louis F. Sargent, of Cincinnati, Ohio, now a resident of Miami, and of this union was born a daughter, Elizabeth. Mrs. Sargent is a woman well liked in social circles of the Miami community. She is a lady of refined charm and gracious manner, a hostess of many friends and much sought after. Mrs. Cleare, who survives her beloved husband, is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, Miami, and formerly was active in Daughters of the King, in Key West. Mrs. Cleare resides with her daughter, Mrs. Sargent, in Miami.

Successful in business, builder of a strong financial structure for the benefit of his family, Mr. Cleare lived his life, first, for the welfare of his family, and second for himself and the happiness of all mankind. He loved his home and children, was plain spoken, honest, in all things, and was capable of very rapid and accurate thought. He numbered his friends as legion. His works of good will endure.

FORAN, PHIL JOHN, Real Estate—A man of far-reaching vision and soundest judgment, Phil John Foran early developed an interest in real estate, and to this field he devoted all his business life. In the growth of two great cities, Detroit, and later, Miami, he played a part of very great importance and in every instance he

was to be found in the forefront of progress leading the way to higher and better things.

Mr. Foran was born at Detroit, Michigan, on April 29, 1887, a son of John Foran who was a member of the well-known Irish family, some branches of which spell the name Forhan, and of Kathryn (MacDougall) Foran, of Scottish descent, whose brother, Edward MacDougall is now president of Libby, McNeil, and Libby. The father was a salesman for a publishing company and died when his son was still very young.

Phil John Foran attended the public schools of his birthplace, and being eager to begin the business of life he did not pursue his studies in the higher institutions of learning. His education by no means ended, however, when he left the Detroit schools. Throughout life he was a constant reader in almost every field of human knowledge, and particularly in classic literature and history. His library was large and carefully chosen, containing all the volumes essential to a well-rounded, liberal education. Before he attained his majority, Mr. Foran associated himself with real estate activities in Detroit, acquiring a wide knowledge of local conditions and a background of experience which proved of greatest usefulness to him in his career. He always maintained his own real estate firm, preferring, as he often said, to be his own boss, and he possessed as few men do, the necessary ability and energy to carry through to successful completion an ambitious program of this nature. From modest beginnings he soon built his business to prosperous proportions as the volume of his sales constantly increased, and he became recognized more and more as a leader in his chosen profession. He handled all general real estate transactions, acting as broker in many important deals, and in addition, backing his judgment in the future of the city by many long term property investments of his own, and doing some sub-dividing. In this way he accumulated a considerable fortune as well as a wide reputation for authoritative judgment. At the time when he left for Miami early in the spring of 1919 he was known as a leading realtor of the Detroit section.

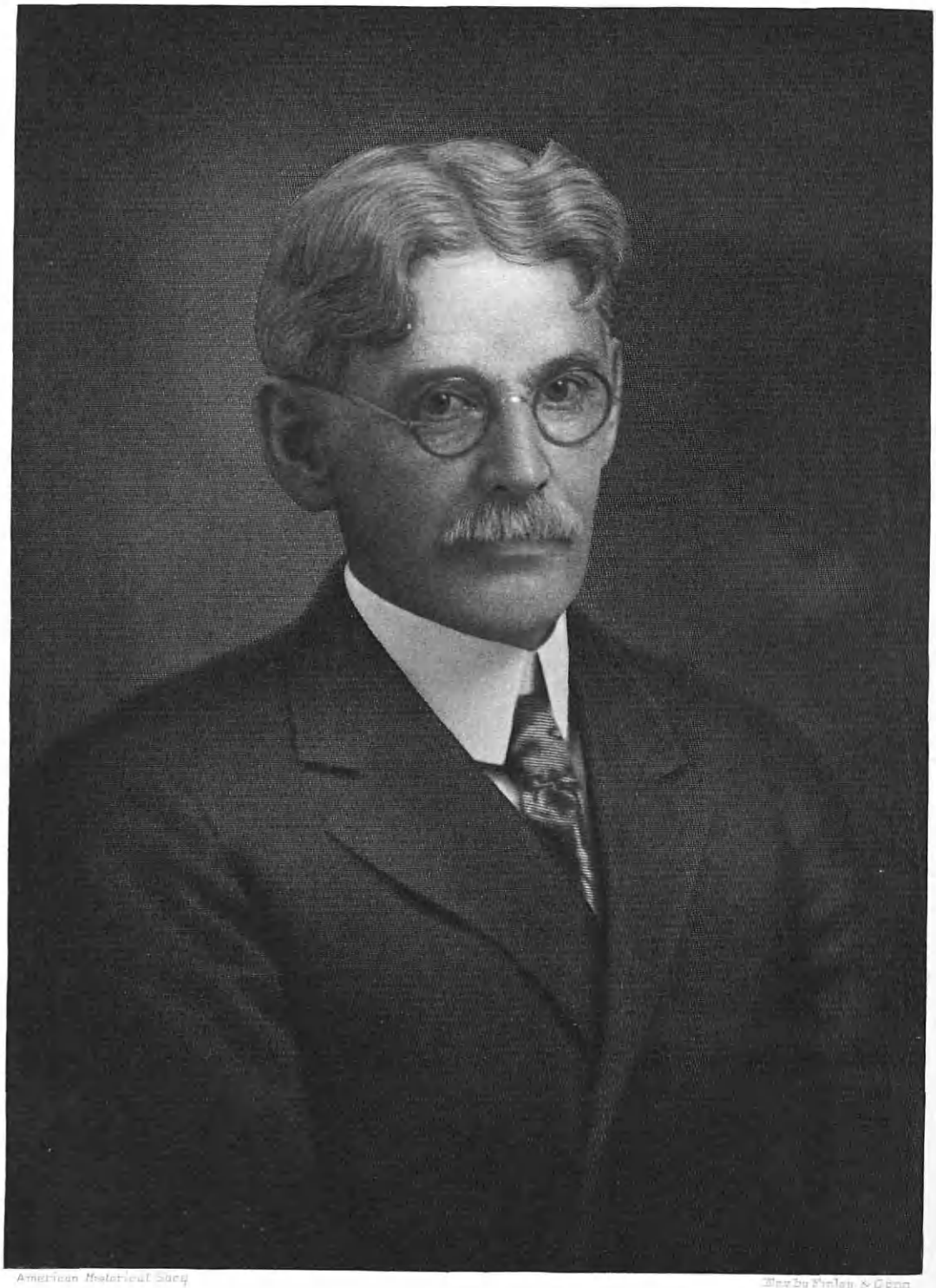
Mr. Foran early saw the marvelous future which lay before Florida, and was particularly impressed by the opportunities which Miami offered. Soon after his arrival in the South he entered into extensive real estate operations, and to his progressive leadership, backed by proved ability and judgment, may be traced a large part of the prosperity which has come to Miami. He was a pioneer in the field, developing a great many sub-divisions—always of a substantial character—which are now a part of the city of Miami. During the years 1925 and 1926, he was one of the largest owners of real estate property in this entire section. Mr. Foran was an active and enthusiastic member of the Miami Realty Board, and here, as in Detroit, he was considered an authority on the value of the better property. Among his other accomplishments, he was always a first class salesman, driving home the merits of the propositions which he handled in a logical and convincing manner.

Mr. Foran was a generous contributor to many worthy movements, both civic and benevolent in nature, but it is characteristic of the man that all his gifts were made quietly and in a manner to attract little attention. This was always his wish and he was at pains to see that no undue publicity accompanied his contributions. He was fond of such leisurely diversions as reading and fishing, holding membership in many Florida fishing clubs, but most of his spare time he gave to his family life and the pleasures of home companionship. He was a devout believer in a supreme Christian deity, and at Miami was a member of William Jennings Bryan's famous Bible class.

On November 24, 1914, at Chicago, Illinois, Phil John Foran married Helen Ferry, a daughter of Joseph J. Ferry, Detroit decorator. Of this marriage there is one son, Philip Ephraim, born on September 1, 1917. Mrs. Foran, surviving her husband, maintains her residence at No. 57 Southeast Sixth Street, in Miami.

Mr. Foran's death occurred on November 30, 1928, cutting short a career of success and usefulness at the full height of his powers. It seemed that he might well have been spared for many more years of constructive endeavor, but that which he had already accomplished was large, and has become a part of the very existence of two great municipalities. The influence which he exercised at both Detroit and Miami was a vital one, and its power will survive in years to come. His was indeed a career of achievement, success, and honor.

HUGHES, DAVID LEWIS, Executive—The city of Miami, Florida, today is the result of intensive development, the result of favorable climate, beauties of environment, and progressive vision on the part of its constructive men and women. It is the result of the vision and labor of pioneer citizens who staked their all and their future upon judgment which was human and therefore open to error. But their judgment was not at fault; the warm sun did not cease to shine, environment,



American Historical Surg. Half by Finley & Gunn.

D. F. Hughes

Fleda V. Hughes

naturally of beauty, was improved, and here lies a municipality with which few in America can compare. Commercially and industrially it has held its own, even leading in several fields. To the men and women whose vision and continued effort made all this possible, the people of Miami owe an unpayable debt. David Lewis Hughes was a well-known pioneer figure here; his wife, who survives him, continues the pioneer enterprises which they undertook jointly. He, with her assistance, assisted in Miami's growth culturally and commercially; and the venture which was begun by him now flourishes to a degree which it was not permitted him to see in life, but the foundation for which he laid. His residence here was but little short of twenty-eight years, as he came to Miami in 1900, lived here continuously until the close of his years had nearly been reached, and died in Dayton, Ohio, August 24, 1928. This narrative is written as a memorial to his life and works.

David Lewis Hughes was born at Newark, Ohio, November 29, 1865, son of David and Mary (Evans) Hughes, both of whom were natives of Wales, having founded their line of the house in the United States.

In grammar school, at Newark, he secured a sound elementary education, which he supplemented with a course at business college, in Birmingham, Alabama. Until he was fifteen he worked on the home farm, assisting with the chores there wherever he could make himself of use to his father; at eighteen he went to Colorado, spent several years there, then came South. His experiences were varied, many of them being serviceable to him in subsequent undertakings. Coming to Miami, he joined in association with his brother, William D. Hughes, and the late Samuel A. Belcher, and they founded a seed business as partners. This was in 1900, the firm style being Belcher and Hughes. The business was begun with a small capital and in a fashion correspondingly restricted, but it went ahead steadily enough. Mr. Belcher withdrew from the firm soon after it was founded, and in 1924 William D. Hughes disposed of his interest in it to Mr. Hughes, who saw fit to incorporate the firm as the Hughes Seed Company in 1925, under charter from the government of Florida. Of the years from 1925 until his death in 1928, it may be said that the business prospered roundly, Mrs. Hughes having entered the company's affairs in 1920, as will be related in due course. In stock were about five thousand items, the firm slogan having been "A Complete Seed Service." Mr. Hughes and his associates were recognized as authorities on seeds, and were known far and well for fair dealing. From commencement of the organization, Mr. Hughes held office as treasurer. At one time, with his associates, he entered the produce and fertilizer business in connection with the seed enterprise; but, though the new direction of enterprise proved profitable, the business was sold to outside interests who continue both branches, produce and fertilizer.

Meanwhile, in Miami, August 11, 1904, Mr. Hughes had married Fleda V. Blackman, daughter of Ethan V. Blackman, of this city, a biography of whom follows this. Of this union were born children: 1. Helen Fleda, deceased. 2. David Lewis, Jr. 3. John William. 4. Jeane Blackman. 5. Joyce Monroe.

Mrs. Hughes continues to reside in Miami. Her interests are centered in her children and home, in the church and worthy causes allied to it, in the advancement of the municipality's interests, and in the business founded by her late husband. Since 1920, in fact, she has had the most responsible position in connection with the seed business, having entered its affairs to rescue the trade when the condition of her husband's health prevented his full conduct of matters of current disposition. She then took full charge in his stead, assisting him and being assisted by him, depending on the state of his health, through the balance of years left him. In 1926 the Miami Beach branch office of the corporation was opened. This has since been closed as unprofitable; and until 1928 the seed enterprise, while flourishing, was of small dimensions as compared with its present status—a status entirely due to the engineering of Mrs. Hughes, who has proven herself a most capable woman at business, possessing real vision and practical sense. A branch store now is operated by her son, David Lewis Hughes, Jr., at No. 2723 West Eighth Street, Miami. This was established in 1925. In the spring of 1928 a store was opened at No. 182 Northeast Seventy-ninth Street, Miami; and of this, H. A. Doolittle is manager in charge. She is president of and general manager of the Hughes Seed Company. Aside from business, the interests maintained by Mrs. Hughes are many, and she is much in the public eye for worthy accomplishments. She is a singer in the church—the First Presbyterian of Miami—and formerly was a teacher in the Sunday school, a very active worker. Though she has not taught in Sunday school since 1922, the class which was hers continues to bear her name. A student, particularly of horticulture, Mrs. Hughes has studied widely the habits of palms and other trees, and the culture of plants and flowers. She is a director of the Southern District of Florida Federation of Garden

Clubs, active in local gardening circles, and an organizer of sixteen garden clubs since 1926. In her gardening work she comes in contact with hundreds of women who are socially prominent. She does a good deal of lecturing on her specialty, and writes for various publications concerning it. Though she has been a member of many social organizations, Mrs. Hughes has dropped identity with all save a very few; for first of all she is a mother of four children; they come first. And after them comes the remarkable business which her husband started and which she has carried forward to unusual success. She is one of Florida's outstanding business women.

Thus assisted by his wife, Mr. Hughes found the close of his life greatly relieved from worries of commerce. He had proved himself a most capable business executive; his judgment was sound very nearly always. At Modello, Florida, many years ago, he took a quarter-section of homestead land. This increased in value with the growth of the State and its centers of population, and continues in the hands of the family. Other directions of endeavor which he touched were of good account also, and he established a reputation for his astute business sense. During the World War he gave liberally of funds to patriotic causes, bought many bonds, and supported the Allied movement in all ways that he could, ill health making it unwise for him to think of service overseas even if his years had permitted. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Miami for twenty-four years, and held the office of deacon and elder for the same length of time. He seldom failed to attend both Sunday school and church exercises. Homeloving, he preferred the intimacies of his family's company at the fireside, and church matters, to all else in the way of relaxation and spiritual benefit, but was fond of automobiling and of writing. Quiet, unassuming but strong in convictions, he was a gentleman sincerely esteemed by those with whom he came in contact. In politics he supported the principles of the Republican party. He belonged to the Maccabees and the Fraternal Union.

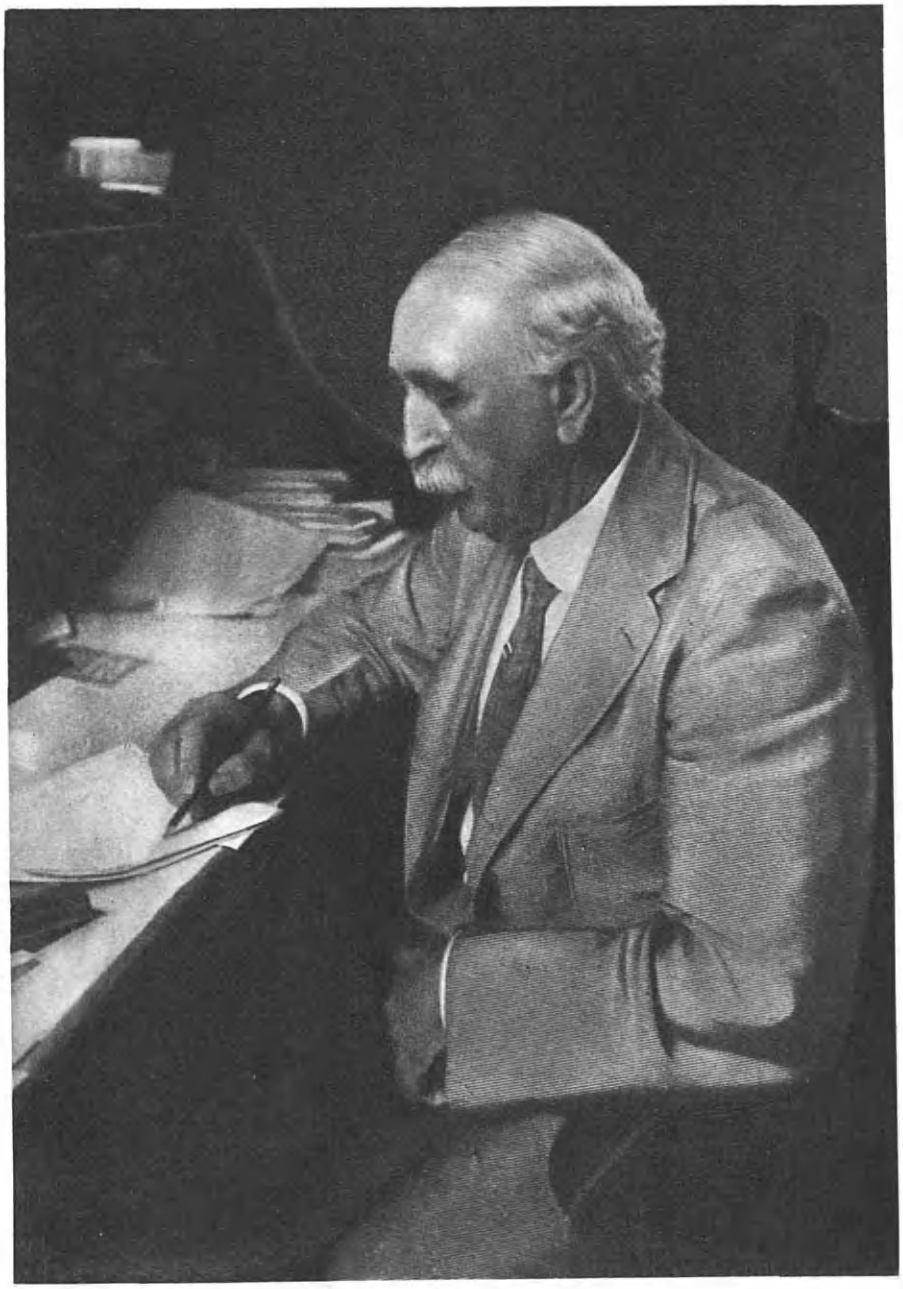
What Mr. Hughes with his beloved wife accomplished for the welfare of Florida, through various activities as outlined here, will long endure. His works live after him. They constitute a monument of a spiritual sort, perpetuated in the affectionate memories and hearts of men.

BLACKMAN, E. V., Man of Affairs—Writer, horticulturalist, agriculturalist and an enthusiast concerning all wise measures directed toward advancement of Miami and the State of Florida, E. V. Blackman has been identified with the progress of this city and State for forty-five years (1930). His record is one of accomplishment, of true worth to the State of Florida, and today, in retirement, he is regarded with a degree of veneration by those who will follow after him as builders of a still more modern civilization.

Born at North Pitcher, New York, June 18, 1845, Mr. Blackman is a son of John Smith and Arpha (Freeman) Blackman. His father died at the age of eighty-two; his mother at ninety-two, and Mr. Blackman himself demonstrates the healthful longevity rooted in his family stock. The Blackmans are old in the history of the United States. Among them have been many pioneers. John Smith Blackman ran a general store at Pitcher for a number of years, and was looked upon as a foremost citizen.

As a boy, Mr. Blackman assisted his father in the store as much as possible, also carrying on his program of study in the public schools. Three months each year he attended the nearest school, walking more than two miles to get there. Later he attended Cortland Academy, with the expectation of going through college; but the war between the States interfered with this plan. Mr. Blackman enlisted with the 20th New York Cavalry, 1862, when seventeen years of age. He served two years as a second lieutenant, but never accepted a commission for this rank because of a pact entered into with two other youths, who had sworn never to forsake the ranks of privates. After the war Mr. Blackman went to Kirksville, Missouri, on account of his health, returning to New York later.

In 1885 he came to Florida, locating first at Altoona, Lake County, where he joined the Methodist Conference and preached several years, until his health again became impaired. In the eighties and early nineties he preached and grew oranges in the old orange belt over Lake County. The freeze of 1895 drove him from citrus pursuits in the belt to one farther south. When Miami was opened to the railroad, he took residence here, and settled, with the intention of growing up with the city and of helping the city grow. For more than twenty years he managed the annual county fairs of Dade County; and each year's event, under his direction, bore testimony to the rapid manner in which the county was growing. In the early years of his new environment, Mr. Blackman edited the "Florida East Coast Homeseeker," published by the land department of the Flagler System; and through that medium he told the world of the beauties and possibilities for the



E. V. Blackman

W. F. Griffiths

future to be found in Miami and its county and the eastern coast of Florida. He made investments in realty which have grown in value as to multiply the original sums paid by ten and more. He developed an orange and grapefruit grove. For many years he had charge of the Florida-Times-Union's Miami Bureau, and throughout the period of his writing activity stressed constantly the values of his neighborhood as a place in which to live. He has seen his prophecies come true. For several years, with his late beloved wife, Elpha (Monroe) Blackman, Mr. Blackman lived in Riverside Heights, Miami, during a good part of each twelve-month period. In summer it was their wont to rest in Cloudland, Georgia, at their country residence. Then, each year, until after he was seventy-five, Mr. Blackman would return to his active work, as full of vim and ambition as a man of thirty would be. Mrs. Blackman was a daughter of William B. and Julina (White) Monroe, her father having been an agriculturalist in Tryon County, New York. Elpha (Monroe) Blackman was a descendant of Peregrine White. At the present time Mr. Blackman resides with his daughter, Mrs. Fleda V. Hughes, in Miami, a biography of whose husband immediately precedes this. His retirement has in no sense checked his assistance to the civic, economic and social advancement of Miami, but has allowed him to withdraw from the more vexatious of his responsibilities to live in the understanding and affection of his daughter.

Tributes to the valued place of E. V. Blackman have come to him from all parts of the State and from many points outlying in the Nation. For years he contributed to the well-known magazine, "Farm and Live Stock Record." Charles S. Emerson, an associate in this work with the magazine, wrote in appreciation of Mr. Blackman's efforts:

> It has been my pleasure to know this heroic figure for more than fifteen years, and latterly to know him very intimately, as we have been associated in the making of this magazine during the past two years. Ten days ago I was entertained in his home in Miami, and I found him in his garden, where he spends an hour every day, close to nature, which he loves. He says his work among the plants and trees gives him inspiration and keeps him young. I asked for a photograph of himself, and he gave it reluctantly. When I asked him what I should say about him, he replied: "Anything you like; I am glad I am living, and I was never happier than now. I have lived to see a lot of things done that I advocated, and my only regret is that I cannot live long enough to see this whole state the garden that it deserves to be."

Mr. Blackman perhaps has not lived to see Florida the garden that it deserves to be; but he has been one of the most solicitous of "gardeners," in the sense of being a builder, and has seen it become one of the greatest gardens in the whole United States.

GRIFFITHS, W. F., Business Man—Financial circles of Miami lost a valued figure in the death of W. F. Griffiths, who died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, November 8, 1915. He had been actively identified with banking in Miami, and was regarded as one of the city's forces for development, well liked by all with whom he came in contact.

He was born at Tarkio, Missouri, September 8, 1873, son of Daniel Henry and Sallie (Garrett) Griffiths. On his mother's side he was descended from Georgia stock of pre-Revolutionary times. His paternal line was of Welsh origin. Daniel Henry Griffiths, native of Wisconsin, engaged as a harnessmaker. He was a sober, honest, and industrious man.

After he had completed his preparatory instruction in grammar and high schools at Tarkio, Mr. Griffiths matriculated in Cameron College, at Cameron, Missouri, and also received a business education in conjunction with receipt of his college degree. His first situation was as a bookkeeper in Tarkio. From that city he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, secured a position in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, advanced in responsibilities as railroad worker, and left this work in order to accept a place offered him by Bradstreet's, one of the major financial agencies of the nation. The contact with Bradstreet's gave him a fuller concept of business theories and actualities and perfected him at figures, at which he always had been gifted. He left the organization in due course to work with the Blue Valley Creamery Company of St. Joseph, later was transferred in this company to Sioux City, Iowa, and from Sioux City came to Miami in 1910. Here he secured a place with the Bank of Bay Biscayne, in clerical capacity. During his period of service with the bank—the service continuing until his demise—he held various positions of trust and responsibility, advancing steadily in them with the years. The bank is one of the largest financial houses in Florida, and Mr. Griffiths, in the several capacities of his service, contributed to the growth which brought that position into fact.

Mr. Griffiths married in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 14, 1905, Edith Irene Conser, daughter of Asa Benton Conser, who engaged there in the laundry business. Mrs. Griffiths continues to reside

in Miami. She is a lady of high ideals and graciousness, much interested in works of the church. She is active as a member of White Temple Methodist Church, a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and all church circles, and gives freely of time and funds to the advancement of church charities.

A Republican, Mr. Griffiths thought more of the man rightly suited for a particular office than he did of the party, and this often led him to support men outside its ranks. He was conscientious in his ballot. His work at the bank and in the church were his favorite activities. He was a communicant of White Temple Methodist Church, sang in the choir there, assisted in all manners he could in the church's undertakings, and was a man of exemplary Christianity.

A strong man, firm in convictions, very reserved at times, yet friendly, genial and full of the joy of living as a rule, Mr. Griffiths had many friends indeed. He was loyal to his friends at all times, going out of his way to do them favors. Always he considered the feelings of others, for he was guided by an inherent sense of fairness and chivalry at all times. He was known for his fondness for old persons, whom he enjoyed conversing with on philosophical topics. He stood high in business circles, high in his community, and high in the hearts of his fellows everywhere.

Tributes at his passing bespoke the warmth of affection in which he had been held. They came from every walk of life, and from points distant from the city of Miami. In conclusion may be reproduced an article from the press:

> With a large number of lifelong friends and relatives present, last rites were held for W. F. Griffiths from the late residence. . . . Both Dr. P. S. Merrill, pastor of the White Temple Methodist Church, and Rev. L. S. Rader eulogized the life of the departed member, likening it to one of cleanliness and righteousness of endeavor throughout. During the services both at the residence and at Woodlawn Park Cemetery, a male chorus from the church sang dirges. Following services at the home, the funeral cortege moved silently to Woodlawn Park Cemetery, where a brief service preceded interment.
>
> Numerous floral offerings of beauty were displayed as silent testimonials to the high personal esteem in which Mr. Griffiths was held.

GROVES, WALTER CHANCEY, Realty Developer—Pioneer in Florida conspicuously identified with reclamation of Everglades land, Walter Chancey Groves left behind him a record of accomplishment in several fields of endeavor. He is recalled well in West Palm Beach, where he spent many years of his career, as a citizen whose undertakings were of constructive value and enduring worth to the greater community and to Florida as a whole.

Born in Duplin County, North Carolina, in 1876, Walter C. Groves died in West Palm Beach, February 22, 1919, at the age of forty-three years. He was a son of Joseph Groves, and his mother was of the old family of Gore. The house of Groves was long established in the South at the time of Walter Chancey Groves' birth, and had always held an honored position.

Mr. Groves had what would be considered a limited academic education, as he left home when fourteen to seek his fortune. But he later read widely, and instructed himself, so that he became truly well informed and owned a broad, practical and useful experience which assisted him in his many business enterprises. For several years, up to the time of war with Spain, he worked at various occupations, his chief requirement then being to make a living. When the war broke out, 1898, he was at his majority, and enlisted for service in the army. He saw action in Cuba, fought with valor, and at his discharge thought more seriously than had been his wont before of the future and of his career. Before going to Cuba he had been encamped in this country. At the close of the war he entered farming for a time, and eventually had large interests at Macon, Georgia. He was markedly successful as a farmer. What he had learned as a lad on his father's acres served him well; his later experience, together with native business shrewdness, helped toward fortune; and when he sold his farm, he found that he had considerable money ahead. He now came to Florida, intent on putting into practice certain ideas which had been brewing long with him. His first engagement was in the building of the Florida East Coast Railroad line to Key West. He took a number of trusted and loyal negroes with him to the Keys from Georgia, and put them to work, himself acting as contractor in charge of construction and general works. The route completed, between Miami and Key West, he turned to realty enterprise, releasing the negroes who had come with him, and became identified prominently in realty development in Miami. Here and elsewhere he was active in real estate transactions independently for six years, then formed an association with W. J. Connors, in development of Mr. Connors' farms, lying in the Everglades and composed of a number of small selected tracts, total acreage of which was very extended. These farms, in the Everglades, prove most fruitful

after drainage had been effected successfully, and Messrs. Connors and Groves profited roundly through their useful business dealings. They may be said to have worked to the enduring benefit of Florida in this particular reclamation, on which are now located happy and prosperous families. Mr. Connors, incidentally, was the man who built Connors Highway, a toll road of excellence from West Palm Beach to Okeechobee, the road still being popular with automobilists for its quality and smoothness. Mr. Connors and Mr. Groves were great friends. Their association was marked by many successful deals, and they always operated less for personal profit than for general service to their community, striving constantly to build up as would pioneers of loyal outlook. West Palm Beach owes a debt which cannot be paid to the memory of Mr. Groves.

Fraternally active in the Knights of Pythias, Mr. Groves was a congenial spirit whose friends were many and sincerely attached. He gave liberally to charity, regardless of race or creed, but favored the benefactions of the Catholic Church, as Mrs. Groves was a member of that church. His opinion in matters of business and civic and social work was eagerly sought by those who knew his ability, and he gave it sparingly, carefully, so as to do the most good. Mr. Groves was not forward or self-seeking. He was a man of strict sense and integrity, firmly attached to certain ideals which he adhered to quietly and without display. He was devotedly attached to his friends and to his home. Hunting was his chief recreation.

At Macon, Georgia, February 14, 1900, Mr. Groves was united in marriage with Mary O'Connell, daughter of Cornelius 'O'Connell, of Macon, deceased, cotton planter, financier, business man much interested in development of Macon, operator of a large trucking business, and man of large means. Mrs. Groves survives her beloved husband. During his lifetime and major works, she was of great assistance to him as adviser and inspiration. She is a communicant, as indicated, of the Catholic Church, and gives generously to philanthropic causes. She resides in West Palm Beach, where she is a popular member of several circles of society.

Vision and courage were dominant qualities of Walter Chancey Groves. What he accomplished in life was of his own effort and thought, won through persistence and talent, and retained with wisdom. Tributes to his life and works have been many. Time has not dulled this appreciation, nor cooled the affection borne toward one who has gone in the hearts of those who were his friends.

He is survived by his beloved sister, Mrs. Kate Petit, who resides in West Palm Beach, and by two brothers, Timothy and Dan O'Connell.

HENNESSEY, WILLIAM, Realty Operator —Born at Jay, Essex County, New York, William Hennessey died at West Palm Beach, Florida, November 15, 1925, at the age of sixty-seven years, the date of his birth having been August 14, 1858. His record is one of worthy accomplishment.

He was a son of John and Margaret (English) Hennessey. His father, a native of Doone, Ireland, engaged for many years in the charcoal business, and coming to the United States took residence at Jay, where he became a prominent figure in community affairs. Margaret (English) Hennessey was a native of Limerick, Ireland.

In the public schools of Upper Jay, Mr. Hennessey obtained a thorough academic instruction, and graduated from high school with scholastic markings indicative of great intelligence and application. In 1886, when he was twenty-seven years of age and already well versed in the forms of business, he removed to Saranac Lake, New York, where he began successful business, but in due course saw a greater opportunity in hotel enterprise, and took it, becoming proprietor of the Centre House, at Saranac. The Centre House was under his proprietorship until razed by fire, January 15, 1924. Mr. Hennessey's chief activities then were in real estate operations, in New York State and Florida, West Palm Beach being the center of his dealings in the latter commonwealth. He attained a considerable success in realty affairs of West Palm Beach, and contributed largely to the city's development.

Mr. Hennessey was the first officer of the law to hold office at Saranac, his election having been about 1885, when Saranac was even less than a village. Fraternally he was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He made recreations of fishing and harness racing, in the former category participating as an angler of unusual skill, and in the latter as an enthusiastic witness.

He contributed largely to the Catholic Church while at Saranac, and later gave his generous support to the church in West Palm Beach. During the World War he supported all causes of worth, and was a true patriot. He was an honest, tireless worker, scrupulous in business dealings, and did pioneering service for the community of Saranac which will be of everlasting benefit to the

people there. In 1907, with his wife, Mr. Hennessey visited the home of his parents, at Tipperary, Ireland.

Mr. Hennessey married, at Bloomingdale, New York, November 26, 1891, Emma Johnson, daughter of Carl Johnson, native of Sweden, lieutenant in the Swedish Cavalry. Of this union were born children: 1. James John, deceased. 2. Francis Edward, who married Eva Bailey, of Saranac Lake; and they have children: Rita Marie, William Francis, and Betty Jane. 3. Andrew William, who married Fay Register, of West Palm Beach; and they have a son, Milton Andrew. 4. Mary Elizabeth, deceased. Mrs. Hennessey, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in West Palm Beach during the winter season, but returns to Saranac and the scenes of her husband's central activity in summer. Her chief interests now lie in her children and grandchildren, and she gives to them a devotion which is returned manifold times. She is a lady of cultured charm and graciousness, very popular in the circles which she frequents and in which she finds social relaxation.

Two communities, Saranac and West Palm Beach, will remember William Hennessey; and their memory of him will not dim with years, for his works on earth were of enduring good and benefit to mankind.

PLOSSER, CHARLES ROBERT, Civic Leader and Grain Merchant—From the time of his youth to middle age, through the whole course of his career in constructive enterprise, the late Charles Robert Plosser was interested in all that had to do with the upbuilding of his community, Birmingham, Alabama. At his demise, he was referred to as having been one of the city's real builders, whose loss was the loss of all persons within the greater municipality which he had helped create.

Charles Robert Plosser was born in Nashville, Tennessee, December 24, 1871, and died in Birmingham, Alabama, September 21, 1928, aged fifty-six years. Though a native of Nashville, he came with his parents to Birmingham when less than a year old, and consequently regarded Birmingham as his native place, inasmuch as his earliest recollections were of this city and its people. He owned a loyalty to Birmingham which seemed to increase with the years.

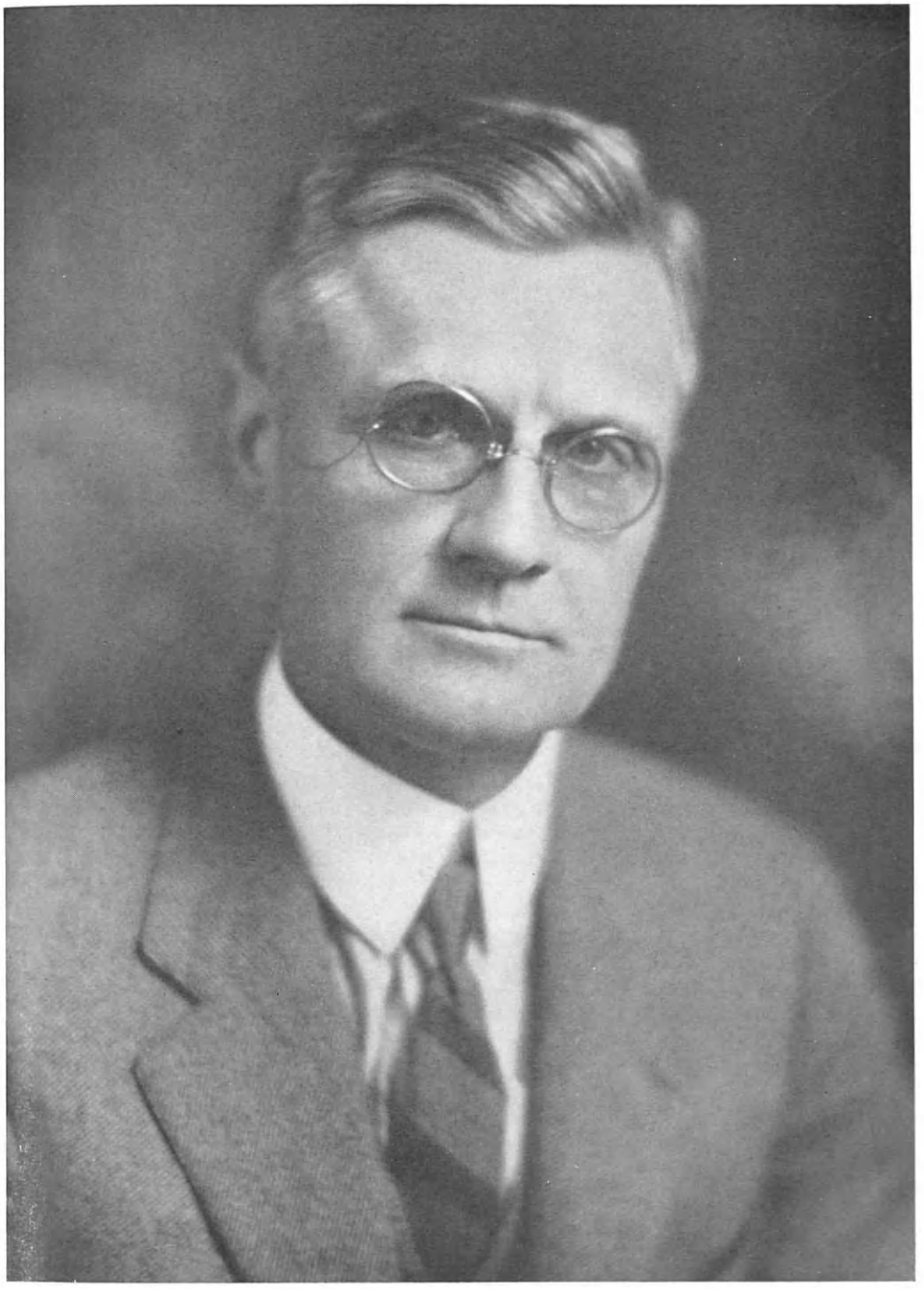
His parents were Benjamin and Margaret Ann (Wolfe) Plosser. Benjamin Plosser was a Hungarian by birth. Educated for the priesthood, he subsequently altered his intention, joined the Presbyterian Church, and made his career as a layman.

In the public schools of Birmingham, Charles Robert Plosser attained a sound elementary instruction. To this he added by wide reading, and by study under various preceptors, chief among whom was Dr. J. H. Phillips, since deceased. In man's estate, he continued making additions to his store of knowledge, drawing upon the sources he desired as an independent scholar, and became truly well educated. Of unusual quickness of mind, and blessed with a good memory, he found study interesting, and retained his interest therein until the very close of life.

Mr. Plosser early went to work, as a boy securing a position with the Edison Electric Light Company. With this firm he continued several years, then became a stenographer to the assistant superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. In 1897 he withdrew from the road's activities to become an employee of the Cosby Mills, and in 1906 resigned the post there to organize the Plosser-Knecht Flour and Grain Company. This organization, under his careful and brilliant direction, prospered soundly from the first, and Mr. Plosser gave to the company his ablest attention, until he retired from its conduct a few years before death in order to supervise better other financial considerations. At the time of his death, he was president of the Bradshaw-Plosser Warehouse Company.

A Democrat, Mr. Plosser adhered to the party's principles, but did not commit himself thoughtlessly to its demands, preferring a more distant relationship in political choice. Occasionally he supported a candidate not on the party's ticket, for he valued the right and the best in office above party welfare. For years, he was a prominent figure in the church, and in the civic life of Birmingham. He was a director of the Birmingham Sunday School Association, an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the board of the Talladega Orphanage, and did valued charitable work in that and other connections. He wished that every lad might have a good chance to make something of his life. Through his associations with the orphanage, and in other channels, he effected large benefits to those in need.

Mr. Plosser married, November 25, 1908, in Birmingham, Edith Christine Caldwell, daughter of John Madison and Carrie (Randall) Caldwell, of Calhoun County, Alabama, her father having been a prominent lawyer in Anniston, Alabama.



Charles Robert Plosser

author of that city's character. Of this union were born children: 1. Charles Robert, Jr. 2. George Gray. 3. Edith Caldwell. Mrs. Plosser, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in Birmingham. She lives at No. 1228 Glenview Road.

Charles Robert Plosser left behind legion friends, who regarded him with warm esteem for his ability at business, his loyalty to family, city, State and nation, and his geniality, kindliness and integrity as a man.

STAPLETON, JOHN THOMPSON, Hotel Man—One who operates a hotel is in a uniquely strong position to assist his community, and through the many years of his active hotel career, John Thompson Stapleton, late of Tampa, brought benefit to more than ten centers of population in the South. His record is of interest, not only because he made a success of his ventures, but also for the enlightening traits of character inferred from the facts of his career.

John Thompson Stapleton belonged to one of the oldest families in the Southland, the house, in two lines, having been founded by progenitors from England who settled in Virginia and Alabama during Colonial times.

He was born December 22, 1848, in Dale County, Alabama, and died, at the age of seventy-seven, May 22, 1926, in the city of Tampa, Florida, where he was well known as a foremost citizen. He was a son of William and Lavina (White) Stapleton. His father, a wealthy planter and owner of slaves in Alabama and Mississippi, was a veteran of the war between the States. He served half the term of the conflict under Confederate colors, then returned home on furlough. His son William, Jr., served throughout the war. John Thompson Stapleton, seventeen years old, took his father's place in the ranks toward the close of hostilities, and upheld the valorous record of the house with all honor on the fields of battle.

Educated at Cato, Brandon and Jackson, Mississippi, his parents having removed to Mississippi from Alabama, John Thompson Stapleton went into business after the war. His father set him up in a general merchandising store at Cato, and this he operated successfully for a number of years, subsequently selling out in order to avail himself of a larger opportunity at Jackson, Mississippi, in association with his brother George, under the trading style of Stapleton Brothers, general merchants. Later, when they sold the Jackson store, George went to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he became a gold miner, afterward establishing himself there as an insurance operator, conducting an agency. John Thompson Stapleton now came to Florida, and at Lady Lake dealt extensively in commerce, opening a store, developing an orange grove, and serving as station agent for the railroad connecting the community with Tampa. In 1897, following the big freeze which ruined the groves of that neighborhood, he disposed of his mercantile interests and went to Valdosta, Georgia, where he purchased an interest in the Valdosta Grocery and Furniture Company; and he became, at the same time, a hotel operator, purchasing the Valdosta House.

Ownership of the Valdosta House launched Mr. Stapleton into a hotel career destined to be large and widely diversified. Disposing of the first hotel, he returned to Lake Park, Georgia, there ran the Lake Park Hotel for a year with success, and came to Florida again, at Lake City taking over the Lake City Hotel, which he ran three years with fortune. He next moved to Bainbridge, Georgia, where he conducted the Bon Air Hotel; then went to Tallahassee, where he had a hotel, and still later removing to Cuthbert, Georgia, as operator of the Randolph Hotel, which he operated for five years. Still later he removed to Bartow, Florida, opened the Oaks Hotel there, and a short while later sold this to come to Tampa, where he opened the Marlboro Hotel, on Tampa Street. This was one of the first hotels in the city of Tampa, a leader in its day, and in charge of it Mr. Stapleton continued for ten years, then sold it, retired for a year, and removed to Lakeland, Florida, where he conducted the Tremont Hotel for a year. Returning to Tampa, he opened the Albertus Hotel, ran it three years, bought the Colonial Hotel in Plant City, Florida, sold this after a year, again returned to Tampa, took over the Parkview Hotel and apartments thereof for another year, then sold out. His last hotel enterprise was the Bostain, which he ran thence onward until his death. Aside from these numerous hotel ventures, Mr. Stapleton was interested otherwise in business. He owned a great deal of realty, which he sold as prices warranted, and invested in constructive enterprises in many fields.

Mr. Stapleton married twice. He married (first) Margaret Broxson, who was born in Coffee County, Alabama, and who died in 1894. On October 17, 1895, at Plains, Georgia, Mr. Stapleton married (second) Emma Wise, a daughter of Joel and Mary Jane (Moore) Wise, her father having been a planter and man of means in South Carolina and Georgia, and a veteran of the Con-

federate Army. Mrs. Emma (Wise) Stapleton survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in Tampa, and is accounted among the foremost of this city's pioneer women. Of the first union were born children: 1. Lee Dobson, since deceased, who married Geraldine Stebbins; and of this union were born children: Mary Elizabeth and Virginia Lee. 2. Enos Wade, now president of the American State Bank, of Tampa. 3. Bessie Estelle.

Mr. Stapleton belonged to the First Methodist Church of Tampa. He gave liberally to its support, engaged with generosity in private philanthropy, was possessor of a kindly manner and sense of humor, and thought more of his home and associations there than he did of fraternal or social affiliations, though as a younger man he was active in Masonry. A Democrat, he supported the party's principles with fidelity.

Essentially constructive in thought, Mr. Stapleton demonstrated marked talent in the building up of run-down hotel properties, becoming one of the foremost hotel men in the South. His friends were legion, in every walk of life. His constructive influence made itself felt in the lives of men.

BRYAN, HENRY DEVERAH, Building Contractor—Descended of an old and prominent Southern family, Henry Deverah Bryan inherited the many sterling traits of his pioneer ancestors, and by his life of usefulness and service contributed to the development of several Florida sections. Courage and independence of spirit were his, industry and thrift. His career was one of substantial success, reflecting credit upon himself and upon a distinguished name.

Mr. Bryan was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, on March 24, 1863, a son of Josiah Bryan, who died in that State in 1901. His father was an important planter of Sampson County, with large property holdings and many slaves before the war. He was prominent in local affairs—one of the outstanding men of his day in that section—and served with credit in the Confederate cause throughout the Civil War. The Bryan family was originally of Irish origin, and the first of its members in this country came to North Carolina in early Colonial days. Since then the name has been carried to all parts of the country, and has figured prominently in many pages of American history as well as in various local annals.

Henry Deverah Bryan of this record was the third eldest child of a family of seven, four boys and three girls. His education was obtained on the home plantation under private tutors, and the best instruction of the day was obtained for him. Always well read and well informed, he quickly displayed the love of self-improvement which was a distinguishing feature of his character, and through the years he kept well abreast of all developments in the great field of human knowledge by constant study of books, of men and affairs. He possessed in notable degree that rare ability to draw the kernel of truth from all that passed under his attention, and was known for the variety and range of his interests.

Mr. Bryan remained on the family plantation until his twenty-first year, aiding in the various duties of its operation. For some time, however, he had been impressed by the opportunities which Florida offered to those men of initiative and vision who were willing to work for the State's advancement, and when he was twenty-one he came to De Land, Florida, and established his own business in the building contracting field, under the name of H. D. Bryan. In this work he was very successful, quickly winning the confidence of the community and extending the range of his activities to prosperous proportions. Excellence of design and honesty of materials always distinguished the contracts on which he was engaged, and his reputation for fine work spread through all this section. In addition to his contracting business, Mr. Bryan became the owner of five fine orange groves, whose operation he supervised.

In 1895 ill health forced him to dispose of his interests, and removing to Tampa, he lived in retirement for a period of months slowly regaining full constitutional vigor. Then for a time he was engaged in county work, having complete charge of all county prisoners and prisons, but shortly afterwards he established his contracting business again at Tampa. Here, as at De Land, he won success, guiding his affairs with sure hand along the pathway of prosperity and completing many notable homes in the Tampa section. He formed a partnership with Mr. Saunders for the more vigorous prosecution of the work, and among other prominent buildings they erected the Jackson School, and the public school at Clearwater, Florida. This, of course, was in addition to his chief activity in the building of Tampa homes.

Mr. Bryan continued in business with every success until ill health again forced his final retirement. During the period of the World War, he was engaged in government construction work at Muscle Shoals, and this was his last active

Thos. D. Parke

enterprise. His services here, and his long experience in building work, proved of great value to the Government, and he was warmly commended by his immediate superiors.

Mr. Bryan was widely known as a public-spirited citizen of finest progressive type. As a young man after coming to Florida, he served a term in the United States Army, and throughout all periods of his life he was ever ready to perform his share for the advancement of community or State. In politics he was a consistent supporter of Democratic principles and candidates, and in spite of the demands made upon him by his profession, he maintained a warm interest in the civic advance and successful solution of governmental problems. His violin was his hobby and he played much for his own amusement and for his family and friends. He was also fond of horses and of hunting. He kept several bird dogs, and especially in North Carolina he did much fox hunting. The interests of his home and family, however, stood always first in his consideration, for he dearly loved his home, and asked nothing better than the happy hours of companionship with dear ones and friends that he found there. Fraternally Mr. Bryan was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Loyal Order of Moose, while he was also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was prominent in the fraternal life of Tampa.

On December 30, 1903, at Tampa, Florida, Henry Deverah Bryan married Harriet Lillian (Peters) Cates, daughter of Thomas William and Sarah Ann (Benner) Peters, and widow of C. P. Cates. Her father was long engaged in the lumber business at St. John in New Brunswick, Canada, later removing to Minnesota. He was a well-known churchman, much engaged in good work and charitable toward all. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan became the parents of one son, Henry Maxwell, who married Vivian Grace Nason, and they also have a son, Henry Maxwell, Jr. By her first marriage Mrs. Bryan is the mother of three children: 1. Maude Lillian, who married J. E. Holton, and they have a daughter, Florence May. 2. Percival Gerald, who married Virginia Loftner. 3. Hazel Nadine, now the wife of C. M. Sandifer. Mrs. Bryan survives her husband, continuing the family residence in Tampa at No. 905 Hamilton Avenue.

Mr. Bryan's death occurred in this city on April 11, 1919, cutting short his career when it seemed as if he might well be spared for many more years of useful service. His passing was a source of wide-spread sorrow, for he was a man of many friends, and the noble spirit which actuated his life could not fail to leave its impress upon all those who came in contact with him in any way. He was a genial companion, with a keen sense of humor and fondness for a joke. Worshipping in the faith of the Christian Church, he was active in all its work, especially in his younger days in North Carolina, but through all his life he maintained the same devoted spirit of kindness which found expression in many charitable works and benevolences. His energies and resources were always available for liberal use in promoting the welfare of others. He saw with a fair mind and he dealt justly, but justice with him was invariably tempered with the kindliness which was so large a part of his nature. From all the fields of his activity and useful service he has been greatly missed, while to those who were his nearest friends, his passing has continued to be an occasion of poignant regret and a profound sense of bereavement. Men of his stamp are rare in any community or circle, and they can ill be spared.

PARKE, THOMAS DUKE, M. D., Physician and Civic Leader—In Birmingham, Alabama, and throughout his State the late Thomas Duke Parke, M. D., was known and respected not only as one of the foremost specialists in the diseases of children but also as one of the most courageous and enlightened of citizens in his section. His dearest ambition was to see his State rank with the most progressive in the Nation in the matter of health and social science legislation. To this end he fought fearlessly, not counting the gains or losses to himself in terms of friends or enemies, honors or emoluments, but looking only at the progress made toward better conditions and social justice.

Thomas Duke Parke was born in Selma, Alabama, December 28, 1859, son of Clifford Daniel and Louisa (Swift) Parke, and of Irish descent. His grandfather, Thomas Duke, who married Ann Amis Shipman, was a physician and emigrated from County Sligo, Ireland, to America in 1815. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, obtained his degree, and moved to Wadesboro, North Carolina, where Dr. Parke practiced for many years. His son, father of our subject, was also a physician and lived and practiced in Selma, Alabama, where he ranked among the prominent physicians of Alabama. Thus was the heritage of medicine handed down to Thomas Duke Parke, who attained his early education in the public institutions of Selma. Following his graduation from

high school he attended the Louisville Medical College, which graduated him in 1876 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then became a student in the Medical School of New York University, where he remained for two years, following his course of studies there by post-graduate courses in New York City, Boston, Baltimore, and London, England.

During his first six years as a practitioner, Dr. Parke resided in old Mexico. It was in 1887 that he settled in Birmingham, where he became professionally associated with Dr. George S. Brown. After a few years this partnership was dissolved, and Dr. Parke began the independent practice which continued for so many years. He attained to a splendid reputation in medicine, for he possessed wide knowledge and remarkable skill. As a diagnostician he was uncannily accurate, while in prognosis he held a position that was the envy of his confreres. Moreover, his radiant and optimistic spirit, his gentleness and kindliness, based on the tenderest love for suffering folk, big or little, and his unobtrusive perseverance all proved decisive factors in the cures he so often effected. One who knew him well wrote thus, in reference to this quality of his:

. . . . Of the tenderness which one saw as he sat by a sick child's bedside it is more difficult to speak. Hundreds of mothers carry in their hearts the memory of looks and tones never revealed to an adult. The many ill children that he visited during his long ministry cannot fail to have been touched in greater or less degree by his big spirit. Even though his memory should grow dim in their minds, something of what he gave them will linger and bear fruit. Nothing is ever lost; these children will soon be men and women. And it is here that Dr. Parke's real monument will be built.

Not content with looking after his large practice alone, Dr. Parke busied himself constructively with the question of general public health. He organized the Board of Health of Birmingham, of which he was made president, and he performed a public service of incalculable community value which ultimately resulted in success and progress. Dr. Parke labored for years to effect better health laws for the whole State and deserves credit for its present advanced place among the most progressive States. He continued the fight in the face of bitter opposition from political groups and from men whose personal ambitions were involved. He was one of the founders of the Children's Hospital of Birmingham, and was for twelve years president of its board, the outdoor clinic receiving the name "Thomas Duke Parke Clinic" in his honor. A pioneer in the application of special medical treatment to children's ailments, he had a notable career in that field and contributed prolific and important articles to pediatric literature. He was an indefatigable worker and a valuable constructive element in the medical world, lending his support, as member, to the Alabama State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association, the Jefferson County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In the Southern and local groups he held official positions.

His work for humanity by no means ended with the practice of his profession, however. Dr. Parke was sensitive to all the injustices and griefs needlessly imposed on human beings, and he instinctively squared for a fight when he exposed such weaknesses and sought to eliminate them. The same sympathetic friend from whom came the earlier quotation thus speaks of his humanitarian spirit:

. . . . His great stature was a fitting expression of the man within. Large-visioned, he worked unceasingly for the practical realization of the possibilities which he saw. A gentleman by birth, breeding and instinct, he bore the heart of a democrat, that hallmark which ever distinguished the great man from the little one. Unhampered in his thought, his free spirit could not tolerate the binding of man, woman or child, and his effort to free prisoners from their chains was only a symbol of his constant attempt to strike the shackles from every soul he saw whose movements, physical, mental, or spiritual, were fettered. Military ways and institutions, compulsion of any sort, stripes laid on body or spirit, came under the ban of his disapproval. On the other hand, he would fling wide the gate of opportunity, and he never ceased to regret the defeat of the bond issue which would have increased the educational facilities, would have opened a little wider the door of life and learning to the children that he loved.

As his spirit was free, so was his soul honest. Unflinchingly, rigorously true, he would not, for the sake of tact, diplomacy nor the feelings of individual or multitude, varnish one syllable of the truth as he saw it. He spoke simply and from his clear, inner self. You might take it or leave it. Straight in his thinking, so did his words strike at the heart of the matter. No half truth did he utter, nor would he evade for the sake of expediency. His sole concession in a difference of opinion was sometimes a wise silence, but so living and vital was the man that his very silence was felt more than another man's speech.

Under his leadership, success came to the movement to free from shackles the prisoners working out their sentences upon the city streets during the administration of Mayor George Ward of Birmingham after long custom. He was the prime mover in organizing the Public Library Board, of which he was a director. This board paid him the following tribute:

IN MEMORIAM.

Dr. Thomas D. Parke was the author of the ordinance by which the Birmingham Library Board was created, April, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and served as a member of the Library Board from its creation to the day of his death. He was an indefatigable worker, with a large vision of what a free public library meant to Birmingham, as a means of adult education; as an adjunct to the public schools in elementary education; and as a general asset to the community.

His vision, tenaciously held and insistently fought for, was largely responsible for the position of Birmingham in library matters today, and for the new building of the near future; which might very properly be called a monument to the vision and effort of Thomas D. Parke.

Dr. Parke also organized the "Quid Pro Quo Club" of Birmingham, a unique body of intellectuals limited to a membership of twelve, entry to its ranks being possible only through the death of a member. His chief recreations were writing, reading, and horticulture, and his happiest moments of leisure those spent in his home. Though not formally affiliated with any religious sect, Dr. Parke lived according to the real spirit of religion, and he was a great student of the Bible, many copies of which he owned, and which he read in the original tongues in which they were printed. During the World War, he was an active agent in assisting the National Government in many ways, for he was a large contributor to the War Chest from his financial resources and generous in his professional aid to service men. During that period he never took a fee from a man in uniform or from anyone associated actively with the prosecution of the war.

Thomas Duke Parke married, at Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada, May 3, 1893, Amy Smith, daughter of Thomas G. Smith, a native of Ireland and a merchant and Government official, and his wife, Margaret (Drew) Smith, the Drews being one of the pioneer families of Canada and of aristocratic lineage. Mrs. Parke is an active and helpful member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary's on the Highlands. Her position in Birmingham society and cultural circles is one of distinction, while her personality has gathered about her an innumerable circle of admiring friends.

After many years of humanitarian achievements, Dr. Parke died in Birmingham, December 3, 1923. It counts to his greater glory that he made enemies, for he was too discerning, too courageous, too uncompromising, and too able not to win the dislike of those whose selfish interests were opposed to progressive measures. But he made and kept a host of the most worthwhile friends in the State, and he held the hearts of the sick, the suffering, the hopeless whom he tried so effectively to help. He was an intellectual who served the people from the storehouse of his knowledge without expectation of reward, working because his great heart was inspired by love of helping others. In his association with the Quid Pro Quo Club, he made it a moulder of public opinion without intolerance toward any man, but rather as a factor in promoting knowledge throughout the community. Better health laws, a nearer approach to the ideals of social justice and democratic equality and freedom of opportunity, higher intellectual standards for the community, and medical progress—these are the monuments erected to Dr. Parke in Birmingham and throughout Alabama.

CLEMENTS, JOHN RICKARD, Benefactor —Pioneer in Florida and native of Ontario, where his works and benefactions centered, the late John Rickard Clements is remembered well in Tampa.

He was born in Lambton County, Ontario, October 10, 1838, and died at Eugene, Oregon, September 26, 1926, at the great age of eighty-eight years. From 1882 until his demise, he was closely identified with affairs of Florida, having come to Tampa to make his winter home in that year, returning each winter until 1896 and the freeze which destroyed the citrus industry, later rebuilded. For seven years following the freeze he did not reside in Florida, then rebuilt his groves, at Ormond, ultimately going into the culture of pecans. His principal financial success, and his proper career, lay in Canada. He studied real estate values wherever he went, however, and indirectly helped in Florida's advancement.

Mr. Clements was of the third generation in his family to live on the American continent of the North. His grandfather, native of Ireland, settled in Middlesex County, Ontario, early in years, later removing to Lambton County. There Mr. Clements' father, William Clements, was born. William Clements, who died in 1899, was a merchant and man of affairs, prominent in his generation. He manufactured a very high grade of furniture veneer, which he exported to the United States, selling large quantities to furniture makers in New York City. He was a pioneer in the development of Ontario, an upstanding and loyal citizen. He married Mary Rickard, and in their family were nine children—seven sons and two daughters. John Rickard Clements was the eldest son.

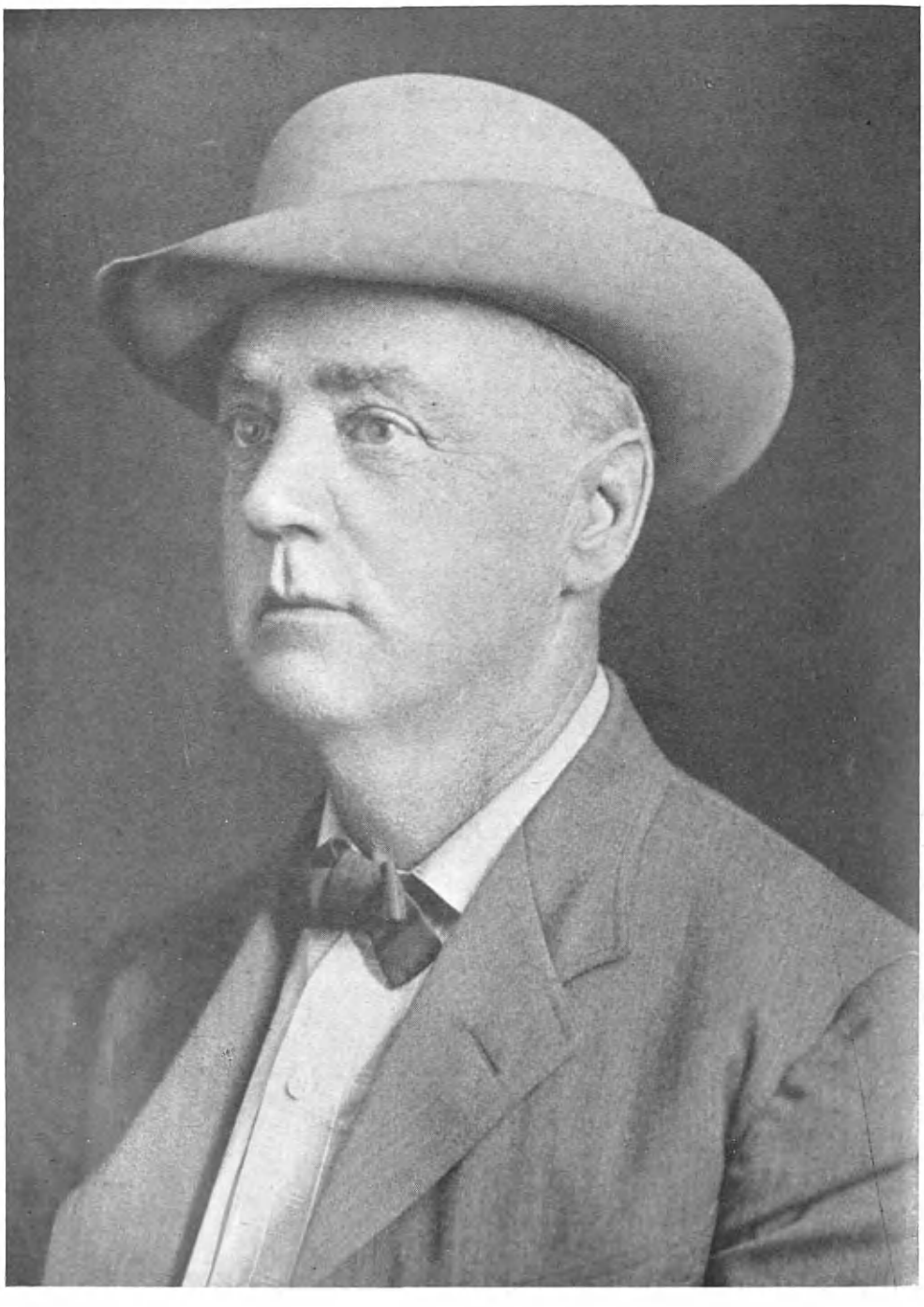
The family had been connected prominently

with trade, industry and finance through several generations. In Ireland, where it had its seat near Belfast, at Ballynahinch, members of the house were identified with the linen manufacturing industry; then, as noted, Mr. Clements' father attained to success as manufacturer and exporter in Ontario. And Mr. Clements, when he began to think upon his future, tended early in life toward matters of business. After he had completed his academic instruction in the schools of his district in Lambton County, he went into his father's veneering plant, and with him became interested at the same time in merchandising, the elder Mr. Clements having established a general store at Newbury, Ontario, meanwhile. In due course, as he learned the business, he felt able to conduct a similar store by himself. He had saved his money; he now secured additional funds from his father, borrowed a small amount on credit, and opened a store to deal at retail in general merchandise, at Newbury. Even as a young man, his deals were shrewdly executed. He owned a keen mind, was astute in commerce, and built up a reputation for honesty that remained with him through later years and larger dealings. He studied the principles of trade, studied the practices thereof, studied men and their psychology, and applied what he found to the business in hand, making a considerable success of his first enterprise, though really great expansion was impossible due to smallness of the center in which he operated.

Mr. Clements disposed of the store at Newbury, when he realized that his business could never become large enough there to satisfy him. He removed to Winnipeg, traveling thence over the Dawson trail by wagon. He lived a pioneer existence in Winnipeg; but even at that period, Winnipeg showed greater promise than the city he had quitted, and Mr. Clements rested assured of his fortune there. He opened his second store, this one being to deal in musical instruments and sewing machines. Organs, of the foot pedal variety, were carried in stock, it having been a mark of social and financial success to own one in those early days of the Northwest. Sewing machines too had a demand, first as a luxury, and later as a necessity, as the womenfolk made nearly all their own apparel.

Winnipeg grew, and Mr. Clements' enterprise flourished accordingly. His store's annual volume took on heavy proportions, and he entered other fields, buying of choice realty when prices were low and selling when the level had raised. The boom hit Winnipeg in 1882, and those who held their parcels of realty, or who erected commercial structures upon unsound sands of uneconomic foundation, were caught when it subsided. But Mr. Clements, satisfied with a fair profit, weathered the storm. He did not speculate; he had been an investor. He invested in Winnipeg's future, and won on his judgment where others lost heavily. Then began the era of rebuilding after the boom panic. In this he was of valued force. Disposing of his store, he occupied himself with the work that needed attention. Operating as a builder, he erected the Imperial Bank, Brunswick Hotel, Bijou Theatre Building, and the J. R. Clements Block, now known as the Burns Block, together with many other landmarks of modern Winnipeg. It may be mentioned here that he gave $50,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association of Winnipeg, and that in 1920 he made a substantial contribution to Winnipeg's General Hospital. To the General Hospital of Sarnia, Ontario, where he was born, he gave $50,000. In 1918 he established the Clements Loan and Investment Company, partially because he wished a safe and reliable medium for handling his own moneys, and also because he recognized a good business field in that direction in Winnipeg. The company was incorporated later, leaving Mr. Clements free to enjoy the fruits of his labors, as his executives in charge of the firm were entirely capable of handling all resources to advantage. He now went into retirement, spending the last eight years of his life withdrawn from the vexations of commerce; but not in idleness, for such was not his nature. He had to be "doing," whether in business or relaxation.

It was in 1918, at the age of eighty, that Mr. Clements took a trip around the world. Always he had been fond of travel, had traveled much on this continent, and now found great pleasure and satisfaction in seeing for the first time places abroad of which he had read continually. He was a student of merit, and recognized various buildings, knowing their histories and their significance. In a sense, it was the printed page and picture come to life. He saw the verities of what he had read, and reviewed them as a philosopher. The first year of his winter residence in Florida, Mr. Clements and his wife lived at St. Augustine. The following year saw them in California. But Florida was more to their taste as a residence. In Tampa Mr. Clements found an ideal city, which he helped to make even more ideal to his wishes. On the grounds of his residence here, a commanding site, he caused flowers to be grown and developed into beautiful gardens. He was fond of nature. With the passage of years and the coming



Harry Howard

Mrs Harry Howard

of the eventide of life, this fondness increased. He took pleasure in reading, and was actively interested in movements of significance to the city, State and Nation. He found here, as he did everywhere he went, persons who were congenial, who regarded him highly and with warm esteem as a successful man of talent and a friend of admirable character. He had never sought office for himself, but was instrumental in securing election for various men worthy of his support. He did not care for fraternal diversions, preferring instead the society of friends informally and the circle of his home life, of which he was extremely fond, spending his happiest hours here.

Mr. Clements married twice (first), to Viola Cusack, since deceased; and of this union was born a son, John Franklin. He married (second), March 1, 1880, in Kansas City, Missouri, Almira McLeod, daughter of Alexander McLeod, resident of Wisconsin, where he was employed as millwright. Mrs. Clements survives her beloved husband, and continues to make her home in Tampa. Many of the charities in which she was interested with her husband, she retains. She is a lady of many friends, a hostess of graciousness and charm, and is happy in the lives of her children and grandchildren, these being: 1. Bessie Lucretia, wife of Frederick C. Hamilton; and their children are: Ruth Elizabeth, a student, and John Frederick. 2. Louis Ray, who married Cora E. Hanson; and they have children: Louis Ray, Jr., and Charlotte Wren.

Memory of John Rickard Clements, successful business man, pioneer and man among men, rests warmly in the hearts of all who knew him well. His works perpetuate his name, and his life continues to be an inspiration.

HOWARD, HARRY, Contractor—Every city has its leaders, and Tampa, Florida, has been fortunate in the concentrated and constructive interest of its dominant personalities. Harry Howard, whose career found its fullest expression in this city, assisted liberally in the advancement of the greater metropolitan area, and his name will live through several decades as one whose loyalty of public spirit worked to large and lasting advantage. His death, which occurred here February 9, 1927, brought sadness to the hundreds who had known him and esteemed him highly as business figure, citizen and man. His was a record of attainment, a life replete of good to those around him; and in his memory this narrative is written.

Harry Howard was born July 7, 1857, at Hoboken, New Jersey. He was the only child of Charles Clark and Mary (Rouviere) Howard, descended in the paternal line from English forebears, his ancestors having lived in New England during the Colonial period. His father, an architect, erected a great many of Hoboken's buildings. He was a prominent man of affairs, a foremost citizen of the community. When war was declared between the States he took service under the colors of the North, attained to the rank of colonel, 22d Massachusetts Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Bull Run.

In the public schools of New York City, Harry Howard secured a good elementary and secondary academic instruction, then entered Brooklyn, New York, Polytechnic Institute, where he completed a well-rounded technical course of great value to him in later years. Of an adventurous and hardy turn, he spent several years in the United States Navy, as a youth and young man, and in 1887, when he was thirty years of age went to work as a bookkeeper for the American News Company, New York City, with which organization he continued until his commencement of residence in Tampa. In Tampa he became a sheet metal and roofing contractor of note, and it is cited that most of the metal roofs on large Tampa buildings were laid by his concern. These include the roofs on Tampa Bay Hotel, the Casino, and the majority of the city's cigar factories in old Port Tampa. He invested a great deal of money in the city's realty, and handled this sagely, with profitable results to himself and beneficial ends to the city at large. Thus he demonstrated clearly his belief in Tampa's future, through purchases of lots and properties, developing them and selling them to suitable purchasers. At the time of his death he owned extensive realty interests. Always a follower of political events, Mr. Howard was active in local movements of political significance. He was a member of the City Council from 1902 to 1904, and his record of service thereon proved the quality of his desires for Tampa's general welfare. A Democrat, he advanced to high standing as a party man, and for fourteen years was secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of Hillsborough County, in which Tampa is located. He was a communicant of the Congregational Church for a period, and in later years lived rather than professed the Christian religion, being a devout Christian gentleman of acts rather than words, of deeds rather than abstractions of religious philosophy.

Mr. Howard married, January 18, 1885, in New York City, Frances Walford Berry, daughter of William John and Anna (Walford) Berry. Her mother was a native of Virginia. Her father, well

remembered in the city of Tampa, came here from New York City in 1884. He it was who founded Tampa's first tin shop and sheet metal business. Mr. Berry was a prominent Mason and dearly beloved citizen. Mrs. Howard, who survives her husband, continues to reside in Tampa.

Love of animals, and particularly of horses and dogs, was a characteristic indicative of Mr. Howard's character. Always, in Florida, he kept horses, and many of these were of fine stock indeed, returning the affection in which he held them. They were of prize variety. He was fond also of hunting, fishing and reading, was extremely well versed in current topics of interest, widely educated, and largely self-instructed through broad and judicious reading of good sources. He took pleasure in athletic sports, and in younger days belonged to the Brooklyn Athletic Association. Mr. Howard's word, literally, was as good as his bond, and he maintained a just pride in this fact. He had a keen sense of humor, a tongue for wit; and this wit never hurt those with whom he conversed. Formerly in the Navy as recited, he knew the naval service and its ways, and nothing would have pleased him more thoroughly than to have helped our country in the World War as a sailor, had not years prevented. He contributed liberally to all patriotic causes at that crucial period, notably to the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps and American Red Cross campaigns. His patriotism was real, unfeigned, coming from one intensely loyal to his country. Mr. Howard belonged to the Democratic Club of Tampa, the Tampa Contractors' Exchange, and the Board of Trade. He brought several active business enterprises to the city by exertion of his influence; and in many ways proved himself a benefactor to the municipality's advancement and welfare.

Mr. Howard will be recalled through many years for his genial smile and firm handclasp. His was a rare friendship, not bestowed in haste, but given permanently. Once he admitted one to friendship, that person was certain to receive all the advantages of full confidence. This confidence, it should be noted, seldom was despoiled. Firm in convictions, yet Mr. Howard had an open mind, and was willing at all times to hear the other side of a story, that he might make sure of his ground before a more definite commitment. His principles were ever of the highest.

SASSER, DAVID W., Realty Operator—Active in two States, for the last eight years of his life prominent in realty circles of St. Petersburg, Florida, David W. Sasser is recalled with affection by former associates, who hold his memory dear. He was born July 16, 1877, in Goldsborough, North Carolina, and died in Tampa, Florida, November 23, 1925, at the age of forty-eight years. His father, well known in North Carolina, was a farmer, veteran of the war between the States, and man of extensive means, respected by all who came in contact with him.

David W. Sasser attended the public schools at Goldsborough, North Carolina, graduated from high school there, and early went to work, securing a varied experience before entering railroad enterprise. In 1905 he became identified with the Atlantic Coast Line road as telegraph operator, and remained with this road ten years, until 1915, in Goldsborough. In 1915 he became a member of the telegraph staff of the Florida East Coast Railroad Company in North Carolina, was sent by the company to Tampa in 1917, and soon afterward left the key to become a real estate operator, in St. Petersburg. Here he established the Sasser Realty Company, having no associates in its conduct. He built up a very good business, which reacted with benefit to the community as a whole, and has to his credit the development as a subdivision of Plymouth Heights. He held extensive properties. Many men of St. Petersburg sought his advice in making purchases, and this he gave, wisely looking toward the future welfare of the city with a clear and practical vision. Mr. Sasser belonged to the Pinellas County Realty Board, of which he was a charter member, and fraternally held affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He made of his work a pleasure, regarding it as such. He assisted sporting movements of St. Petersburg, was genial, friendly, large of spirit, and of a pleasing personality.

Mr. Sasser belonged to the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, was one of its active figures for several years, and contributed to all civic enterprises looking toward a fuller development of St. Petersburg and the greater community.

He will be remembered long for his worthy works.

BROWN, GEORGE LEWIS, D. D. S., Dental Surgeon—Numbered prominently among pioneer members of the dental profession in the State of Florida, possessed of a professional reputation which brought to his St. Petersburg offices patients from cities far to the North, the late Dr. George Lewis Brown had a diversified and interesting career, replete in its accomplishment,

American Historical Soc'y

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Tavernier Peacock

His life was of note professionally, as a loyal citizen, and as an active agent in building up a new community.

Born January 25, 1876, at Shellman, Georgia, he died in St. Petersburg, June 2, 1924, aged forty-eight years. Though his life was cut short by untimely demise, already he had accomplished an unusual degree of enduring good, which will live after him in years to come. He was a son of Randolph Augustus and Susan Anne Brown. His father, of Scottish descent, engaged as a planter near Shellman, Georgia, until about 1880, when he removed to Florida and set out orange trees, near Dade City, as a pioneer of that area. The big freeze of the '90s killed his trees, causing Mr. Brown to go into other affairs. He was of prominence in public matters pertaining to Dade City, holding office there until the time of his passing in 1898. He was a veteran of the war between the States. For service in that war, to support the colors of the Confederacy, he had enlisted for duty in the battlefields at an early age.

Dr. George Lewis Brown secured his preparatory instruction in the public schools of Dade City, completed his preparation for higher studies with two years at St. Leo Boys' School, of St. Leo, Florida, and entered Atlanta Dental School, of Atlanta, Georgia. From this he took the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1899, when twenty-three years of age. The turn of the century found him well launched in his profession.

Returning to Florida from the Atlanta school, he practiced for about two years in Dade City, then went to Tampa, and shortly afterward came to St. Petersburg, where he opened permanent offices. At that time, soon after 1900, St. Petersburg was small, little of the present city having been built. Shacks were plentiful, and the fine buildings which grace the city today existed only in the minds of the pioneers, whose courage was painted with the vision of what might be. Dr. Brown helped materially in building up St. Petersburg. His reputation as dental surgeon grew even more rapidly than did the city, and his fame spread to other States. He was one of the first in his profession here, and continuously interested himself in new scientific developments, also interesting himself in works of citizenship.

A Democrat, he adhered strictly to the principles of the party. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a charter member of the Passaquille Yacht Club, and made recreations of fishing and hunting and reading. He retained his scholastic interests with the increasing interests of professional, fraternal and civil calling.

Dr. George Lewis Brown married, August 16, 1923, at Clearwater, Florida, Wynnifred Charlotte Nellis, daughter of Albert J. Nellis, of New York State and Florida, mill operator of wide reputation for his successful enterprises in the North. Mrs. Brown continues to reside in St. Petersburg. She is a communicant of the Congregational Church, Dr. Brown having been a member of the Baptist Church. Her parents now make their home with her, as does her sister, Mrs. C. W. Strong, at No. 201 North Third Avenue.

A brother and two sisters, with his wife, survive Dr. Brown. Richard Lewis Brown, the brother, lives at Jacksonville, Florida, where he is employed by the Seaboard Airline Railroad. The sisters are Mrs. J. Roberts, of White Springs, Florida, and Mrs. Charles Johnson, of Miami.

The record left behind by Dr. George Lewis Brown is exemplary, and will carry his name through several generations in Florida's professional annals.

PEACOCK, TAVERNIER, Vegetable Grower —Dade County, Florida, in which the late Tavernier Peacock was born, counted him, who spent his entire life there, as one of its leading, most successful and most representative citizens. The son of pioneer residents of that section of Southern Florida, Mr. Peacock materially contributed to its development and prosperity. He was not only one of the earliest and most successful vegetable and fruit growers, but was also known for his unvarying probity, for his exceptional business ability and for his readiness to adopt progressive business methods. Active in religious and charitable work, he could always be counted upon to support generously every worth-while movement that promised to advance the welfare of Miami, in which city he spent the last twenty-five years of his life, and in every way he represented the highest type of useful and progressive citizenship.

Tavernier Peacock was born in Miami, Dade County, Florida, then merely a post office, December 21, 1876, a son of the late John Thomas and Martha Jane (Snipes) Peacock, pioneer residents of Dade County. His father, who was born in London, England, November 18, 1843, and who died in Miami, Florida, July 23, 1907, came to this country, the first of his family, from London, England, about 1860. He was for many years in the United States Life Saving Service, being sta-

tioned at Miami Beach, Florida. In his early life, during one of the periods, when the discovery of gold attracted many people from all over the world to California, he spent a short period in that State. Throughout his life he was prominently active in church work. At the time of his death in his sixty-fourth year he was retired from active work. He married at Key West, Florida, Martha Jane Snipes, a native of Marianna, Jackson County, Florida, and they were the parents of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, of whom Tavernier Peacock was the third oldest.

Mr. Peacock received his education in the public schools of Coconut Grove. At the age of twenty-one years, in 1897, he engaged in vegetable and fruit growing in Dade County, with headquarters in Miami, and in this business he continued to within a short time of his death, retiring only when ill health made it a necessity. He met with great success, partly as the result of his exceptional business ability and partly because his well-established integrity in all his business dealings had built up for him an enviable reputation. In later years he also engaged in the real estate business and in that field he repeated his previous successes. During the World War he liberally supported the various patriotic, financial and benevolent campaigns of that period. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church, to the work of which he gave freely of his time and means. He was deeply attached to his home and family, and his modesty, kindness and loyalty won him an unusually large number of friends. His favorite forms of recreation were hunting and boating. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but, though he always took an intelligent interest in public questions, he never sought or held public office.

In Miami, Florida, Mr. Peacock married, August 4, 1900, Coral Fisher, born in Delaware County, Ohio, a daughter of William Henry and Eva C. (Henry) Fisher. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock were the parents of two sons: Kirk L., born July 5, 1901, who married Evelyn Spier of Atlanta, Georgia, and who is the father of one daughter, Elsie Anne Peacock, born November 12, 1928; and Cecil A. Peacock, born August 29, 1909, a student at Miami High School, class of 1929.

Mrs. Coral (Fisher) Peacock is a member of an old American family, which for several generations has been active in settling various parts of the United States. Her paternal great-grandfather was George Fisher, who was born May 4, 1788, near Washington, Pennsylvania, and who went from there in 1806 to Ohio, settling in Berkshire Township, Delaware County. He was one of the pioneer settlers of that section and made the difficult and hazardous journey from Pennsylvania to the wilds of Ohio in covered wagons drawn by teams of oxen. So primitive were conditions at that time that he was frequently compelled to cut his own roads through the forests, before he could continue on his way. Indians were still abundant at that time in that part of Ohio where he settled, and he frequently employed some of them to pile brush for him, paying them with bread and milk for this work. He built the first frame house in Berkshire Township, a house built so solidly that it was still standing in 1906, a century after his arrival. He died in Berkshire Township, Ohio, March 21, 1869. He married, January 17, 1811, Phoebe Hopkins, who was born December 22, 1794, and who had come to Ohio with her widowed mother in 1808. Mrs. Phoebe (Hopkins) Fisher was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, famous Rhode Island patriot and statesman and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from that State. She died August 15, 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher were the parents of several sons, one of whom was the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Peacock, Henry Fisher. He was born on his father's farm in Berkshire Township, Ohio, in 1819 and, having been reared there, he spent most of his life there, successfully engaged in farming. He owned some one hundred and seventeen acres of improved farm land, part of the homestead originally cleared by his father, and specialized in raising stock of high quality. Highly respected for his many fine qualities, he was one of the substantial citizens of his native town and at various times was elected to local offices of trust and responsibility. He married (first), in 1841, Julia Spear, a daughter of Elias Spear of Vermont, by whom he had three children: Emma; William Henry, of whom further; and Dora, who died young. Mrs. Julia (Spear) Fisher died in 1864, and Henry Fisher married (second), in 1869, Mary A. Case, who was born in 1816, a daughter of Charles Case. By this marriage he also had three children, Louis, Cora, and Lewerta Fisher.

William Henry Fisher, the father of Mrs. Coral (Fisher) Peacock, was born at Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, June 18, 1860, the only son of Henry and Julia (Spear) Fisher. He was reared in Ohio and engaged there in farming. Later he became one of the pioneer homesteaders and agriculturists of Dade County, Florida, where he lived, highly respected, until his death in Miami in September, 1903. Throughout his life he was prom-

nently active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married at Delaware, Ohio, in 1873, Eva C. Henry, a native of Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Hurrone) Henry, the former a native of Pennsylvania and a carpenter by trade, the latter a member of a Virginia family. Since her husband's death Mrs. Eva C. (Henry) Fisher has continued to make her home in Miami. Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Fisher were the parents of four children: Pearl; Ruby; Coral, who married the late Tavernier Peacock of Miami, Florida; and Paul Fisher, who married Mae Reed.

Mrs. Peacock, since her husband's death, has been active in the real estate business, which he started several years prior to his demise, and has shown considerable ability in looking after the important interests left by her husband, of which she has charge as the administratrix of his estate. Her religious affiliations are with the Christian Science Church.

Tavernier Peacock died after a brief illness at his home in Miami, No. 41 South East Seventh Street, March 18, 1923. After impressive funeral services at his late residence, conducted by Rev. C. Fred Blackburn and Rev. A. E. Hughlett, and attended by many of his friends, he was laid to rest in Woodlawn Park Cemetery, Miami, a number of the most prominent early residents of Miami serving as pallbearers.

By his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his many friends a loyal and genial companion, and his community one of its most upright, useful, substantial and representative citizens. Though at the time of his passing he had to his credit many achievements that gave proof of his many fine qualities and of his sterling character, there can be no doubt that further and even greater success would have been his share, had his life not been cut short prematurely at its very prime.

NELSON, COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAM, Attorney, Political Leader—Famous throughout the country as an attorney who was an expert in criminal cases, Colonel Robert William Nelson, of Newport, Kentucky, was equally notable as a Democratic leader and promoter of construction of great public importance, the cost of which involved millions of dollars. Same cases of national significance came under his management, and at thirty-eight, he acted as counsel for the defense and won acquittals. In only two did he figure as prosecutor, that of the notable Pearl Bryan murder in 1897 and another, while he was county attorney of Campbell County.

Colonel Robert William Nelson was born April 3, 1845, at Alexandria, Kentucky, son of John Hayden and Maria (Sallee) Nelson. The father was born in Virginia, the mother was of French descent. The son was educated in the Alexandria schools until he reached the age of eight years, when the loss of the family fortune necessitated that the boy help out and contribute to the family exchequer. He worked, but he somehow managed at the same time to continue his education and to attack the study of the law. After the eminently practical fashion in his day, he studied law under the direction of a successful lawyer, choosing Colonel John G. Carlisle, who had an office in Covington. He was later associated in practice with Colonel Carlisle, who became United States Senator, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of the United States Treasury. During the Civil War, the young Nelson was taken prisoner with his father before he was old enough to fight, but the experience only strengthened his determination to pursue his law course. Admitted to the bar, Mr. Nelson began to practice with William Stone Abert as partner, and both men later attained greatness. Colonel Nelson specialized in criminal law, defending a great number of criminals and murderers, and sometimes refusing the fees. So vigorously did he enter into the prosecution of the famous Pearl Bryan case that he succeeded in convicting and sending to the gallows Alonzo Walling and Scott Jackson, both of Indiana, who were attending school in Cincinnati at the time of the crime.

His political advancement paralleled his professional career. Colonel Nelson was elected to the State Legislature in 1875 and served two terms, during which he gained fame for sponsoring bills to establish courthouse districts in Kentucky. He served as mayor of Newport from 1905 to 1909 and had the satisfaction of being head of the city while the new jail was built to accommodate city, county and Federal prisoners. His genius found an outlet also in various business enterprises. He was organizer of the company which built the Latonia Race Track and served as president for many years. He also organized the German National Bank, later known as the American National Bank of Newport, and the Newport National Bank. Possibly one of his largest enterprises was the organization of the company which build the Central Bridge over the Ohio River, the bridge sometimes known as the Broadway and Newport Bridge, which now accommodates all Green Line cars running into Cincinnati from Campbell County, as well as thousands of automobiles and pedestrians daily. He

was also one of the builders of the railroad at Texarkana, Texas, and Shreveport. At the time of his death, he was proprietor of the company which supplies water to Georgetown, Kentucky. He was also interested in a host of other enterprises and in many civic organization and other groups, including membership in the State, County, and American Bar associations, and at one time in the Queen City Club of Cincinnati.

Robert William Nelson married (first), in 1871, Angie Elden, who died within the year, leaving a son, Robert William Nelson, Jr. Colonel Nelson married (second), in 1892, Mary Winston Berry, daughter of James Thomas and Mollie (Winston) Berry. Mrs. Nelson's father was born in Newport, son of James Thomas and Elizabeth (Wise) Berry, who were also natives of Newport, the father being the son of Judge Washington Berry, whose wife was Alice Thornton Taylor, from Caroline County, Virginia. The father of Judge Washington Berry, who was born in Newport, was Thomas Berry, who, in 1758, married Elizabeth Washington. The family of Alice Thornton Taylor was an old and distinguished one native to Caroline County, and is traceable from 1624. Her own father was Colonel James Taylor, 4th. The mother of Mrs. Nelson was the daughter of Major Thomas Martin of Revolutionary fame, who was a charter member of the Cincinnati Club and appointed first commandant of the Newport Barrack's army post. His father was Thomas Martin, who died in 1720, and his mother, Ann Moorman. The wife of Major Thomas Martin was Susan Ledbetter. A family treasure now in the hands of Mrs. Nelson consists of land grants issued by John Quincy Adams. Colonel and Mrs. Nelson were the parents of the following childrens: Mary Winston, wife of Sidney Jordan, Jr.; Robert Williamson Nelson, 3d, who died in 1925 at the age of twenty-four; Judith Nelson, residing at home.

Colonel Nelson closed a long and notable life, filled with splendid accomplishments and the happiness of a well-loved home and family as well as a great circle of friends when he died at the age of eighty-two, January 9, 1927. His life was worthy of his splendid ancestry, and his accomplishments in keeping with his lofty ideals and noble endowments.

NILES, GARIBALDI, Developer—Pioneer citizens of Florida are owed a debt which the State can never pay, save in the distinctions of honored memory. Such a pioneer was the late Garibaldi Niles, whose activities in Florida covered a period of nearly fifty years. He was active in several centers which since have become great, and is particularly well remembered in the city of Miami, where his life closed, July 17, 1928. He died at the age of sixty-two years, having been born March 17, 1866, at Belleville, Illinois.

Garibaldi Niles was a son of Colonel Nathaniel Niles and Marie Louise (Thoma) Niles, and a brother of the late Colonel Lotus Niles, formerly of the United States Army, whose death occurred in New York City when he was seventy-two. Colonel Lotus Niles served with distinction in the war with Spain, and was in both Cuba and the Philippines. He led the Boxer Relief Expedition into the walled city of Pekin, where a number of Europeans and Americans had sustained a lengthy siege. He was commended for his work by Washington officials, and at the time of his demise was in retirement. Colonel Nathaniel Niles, father of Garibaldi and Colonel Lotus Niles, was known as colonel out of respect borne him by associates. A lawyer, he had a brilliant mind, and for a period held the bench as justice in St. Louis, Missouri. He was born February 4, 1817, at Plainfield, New York, and died September 16, 1900, at Belleville, Illinois, where he had long been resident. His wife, Marie Louise (Thoma) Niles, was a native of Pennsylvania, born October 19, 1828. There was another brother, Admiral Kossuth Niles, admiral in the United States Navy, having full charge of the Light House Department. The Niles family is of Irish origin, the progenitor in the United States, Ira Niles, having settled at Albany, New York.

Garibaldi Niles attended the public schools of Belleville, Illinois. At the age of sixteen he went to work, as "devil" on the Belleville "Advocate," though his father preferred a career other than that of journalism for his son. (At that time the elder Niles was judge of the county.) In 1884, Garibaldi Niles came to Florida, to work as a printer in Key West, on the "Equator Democrat," under the editorship of C. B. Pendleton. Two years later he removed to Motto, since known as Lemon City, and opened the first general store there. Later he was appointed the town's postmaster, at which office he served most efficiently for nineteen years, meanwhile assisting largely as a citizen in the upbuilding of the Lemon city community from pioneer stages. He was the first Indian commissioner in Southern Florida, and in this connection also was of valued assistance in preparing the State for future growth. Leaving this post, he returned to newspaper work, helping to publish the first edition of the Miami "Daily

Metropolis," which has since become the Miami "Daily News." Later, for several years, he worked on the "Morning Record," predecessor of the Miami "Herald." This done, Mr. Niles engaged in farming, first operating a tract in Little River, subsequently having land at what is now Northeast Second Avenue and Twentieth Street. Leaving the farm in due course, he formed the Niles Block Company, which he operated until 1925, when he retired from active business pursuits. He was a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church, was one of the few surviving members who founded the Miami Knights of Pythias Lodge, and had other social and fraternal identities in addition. He was a great student of history and of music, appreciating grand opera especially fully. The last four years of his life he traveled widely through the United States.

At Lemon City, Florida, June 27, 1894, Garibaldi Niles was united in marriage with Mary Moffat, daughter of Duncan Moffat, a confectioner and inventor. Mrs. Niles's father perfected the first crystalized fruits, with a machine to make them up, and perfected also a device for extracting sugar from cane in an improved manner. Until 1865 he lived at Key West, then moved to New Orleans, where he lived till 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Niles had children: 1. Mathield, who married Robert E. Cooney, and they have children, Emmet and Mary. 2. Lotus, 2d, named after Mr. Niles' brother, the colonel. 3. Warren, who married, and has a son, Warren, Jr. 4. and 5. Henry and Garibaldi (twins), who died at birth. 6. Robert Bruce Begoyne, who died when three years old. Mrs. Niles continues to make her home in Miami, where associations are near and dear. Her chief interest lies in the happiness and advancement of her children and grandchildren, to whom she is devotedly attached, as they are to her.

The name Niles has been distinguished in war, in the law and on the bench, and in citizenship. Citizenship was the medium in which Garibaldi Niles stood out strongest from the ranks of fellow-pioneers in Florida. His vision was true and far; his courage matched his vision; and the two in association worked to the lasting benefit of the cities of Lemon City and Miami, and to the State at large.

DICK, JOSEPH C., Mortician—Late citizen of Kankakee, Kankakee County, Illinois, Joseph C. Dick is recalled with affection to persons through a wide region here as a foremost member of his profession, and as a figure outstanding in community affairs. Native of Canada, he was born at Aurelia, May 9, 1870, and died at Kankakee, May 28, 1920, from injuries incurred in an automobile accident, the machine in which he was riding having been struck by a train. He was a son of Peter and Ann (White) Dick. His father was a native of Scotland; his mother, of England; and Peter Dick was well known in business circles of Illinois, as a contractor and man of affairs, for many years a resident of Kankakee. He spent the last days of his life at Peotone, Illinois, and died in 1892, the year his son was married.

Joseph C. Dick received a sound basis for independent studies in the public schools of Kankakee, and throughout life he read of good books, appreciated the best in literature as in other fields. He became something of a philosopher, kindly disposed toward mankind. The balance of his education having come from experience, he was a man truly well educated and rounded of comprehension. His first contact with business matters was as a jeweler, in Kankakee; then he turned to the livery business, and from this entered the field of funeral direction which became his proper life's work. He was among the best known of funeral directors in the Kankakee area, deeply respected by confreres in the profession throughout Illinois. He engaged as mortician in Kankakee for twenty years.

General affairs interested Mr. Dick from the year of his majority. It was said he belonged to every club and society for which he was eligible in Kankakee, and fraternally he held affiliation with Woodmen of the World and the Free and Accepted Masons, also being of prominence in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In Masonry he was a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. A fourth order to which he belonged, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, likewise knew him well and popularly. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, an elder and a deacon. During the World War he supported all patriotic appeals. A speaker of forcefulness, he gave this ability to the causes of the allied nations, making three-minute talks. When General Wood visited Kankakee in this period, he was on the committee named to receive him, and himself introduced the general. A Republican, staunch supporter of the party, he never sought office, and supported the man rather than the party in community elections. He was fond of travel.

Mr. Dick married, December 26, 1892, at Peotone, Illinois, Florence L. Gates, daughter of Henry W. Gates, of that city, merchant and man of means, descended of Highland Dutch forebears. Of this union were born children: 1. Pauline E.,

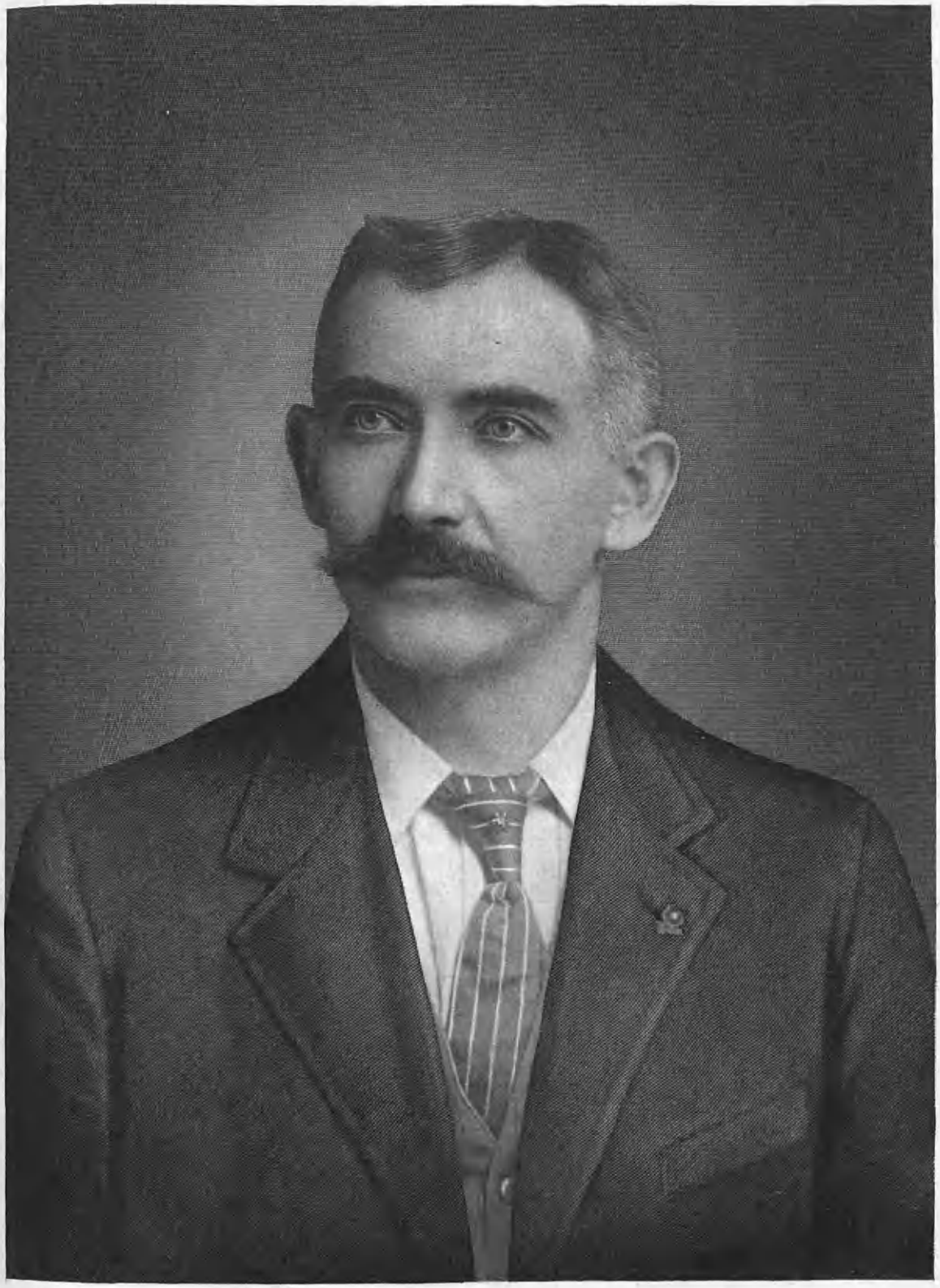
wife of Ernest J. Carr, of Chicago; and they have a son, Ernest J., Jr., born in 1927. 2. Bonita A., wife of Henry J. Delburn, New York City. Mrs. Dick, who survives her husband, now makes her residence in Miami, Florida, where she has numerous friends who regard her highly as a lady of gracious refinement and charm. She is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, which she attends regularly, and supports church works of good. She came to Miami in 1922.

Home-loving and loyal to his family, Mr. Dick was a genial figure of an even disposition. A leader of his profession, he applied himself diligently to his affairs, but owned a happy facility to leave his responsibilities behind when he went out for pleasure among friends. He was a companionable man, charitable to those in need, very well thought of by those in his community, sincerely respected. His advice, frequently sought, was as sound in character as in the conduct of his own movements. He liked young men as companions. His counsel to them was of value. Sincerity was a characteristic of his makeup. Wherever Mr. Dick was known, and his acquaintanceship was extended, he will be remembered long, with tenderness and affection.

PAHLS, JOHN B., Baker, Merchant—The measure of a man's success is not wholly monetary, though that scale frequently is employed, particularly when a man has engaged in business, making his career at it. In the broader sense, the proper scale is that of service to mankind, through his business, as a loyal citizen, and as a figure in charitable undertakings. John B. Pahls' life was a success judged from all scales: at business he builded largely; at charity he distinguished his gifts through quiet contribution; as a citizen he assisted greatly in the growth, prosperity and happiness of his community. Born October 28, 1866, he died December 9, 1921, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Here he is recalled with affection by those who knew him well in his affairs. Elsewhere also, wherever he was known, his memory is recalled with tenderness.

John B. Pahls was a native of Germany, son of George and Angelina Pahls. His father was a builder, and in July of 1883, with his son, came to America. They took residence that month and year in Cincinnati, Ohio. John B. Pahls was then seventeen years of age. He had secured his early academic education in the excellent public schools of his native country, and completed his instruction in the hard but constructively rigorous school of experience in the United States. At an early age he entered the bakery business as an employee, in Cincinnati. At the age of twenty-five he owned a shop of his own, and was markedly successful as baker in Cincinnati, remaining there so occupied during ten years. He then removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, here resuming his baking business with formation of a company which he operated with fortune for twenty years. For thirty years in all Mr. Pahls was engaged in the baking trade as merchant. He succeeded in a large way at it, and commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. In works of citizenship he was of constructive value, giving liberally of effort, time and money to projects designed for the mutual advantage of the community whole. He came to be regarded as an outstanding citizen of Portsmouth. In general affairs he was much interested. He held to the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Pahls was a man who both professed and acted his religion. While living in Cincinnati he attended St. Paul's Church. In Portsmouth he attended the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and gave of time and funds to the works of both churches, especially in Portsmouth. He belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in this city, and the Catholic Knights of Ohio, at Cincinnati. His favorite relaxation was in reading good books, and his two chief pleasures were his work and his home. Mr. Pahls was a home-loving man. Modest, reserved in speech and action, he numbered many friends among his intimates; and to these he was occasionally outspoken, when questions of deep interest were under discussion. Loyalty to his friends was one of his dominant characteristics, a quality with which those friends who survive recall well and with reason. He was a self-made man, having had little help from his father. He never found it necessary to deviate from the innate honesty of his nature, nor to mar the integrity of his worthy character. His name remains undimmed, written clearly on the rolls of New Hampshire's adopted sons who were good citizens and helped to advance the interests of the State.

In Cincinnati, November 14, 1894, Mr. Pahls was united in marriage with Angelina Brunklaus, daughter of Henry Brunklaus, farmer, herself a native of Germany. Of this union were born children: 1. Cecilia M., wife of Joseph J. Pokay, resident of Miami, mother of a son, Joseph J., Jr., born in 1924. 2. John B., Jr., student in Miami University, class of 1932. 3. Frank J., student of aviation, private school. Mrs. Pahls is a communicant of Gesu Church of Miami, where



L. D. Pahls

she has made her residence for several years, since the death of Mr. Pahls.

In service there is strength; and such was the strength of John B. Pahls. His was a life of service well executed, of lasting benefit to man.

IRELAND, GEORGE F., Merchant—Pioneer in Florida, George F. Ireland came to this State in 1887, and lived here until his death, a period of thirty-six years, replete of useful service to several communities, but more especially to the city of Fort Myers, where his life closed. Here he is recalled with an affection which time cannot dim in the hearts of those who knew him.

George F. Ireland was a native of Canada. Born December 15, 1853, he died December 7, 1923, lacking only a few days of his seventieth birthday. He was a son of Christopher English and Frances (McMasters) Ireland; and he was descended from William Ireland, progenitor of the family in North America, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Canada in 1732.

When George F. Ireland was five years old, his parents removed from Canada to the United States, first settling at Dubuque, Iowa, and subsequently moving to the western part of that State. His father, who had studied for the ministry, engaged also in agriculture and in business with success; and the family was in good circumstances, one of the pioneer families of Iowa. In the common schools there, George F. Ireland secured his academic instruction, and in 1881, when he was twenty-seven, went into the hardware business, at Kingsley, Iowa, where he dealt in hardware and farm implements until 1887. It was in that year he came to Florida. Here he purchased land, set out orange trees, and profited well enough, until the freeze of 1895, when his grove was ruined, having been partially destroyed the year preceding by a minor catastrophe of like character. In 1895 he came to Fort Myers, and opened a tin shop. Subsequently he branched out his efforts into the hardware field once more, and built up an excellent business in hardware products. His was the first hardware store in the community. He ran the store until 1910, had the business of the Gulf Refining Company as a mainstay, and up to the time of his death operated as ship chandler.

For fifteen years, in Fort Myers, Mr. Ireland was a member of the City Council. For twelve years, also, he served on the School Council. During the World War he supported all measures of patriotic basis.

Fraternally, his affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was District Grand Master of Tropical Lodge, No. 56, for the years 1906-08-12-13-18, and a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Eastern Star, Fort Myers Chapter, No. 31, and for the years 1910-12-15-16-17, held office as Worthy Patron. His chief relaxations were boating, fishing and hunting.

Mr. Ireland married, at Dubuque, Iowa, August 30, 1881, Ida Menge, daughter of Charles William Menge, of Elkport, Iowa, her father having been a farmer, and of pronounced artistic talent, demonstrated in his steel engravings. Of this union were born: 1. Bertha, who married Harry A. Laycock. 2. Florence, who married James Clark. 3. David, who married Anna Turner. 4. Edna, wife of Frederick Edward Poos; they have two children, Frederick William, and George Ireland.

Highly respected citizen, George F. Ireland owned the sincere regard of all with whom he had dealings. His word and bond were the same; he never permitted debt to accumulate, and was strict with his accounts as he was of his own character. His charitable acts were numerous. Time and again he would take some needy person home with him, care for that person, and permit him to go only when his wants had fully been met. He was the friend of mankind. Though he held the posts of chairman of the school board and City Council, he did not "play politics," never having sought office for himself in all his life, but accepting it when urged, as a responsibility to be borne with integrity and service. He belonged to no church, but he lived a true Christian existence. He was a student of the Bible, knew its teachings, and practiced them. Many turned to him for counsel. This he gave, often with geniality, and always with facts to back his advice. He will be remembered with tenderest memory.

The quality of his works on earth was of the highest, and his acts were of enduring worth. In them, his name will be perpetuated.

ANGELL, GEORGE RICHARD LAWRENCE, Merchant and Accountant—A Southern gentleman in the best sense of the term was George Richard Lawrence Angell who, in his earlier home in New Orleans, and later in Jacksonville, Florida, enjoyed the highest esteem of a wide circle of friends who respected and admired and liked Mr. Angell and the members of his fine family. He was an honorable, upright and public-spirited citizen, and efficient business man, and an interested participant in all the better activities of his community.

The family dates to Roger the Switzer, who

was caterer to the King of England in the early 1500's, who had twenty-one children; and it is probable that all American Angells were descended from this Roger.

Mr. Angell was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, November 25, 1868, the son of John Goodrich Angell, New Orleans dentist who had won the commission of colonel in the Confederate Army during the War between the States, and Lucy Annette (Roper) Angell. The emigrating ancestor was John Charles Angell, who came from England to Mississippi in the early history of that State. The family is an old and honored one in the history of the South. The subject of this sketch attended high school but did not complete his course before he stopped to enter the business world. However, the New Orleans grammar school graduating class of 1885, of which he was a member, was a distinguished group. Practically every one became prominent and for years continued to hold annual reunion dinners. When Mr. Angell left school he obtained a position in a drug store and in this business continued until his marriage when he became associated with the State National Bank. This institution, due to the prevalent difficult financial situation, failed in the year 1908 or 1909, and Mr. Angell made a connection with E. L. Chappius, certified public accountant. Mr. Chappius later sold his business to the Marwick, Mitchell, Peat Company, one of the largest accounting concerns in the world, but Mr. Angell continued on in his position under the new management for a considerable length of time. Eventually he resigned to accept a better position with the L. F. M. chain stores in which connection he remained for twelve years, retiring only a year before his death.

In his earlier years Mr. Angell was a member of the Louisiana Field Artillery. Fraternally affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, he was active in the work of the organization and served as secretary. He was a baseball enthusiast, but chose to spend most of his recreational hours with his family in his home. He was Democratic in his political faith and, religiously, was christened in the Episcopalian faith. After his marriage, however, he attended the Methodist Episcopal Church with his wife, who was active in the work of church, Sunday school and missionary work of that denomination.

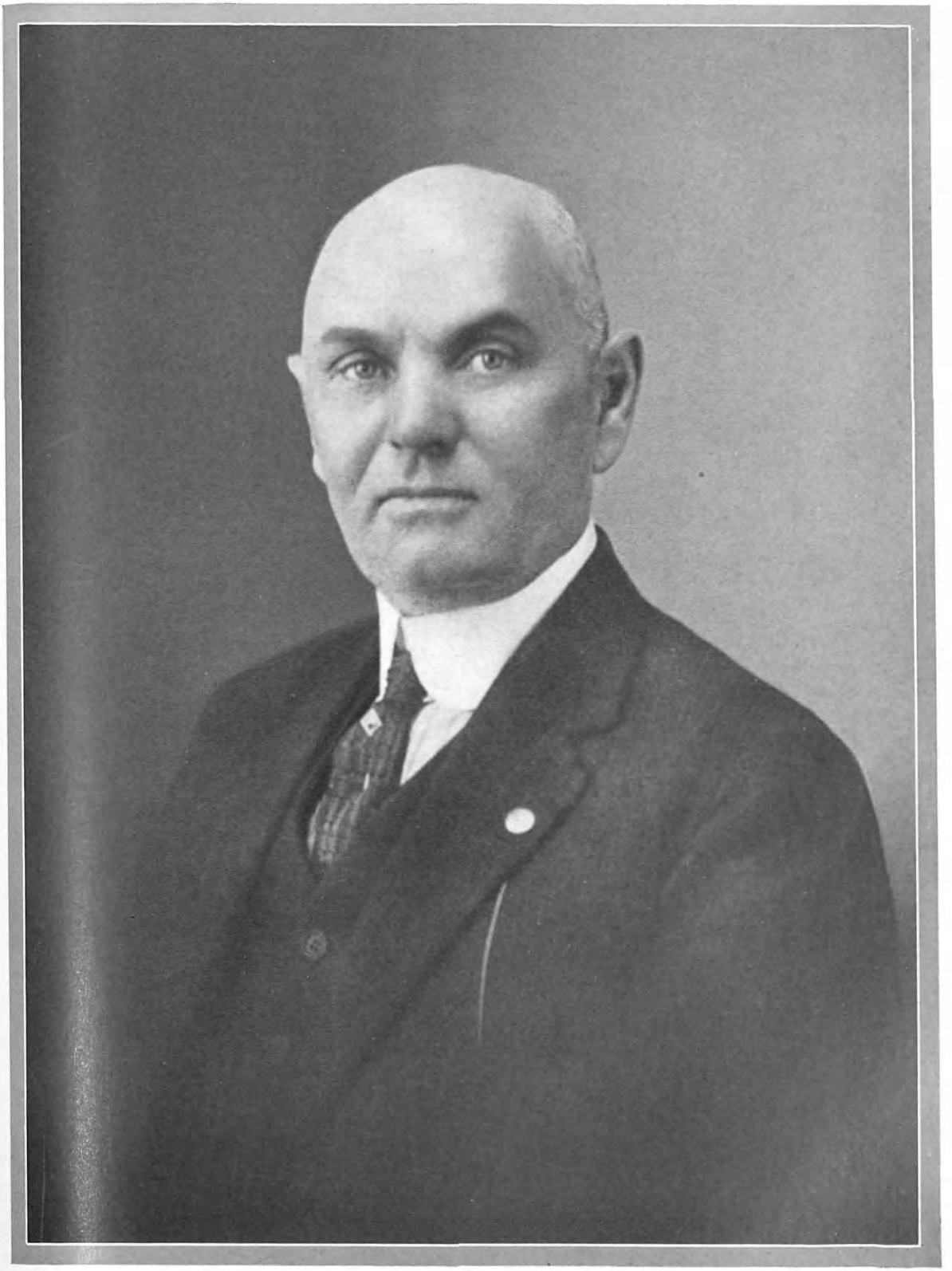
On June 26, 1889, at New Orleans, Mr. Angell married Maude Rebecca Lozier, daughter of John H. Lozier, architect and contractor. To this union were born three children: 1. John Charles, a high official in the United States customs service at New Orleans; married Frances Reider, and their three children are Frances, Maude, and Jane. 2. Lawrence Richard, saw one year's service overseas during the World War with the 21st New Jersey Engineers and suffered shell shock and gas poisoning during his activity on the St. Mihiel offensive. He married Evelyn Gordon and they became the parents of a daughter, Constance. 3. Lucy Eugenia, became the wife of Homer C. Gray, who was in the Government service overseas for one year during the World Was as a drug dispenser. They have two sons, Homer C. Jr., and Lawrence Richard.

The death of Mr. Angell at Jacksonville, Florida, on May 6, 1929, brought profound sorrow to members of his family and a wide circle of friends, for he was beloved by all who knew him. Devoted to his family, and with their comfort and happiness ever the point of greatest importance to him, Mr. Angell merited and received their deepest love in return. He was charitable and liberal, both in the formation of judgments of his fellowmen, and in the bestowal of his world's goods upon those in need. He was a good man and a true and loyal friend, and it will be long before his absence will cease to be felt poignantly by those who had opportunity to know him.

BARTLESON, CHARLES WARREN, Wholesaleman—Through forty-five years of his career, Charles Warren Bartleson lived in Florida, and during that extended period contributed substantially as a business, civic and social factor to the advancement of Gainesville, Jacksonville and Fort Myers. He is recalled with high esteem in all three centers, but particularly so in Fort Myers, where his life closed.

Born at Grand Chain, Illinois, October 16, 1867, Mr. Bartleson died January 10, 1929, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a son of Warren Knolton and Hannah Amelia (Porter) Bartleson, a grandson of David and Tirza Porter, and a descendant of John Bartleson, who was killed in the war with Mexico. His father, born in 1835, died in 1912, was engaged in the wholesale grocery business through the balance of his career, a part of the time with his son, and still earlier was a dealer in furniture, at Gainesville, Florida. He was a man deeply respected by all with whom he came in contact. His memory remained with Charles Warren Bartleson until the last, tenderly, and with an affection which increased with time. So, too, with the regard in which he bore the memory of his mother.

In the public schools of Grand Chain, Illinois,



C. W. Parkerson

Charles Warren Bartleson obtained a sound academic foundation for later studies, subsequently completing his preparation for life's work in the schools of Evansville, Indiana. He received his commercial training at Oberlin, Ohio, and entered the grocery business in Gainesville, Florida, at the age of about twenty years—his father having removed there meanwhile and engaged in trade as recounted above. At first he worked with his father; then he opened a wholesale grocery enterprise of his own, and later brought his business to Jacksonville, where he found better facilities for haulage, *et cetera*. He was there engaged at his business and a dominant factor in the city's affairs, some twenty-two years, then came to Fort Myers, in May, 1919. Here he continued as wholesaleman operating in grocery stuffs, continuing the enterprise until his death, nearly ten years later. The business still is continued in Fort Myers, by two of Mr. Bartleson's sons, under the firm style of the Fort Myers Wholesale Grocery Company (1929).

For about two years, 1925-26, Mr. Bartleson was identified with realty ventures in Fort Myers, and was moderately successful at them; but he saw fit to drop this direction of activity in due course. For five years he was a member of the Lee County School Board, resigning from it only through pressure of his own business, which demanded great and minute attention. Later, for a term of four years, he was elected to the Fort Myers City Commission, but death cut short his service, as he was installed in April of 1928, and died the year following. At one time he had served as deputy game warden. With his wife, of whom mention is made further, he was a devout member of the First Baptist Church, having been chairman of its building committee in Fort Myers, and active in its works at Jacksonville and Gainesville. Mrs. Bartleson continues her activities in support of the denomination at Fort Myers. Mr. Bartleson was Exalted Cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan for four years, and was heartily in favor of the Klan's principles. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belonged to the Fellow Craft Club of Fort Myers. During the World War he contributed liberally to the cause, lending to the cause one of his sons; and of this son further mention is made.

Mr. Bartleson married, December 17, 1889, at Milledgeville, Georgia, Lura Pound, daughter of Joseph Bohannan Pound, of that city, a traveling salesman and man of means. Of this union were born: 1. Charles Warren, Jr., who married Genevieve Anderson, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky; and their children are: Charles Warren, 3d, Lura Alice, and Genevieve Anderson. 2. Joseph Warren, married Mary Isabelle Hendry, of Fort Myers; and their children are: Joseph Warren, Jr., and Mary Isabelle. Joseph Warren Bartleson saw service in the World War, first stationed at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, and afterward spending eighteen months overseas. He held the rank of corporal in the 116th Machine Gun Battalion of Florida which was made up at Jacksonville. He did not see active warfare overseas, as the Armistice, signed November 11, 1918, closed the war before he got into action. 3. Thomas Porter, who married Geraldine Carson, of Fort Myers; and their children are: Thomas Porter, Jr., and Katherine Geraldine. 4. Fred Durant, who married Eleanor McCoy Woolslair, of Pittsburgh; and they have a daughter, Eleanor Catherine. 5. John Douglas, unmarried, of Fort Myers. 6. Mark Freeman, also unmarried, at home. 7. Lura Irene, deceased.

Mrs. Lura (Pound) Bartleson survives her beloved husband. She continues to make her residence in Fort Myers, and has many interests here, in the church, in advancement of social conditions, and in her fine family of children and grandchildren. She has lived in Florida since 1890. The funeral services for Mr. Bartleson were under the direction of the Fort Myers Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and were conducted at the grave by his son, Thomas Porter Bartleson, Worshipful Master of Tropical Lodge. This was understood to have been the first occasion in Florida when a son said the Masonic rites over his father. Recently Thomas Porter Bartleson entered the Order of the Eastern Star, with his mother; this, too, was unusual.

Mr. Bartleson will long be remembered for his large heart and liberality. Constantly, he helped those around him. He combined with his rare business ability the kindliness and understanding and sympathy of one who truly loved his fellowman.

POPE, JOHN GILBERT, Contractor—Years given to John Gilbert Pope were comparatively few. His career lying within that span was unspectacular, yet full, replete as the philosophers term a life of good employment and personal satisfaction; and at all times he bore himself as befitted the honor of his distinguished line. He was descended in the ninth generation from William Pope, whose name is of mention in land grants and patent in the State of Virginia. It is recorded there that in 1656 he received a grant of one

hundred and ninety acres, and that he received another in 1662, near Richmond. From him the descent is of record through the Southland, John Gilbert Pope being recalled by many persons now living in Miami, Florida. Concerning the line:

(I) William Pope, who, as noted, is of record as having taken land in Virginia in 1656, had a wife of the given name Marie, and several children, one of them Henry, 1st.

(II) Henry Pope, 1st, married Sarah Watts, daughter of John and Elice (English) Watts, the latter a daughter of John English. Henry Pope's will was probated in 1728, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, and several children were named in the last writing, among them John, 1st.

(III) John Pope, 1st, was born about 1699, and died in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, in 1745. He married Mourning McKinnie, daughter of Colonel Barnaby McKinnie and Mary (Exum) Ricks, a widow, daughter of Judge Jeremiah Exum and Ann (Lawrence) Exum. John Pope, 1st, served as justice of the peace, for and within Edgecombe precinct of the county of his birth, as shown in records of North Carolina. In March, 1732, he was appointed commissioner of peace, with his father-in-law and others, was church warden for Bertie County, North Carolina, served as juryman for Bertie and Edgecombe counties, was a member of the State's Assembly in 1742, 1743-44-45, and on April 9, 1745, it was reported in the Assembly that Mr. Pope had died. He had several children, one of whom was Henry, 2d.

(IV) Henry Pope, 2d, was born about 1723, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and died in 1764, Halifax County. He married, about 1748, Tabitha, whose surname is not preserved; and they had children.

(V) Willis Pope, one of their sons, was born about 1754, and died December 23, 1795. He was appointed a second lieutenant, April 27, 1776, for service in the Revolution, by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, sitting at Halifax. He married, in North Carolina, in the 1770's, one of the given name Mary. His brother Burwell was a member of the Revolutionary Legislature, and risked his life for his country. The record, military, of Willis Pope is fully treated in the Georgia Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers, Le Conte List. He received a grant such as was given Revolutionary soldiers, three hundred acres, in Washington County, Georgia, 1784, receiving three hundred acres more in that county four years later, five hundred acres in Wilkes County in 1791, still another parcel having been of one thousand acres, in Franklin County, 1788. He had issue.

(VI) John Pope, 2d, who died in 1818, married Catherine (Keddy) Hill; and they had several children, one of whom was Henry, 3d.

(VII) Henry Pope, 3d, was born about 1796. In July of 1821 he witnessed to the codicil of his grandfather's will—that of Colonel William Johnson. He was representative from Wilkes County, Georgia, in State Legislature, 1833, removed to Athens, Georgia in 1836, moved to Lee County in that State in 1837, and to a plantation at Chehaw, Georgia, where he is buried. He married, 1818, Urania Callaway, daughter of Isaac and Winifred (Ragan) Callaway, and granddaughter of Jonathan Ragan.

(VIII) John Hilsman Pope, son of Henry Pope, 3d, and Urania (Callaway) Pope, was born in July, 1819, in Wilkes County, near Washington, Georgia, and died in the late 1890's, Lee County, Georgia. He gave material aid to the Confederate cause in the Civil War, training soldiers at Savannah, and receiving therefor the honorary title of major. From an old bullet wound, his right hand was paralyzed, making it impossible for him to fire a gun, and impossible to serve his Southland in a better manner than he did. He was a farmer and man of means, a leader in his community. He married Mary Frances Gilbert, born in 1833, daughter of Dr. and Mary Elizabeth (Dickenson) Gilbert, her father's given name probably having been James, of Gilbert County, Georgia. She was the granddaughter of Alpheus Dickenson, who was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. The Gilbert ancestry is also believed to be of Revolutionary stock. Of this union were born children: 1. Henry Allen. 2. Mary Fanny. 3. Sarah Ficklen. 4. Bessie Southerland. 5. John Gilbert, of whom follows.

(IX) John Gilbert Pope, son of John Hilsman and Mary Frances (Gilbert) Pope, was born November 18, 1856, in Atlanta, Georgia, and died, in Miami, Florida, December 14, 1899. He upheld the fine traditions of his American ancestors, and was a credit to the still more ancient English ancestry that was his, but which is not here cited. He was a child, when his father served the Confederate cause in the Civil War, and received his earliest education in the troublous conditions of that period, completing it in a country school of Lee County, Georgia. He began his career about 1884, at Kissimmee, Florida, coming to this State at the age of twenty-seven years, and making it his home during the remaining fifteen years of his life. Trained as a farmer, he was expert in agricultural pursuits, and had served an apprenticeship also as carpenter. His ability as a builder was recognized widely, this reputation growing with

Jennie E. Taylor.

the years until he became quite successful as a contractor, though in a small way. In Miami he supported all movements of that early time before the "boom" years which he was destined not to witness, and was known for the loyalty of his public spirit. About 1895 he was engaged by the Florida East Coast Railroad Company as a carpenter, to work on buildings between Jacksonville and Miami, these chiefly having been concerned with roadway and building construction departmental affairs. Soon he was promoted to the station of foreman, and served as foreman until his death. He was a very active member of the Miami Baptist Church, and gave liberally of time and funds to its support, both here and at Kissimmee. He never changed his church letter. Extremely fond of his home, a genial, tender companion to his loved ones, he cared little for political matters, and in fraternal movements interested himself only in the Knights of Pythias, as member of the Miami group. He enjoyed hunting.

John Gilbert Pope married, July 19, 1886, at Apopka, Florida, Agnes Rust Atkinson, daughter of Henry DeWilder Atkinson and Susan Gertrude (Paul) Atkinson. Her father served in the Confederate Army, Company H, 3d Florida Regiment, having enlisted in July of 1861, payrolled at Greenville, South Carolina, April 26, 1865. He was a son of Hiram and Edna (Chastaine) Atkinson. Mrs. Pope's mother, Susan Gertrude (Paul) Atkinson, was a daughter of Andrew Little Paul, Doctor of Medicine, and Elizabeth Ann (Harris) Paul, the latter being a daughter of Isaac and Margiann Harris. To John Gilbert and Agnes Rust (Atkinson) Pope were born children, who, with their mother, survive: 1. Yowel Gilbert, married Mildred Harris; no issue. 2. John Mackey, married May Mathis and they have one child, Mary Agnes. 3. Susan Cordelia, married Henry J. Burkhardt. 4. Mary Agnes, employed as a stenographer. 5. Anne Skaggs, married Charles A. Pollock, and is the mother of one child, Robert Atkinson Pollock. Mrs. Pope continues to reside in Miami.

John Gilbert Pope accomplished material and spiritual things to the benefit of his community in Florida. He valued the right as against the wrong in all matters, and put friendship of his fellowmen before personal profit. His friends, numbers of whom survive, were attached to him with the firm tie of understanding, sympathy, and assistance such as unselfish loyalty affords. His was indeed an unselfish loyalty, to family, friends, community, State and Nation. He was a worthy member of a distinguished line.

TAYLOR, FRANCES ELIZABETH (BARNARD) (Mrs. Richard K. Taylor), Pioneer and Citizen—To the late Frances Elizabeth (Barnard) Taylor (Mrs. Richard Kosciusko Taylor) belonged the almost unique distinction of eighty-four years of leadership in the social development of a southern city. Born in Jacksonville, Florida, she lived out her long life there, contributing to society much of gayety and charm and culture from her rich and abundant nature. She was a Southern lady of the old school, whose gayety and sweetness hid strength and understanding, and whose generosity and love for humanity were reflected in a thousand contributions of time, energy, and wealth to causes promising to benefit humanity. She had a part in the growth of Jacksonville from the village it was in the middle of the nineteenth century to the widespreading city it is today. She witnessed the driving of the Indians into the Everglades and the occupation of their lands by white men, who have brought it into a state of rich cultivation. Her own property in Jacksonville was extensive and included some of the most valuable plots in the city. Into the activties of society, of various organizations, and of the church went the constructive force of her energy and intelligence. She quite literally helped Jacksonville grow up.

Frances (Fannie) E. (Barnard) Taylor was born in Jacksonville, Florida, November 4, 1844, daughter of Henry Barnard, Jr., and his wife, Henrietta (Bilbo) Barnard, who lived in a little house on Monroe Street, near the site of the First Presbyterian Church today. The father's family is of New England stock. Her paternal grandfather, Henry Barnard, a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, was a sea captain in the old days of large sailing vessels. Her father came to Duval County, Florida, in 1842 and conducted a large mercantile business in Jacksonville in co-partnership with Hiram S. Farrar, as Barnard and Farrar. He died in 1844, eighteen months after his marriage to Henrietta Bilbo, and three weeks before the birth of his daughter. Mrs. Taylor's maternal ancestors were of French Huguenot extraction. James Bilbo left France after the Revolution and went to England, settling in the Island of Jersey. The year 1699 brought him to the New World, to Virginia, the date being fixed by the copy of the passport given him by the Governor of Jersey which is in possession of the family, another copy being placed in the Ribault monument erected at the mouth of the St. Johns River in memory of Jean Ribault, the Huguenot leader. A few years before the Revolutionary War, John Bilbo, a descendant of this James Bilbo, migrated from Mecklenburg County,

Virginia, where the family had established itself, to Savannah, Georgia, and he married there a member of the Lillibridge family, prominent in Colonial Georgia. John Bilbo was a captain in the Continental Army and was killed in the battle of Cherokee Hill, near Savannah, in 1780. His son was James Bilbo, grandfather of Mrs. Taylor, and his daughter, Henrietta Lillibridge Bilbo, was born in "Skidaway Island," Savannah, but later moved to Jacksonville.

The daughter of this union, with the best blood of New England and the old South in her veins, was destined for happiness and social prominence in life. She received her early education under private tutors and at a private school in Jacksonville, continuing her studies at the Episcopal Parish School in St. Augustine and at Lucy Cobb Institute in Athens, Georgia. There she was a student in 1860-61, when the outbreak of the war between the States brought to an end at one and the same time her education and her carefree girlhood. Returning to Jacksonville, she made her first marriage and settled down to the life of a young matron of social prominence. She was utterly devoted to her family, her friends, and her church. She was active in the program of St. John's Episcopal Church, to which her mother had belonged, a church established in 1834, and she was the oldest living member at the time of her death. Like the other members of her family, she was a Democrat. She was State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also a secretary of the chapter, a member of the Martha Reed Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and a member of the Country and the Timuquana clubs. She belonged to every organization of the church and gave liberally to its charities as well as to the Y. W. C. A. and to private philanthropies. Motoring was her favorite pastime among occupations outside her church and her home.

Frances Elizabeth Barnard married (first), in 1864, Lewis Henry Mattair, who died in 1868. She married (second), in 1869, Richard Kosciusko Taylor, of Monticello, Florida, a pioneer railroad man of the State and for twenty years a leader in railroad development. He attended West Point as a youth and had his course interrupted by the Civil War, in which he served for four years. He died in 1889. Two children were born of the first union: 1. Fannie Louise Mattair, who married (first) James Edgar Lee Davidson, by whom she had a daughter, Louise Elizabeth Davidson, and (second), Arthur Burton Gilkes, by whom she has a daughter, Lillian Barnard Gilkes, of New York City. 2. Lewis Henry Mattair, who married May Livingston Eagan and had a son, Lewis Henry Mattair, Jr., who married Grace Arthur and has a daughter, Frances Barnard Mattair, of Santa Barbara, California.

Mrs. Taylor died in Jacksonville, her lifelong home, December 9, 1928, at the age of eighty-four. Her character was a compound of love and utter selflessness, which endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. To her family she was the loving and generous mother, to her friends the hospitable and warm-hearted hostess, to her church a constant support, to the poor a lovable "Lady Bountiful."

GRAHAM, M. D. L., Agriculturalist—Born in Ross County, Ohio, July 1, 1852, M. D. L. Graham, late of Miami, Florida, was a son of William and Elizabeth (Buckwirth) Graham. His father, native of Ohio, later removed to Iowa, and there, as a pioneer citizen, made a considerable success as merchant and farmer. He was a foremost citizen of his community, a business man of ability, and true builder of a frontier State destined for position of dominance as an agricultural commonwealth.

M. D. L. Graham was a child when his parents removed from the Ohio farm to one in Iowa. Hence he attended school in the latter State, graduated from high school with markings indicative of scholastic merit, and worked for his father in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. In 1888, the year of his first marriage, he sought an independent status as farmer, and it followed that he took acreage near Augusta, Illinois, his land being situated in fertile Hancock County. This farm paid well under his direction; and from Illinois Mr. Graham sought the frontiers as his father had done before him, removing to Missouri, where he engaged lucratively in farming for six years. His second marriage occurred in 1906, at Bowen, Illinois; and on the farm in Missouri he followed agricultural pursuits until coming to Florida, 1912. In Florida he planted an orange grove near Burbank, succeeded as citrus grower, took a very conspicuous part in affairs of the rural community in which he was a leading figure, and in 1922 came to the city of Miami. In Miami he resided until the time of his death, which occurred February 28, 1927.

Everywhere he lived, Mr. Graham made friends. They were legion in number, and at news of his demise literally showered those bereaved with messages of condolence. Persons in Miami attended largely at the funeral services, and numbers were present from distant communities—notably from Augusta, Illinois, and from Burbank, Florida.

Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery, Augusta, with Rev. Elmer D. Palmer, pastor of the Augusta Methodist Episcopal Church officiating at funeral exercises. Floral offerings were of great beauty, magnificent in their profusion. Since 1892 Mr. Graham had been a communicant of the Congregational Church, having joined the denomination while resident at Augusta. He was known as a devoutly religious man, who lived the tenets of his religion. In Miami he was a well-known figure in the Congregational Church.

General affairs interested Mr. Graham. He supported movements cut out for advancement of the several communities in which he lived. During the World War he contributed liberally to all causes of patriotic appeal, notably to those of the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Savings Stamps. He once held office as county commissioner (Hancock County, Illinois) and was a school trustee while living near Augusta. His work was his chief recreation, it is recalled; he delighted in useful endeavor, doing with his hands and head works of lasting worth. Honest, upright, he never owed money longer than necessary, and seldom had a debt. One of his outstanding characteristics was his loyalty, to friends and family. He took his greatest pleasure at home, in company with loved ones who held him dear, and who cherish his memory unto the present time.

Mr. Graham married, first, May 8, 1888, Addie Stienbarger, at Atlanta, Missouri. Together, for nine years, they made their home at La Harpe, Illinois, then moved to a farm near Augusta, as recited, where Mrs. Addie (Stienbarger) Graham died, leaving a son, who survives as this is written (1929): W. S. Graham, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Graham married, second, at Bowen, Illinois, February 15, 1906, Cora B. Hubbard, widow, daughter of John Rice, a farmer, of the Bowen, Illinois, community. Of the second union were born no children; but of her former marriage Mrs. Graham had four children: Mrs. R. W. Cineman, who has children, Kenneth and Howard; Mrs. A. C. Hillman, who has a son, Charles Richards; Mrs. N. J. Overall, who has two children, George and Vivian; and Mrs. C. E. Turner, who has a son, Clarence. Mr. Graham looked upon his four step-daughters with all the affection of a father, and this affection was returned. Mrs. Graham now makes her home in Miami, where she has lived since 1922. She is communicant of the Bryan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Coconut Grove, Florida, and is very active in its affairs.

A kindly man, a just man, a man beloved, M. D. L. Graham well deserved the warm place that he held in the hearts of men.

SAFFORD, NOAH CORNELIUS, Piano Manufacturer and Tuner—Associated during all his business life with the piano industry, either as manufacturer or tuner, Noah Cornelius Safford was eminently successful in his chosen occupation and was widely known in professional circles at Chicago. He had come to this city as a young man, and here he lived and carried on his work, removing to Florida in the interests of his health one year before his death.

It was natural that he should have been attracted to the piano industry. His father, Isaac Tower Safford was a pioneer American manufacturer of fine instruments, having learned his business at the Chickering factory in Boston and later established his own factory in New York. Isaac Tower Safford married Caroline H. Buckbey at New York City, and they moved with their family to Chicago in 1861. Both parents were of distinguished English ancestry, and Mrs. Safford had been, in childhood, a playmate of that famous American, Chauncey M. Depew.

Noah Cornelius Safford was born in New York City on February 28, 1855, and received his education in the public schools of Chicago. Though his academic training ended with the high school course, he kept well abreast of all developments in the great field of knowledge by constant reading and study, and was always considered a man of wide information and true culture. He possessed the faculty of drawing knowledge from the varied experiences of life, thereby greatly enriching his character and the range of his interests. In early youth, Mr. Safford learned the piano manufacturing trade in his father's factory and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of the W. W. Kimball Piano Company, of Chicago, remaining with them for approximately ten years, and during this period, also helping his father at night. In 1882, he formed a partnership with his father and two brothers under the name of Safford and Sons, and together they engaged in the manufacture of pianos of the highest quality, winning wide reputation for their instruments, particularly throughout the Middle West. After the father's death, however, the continued pressure of cheap competition resulted in the closing of the plant in 1896, and Mr. Safford then started in the business of tuning pianos with his brothers, the name of the firm being Safford Brothers. This enterprise was successful from the start and the high quality of Mr. Safford's work gained extensive recognition. The

demands on his services constantly increased and the very cream of the North Shore patronage came into his hands during the entire twelve years of the firm's existence. He will always be remembered in Chicago as an able and progressive business man of finest type, and one of absolute integrity in all his relations with others.

Mr. Safford was much interested in civic affairs and the successful solution of governmental problems, being, in politics, a staunch supporter of Republican principles and candidates. He was always patriotic, loving his country dearly, and during the period of the World War contributed generously of both his time and substance to all worthy movements sponsored by the Government. Indeed he was ever liberal in his gifts to enterprises for advance and progress, whether civic or benevolent in nature, and it is doubtful if the full extent of his generosity was ever known, for he himself was at no pains to reveal it.

On June 7, 1888, at Constantine, Michigan, Noah Cornelius Safford married Metta Brunson, a daughter of William Wilson and Nellie K. (Bodwell) Brunson, both of English descent. Mrs. Safford is an accomplished singer and musician. She was a pupil of Mrs. Sarah Hershey Eddy and for five years was director of choir at Jackson Boulevard Christian Church in Chicago, in which city she was also in great demand as a soloist. She has been a teacher of voice for many years and continues this work at Miami, her studio being situated in the Athenaeum Building, Room 302, at No. 26 East Van Buren Street. She also continues her career as concert soprano in this city, appearing especially at receptions and musicals. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Safford was a very happy one, their many interests in common making for an ideal companionship. Mrs. Safford is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church in Miami, an active member of the various church circles and a regular attendant at the services. Although never a Presbyterian communicant, Mr. Safford leaned toward this faith in his worship.

Early in January, 1926, Mr. Safford's health had failed so much that it was considered advisable for him to seek a warmer climate in an effort to regain his former vigor of constitution. This proved of little use, however, and he gradually sank until his death occurred at Miami on January 27, 1927, one year and ten days after he first reached Florida. The news of his passing brought to the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances a desolate sense of loss that was almost overwhelming in its intensity. A man of strictest integrity, strong in will and character, he yet possessed a warm and personal charm, and in pre-eminent degree, the happy faculty of friendship. In his lifetime he attained in fullest measure those things of which the poet speaks, "honor, esteem, and the love of many friends." With his death a noble spirit passed from this earth, leaving the world the poorer thereby.

PATTISON, EDWARD MOORE, Distiller, Philanthropist—Born at Laurel, Indiana, later for fifty years a prominent citizen and business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, and finally during the last twenty years of his life, after he had retired from business, a resident of Miami, Florida, Edward Moore Pattison died in that southern city at the ripe age of eighty-nine years. Both in Cincinnati and removing later to Miami he was known as a leader in the field of business and in civic activities. For the last twenty-five years of his life he lived in retirement and of these eighteen were spent in the city of Miami, where he is recalled with deep affection by those familiar with his career, as one whose constructive influence proved of lasting value to the city and its interests.

That branch of the Pattison family, to which Edward Moore Pattison belonged, was founded in this country by his grandfather, Edward Pattison, one of three brothers of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to this country from Dublin, Ireland, where their family were well known as successful linen drapers. Edward Pattison was born October 15, 1777, and after coming to this country engaged in farming in Bracken County, Kentucky. He died as the result of an unfortunate accident, February 13, 1827, being killed by the falling of a limb of a tree which was being cut down by one of his sons, Elijah Pattison, the father of Edward Moore Pattison. He was buried on his farm, but later his remains were removed to Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana. He married Hester, who was born January 4, 1783, and who died August 12, 1873. Edward and Hester Pattison were the parents of twelve children: Isaac, born February 25, 1801; John, born October 9, 1802; James, born March 16, 1804, died February 13, 1850; Elijah, of whom further; Mary, born October 4, 1807; Joseph D., born September 10, 1809; Sarah M., born September 17, 1811; Thurston T. N., born December 9, 1813; William A., born December 27, 1815, died September 20, 1816; Nancy A., born April 27, 1818, died March 18, 1820; William E., born November 14, 1822; and Edward, born March 29, 1825, died September 22, 1830.

Elijah Pattison, fourth son and child of Edward and Hester Pattison and father of Edward Moore

E. M. Pattison

Pattison, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, January 4, 1806. As a young man he, like many other home-seekers of that period, pushed out into the then comparatively unknown country north of the Ohio River. At first he settled in Rush County, Indiana, but later removed to Franklin County, Indiana, where he engaged in farming at Laurel. There, and later at Paris, Illinois, to which place he removed in 1858, he occupied a position of prominence in agricultural and civic affairs. He was a typical pioneer, a man of courage, enterprise, probity and simplicity. Deeply religious by nature, he, like his wife, was throughout his life a staunch member and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, their home always being open to the pioneer preachers, who in those days looked after the spiritual needs of these newly settled sections of the country. He married in Kentucky, September 11, 1828, Mary Bragg, a daughter of Moore and Jane Bragg. Mrs. Pattison was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, September 8, 1811. She was a member of an old family, prominent in Revolutionary times, and a first cousin of General Braxton Bragg, one of the most famous and successful of the Confederate generals. Early in her life she removed with her parents to Rush County and later to Fayette County, Indiana. As a young bride and in later years she fully shared with her husband the difficulties and dangers of pioneer life, helping him to clear a farm in Franklin County, Indiana, where they had settled shortly after their marriage, devoting herself to the raising of her children and spending much of her life in helping others. Mrs. Pattison died at Paris, Illinois, March 2, 1891, being survived less than two years by her husband, who died there January 26, 1893. Elijah and Mary (Bragg) Pattison were the parents of seven children: 1. Hester Jane, born November 7, 1829, died August 17, 1904, having married, May 26, 1852, Peter V. Green, by whom she had two sons, William D. and Edward Pattison Green. 2. Nancy, born September 30, 1831, and died April 11, 1872. 3. Rebecca D., born August 10, 1833, died May 14, 1911, having married, February 1, 1863, T. C. W. Sale, by whom she had one son, Robert Wingate Sale, who was born at Paris, Illinois, in 1865 and died in 1871. 4. Elizabeth H., born February 20, 1836, died February 1, 1881, having married, March 28, 1872, T. H. Harris. 5. Edward Moore, of whom further. 6. Sarah Ann, born August 23, 1841, died November 3, 1919, having married, February 18, 1864, Henry Van Sellar, by whom she had three children, Mary Cornelia, Harry Holbrook and Frank Collins Van Sellar. 7. Francis Marion, born March 7, 1844, who married, March 22, 1876, Emma Sheppard, and by this marriage had two children, Robert Henry and Mary Louise Pattison.

Edward Moore Pattison was born at Laurel, Indiana, April 7, 1839, fifth child and the older of the two sons of Elijah and Mary (Bragg) Pattison. He was named after his two grandfathers, Edward Pattison and Moore Bragg. Both his parents were deeply religious and it was their early desire that he should become a minister. However, Mr. Pattison himself had other plans for his future. His tastes were rather adventurous and tended toward business. At the age of fourteen years, after he had attended the country schools of his native town, he started out to make his own living. Drifting to Cincinnati, Ohio, he secured employment in a tea and tobacco business, Maddox Brothers, who offices and warerooms were in Pearl Street. He continued in that business for a few years, acquired business experience of real value to his subsequent undertakings, and then entered the liquor industry, with J. W. Gaff, with whom he operated a wholesale liquor establishment which prospered from the beginning of their partnership. Later, Mr. Pattison became associated with the late Charles Fleischmann, yeast manufacturer, whose product has since become world-famous, and finally he went into business for himself as a distiller of spirits. At Hamilton, Ohio, he erected what was said to have been the finest distillery in the State and, indeed, the Middle West. This he conducted with great success through many years, ultimately disposing of it to the whiskey trust, when that combination of distilleries was organized. At that time he retired from active business, about 1902, save for the administration of his personal estate, which was considerable and required minute supervision. During all these years he made his home in Cincinnati, at Grand and Warsaw avenues, Price Hill, but eventually he left Cincinnati and, in 1911, came to Miami, having found the Florida climate more suitable and very much to his liking and that of Mrs. Pattison.

Successful as a business man, Mr. Pattison was also prominent in practically every other phase of life in which he became interested, and notably so in civic affairs, both in Cincinnati and in Miami. He was a man of unbounded generosity and helped to build many churches, schools and other institutions irrespective of creed or color. In many other directions, too, he liberally supported benevolent enterprises and other undertakings that promised to advance the welfare and

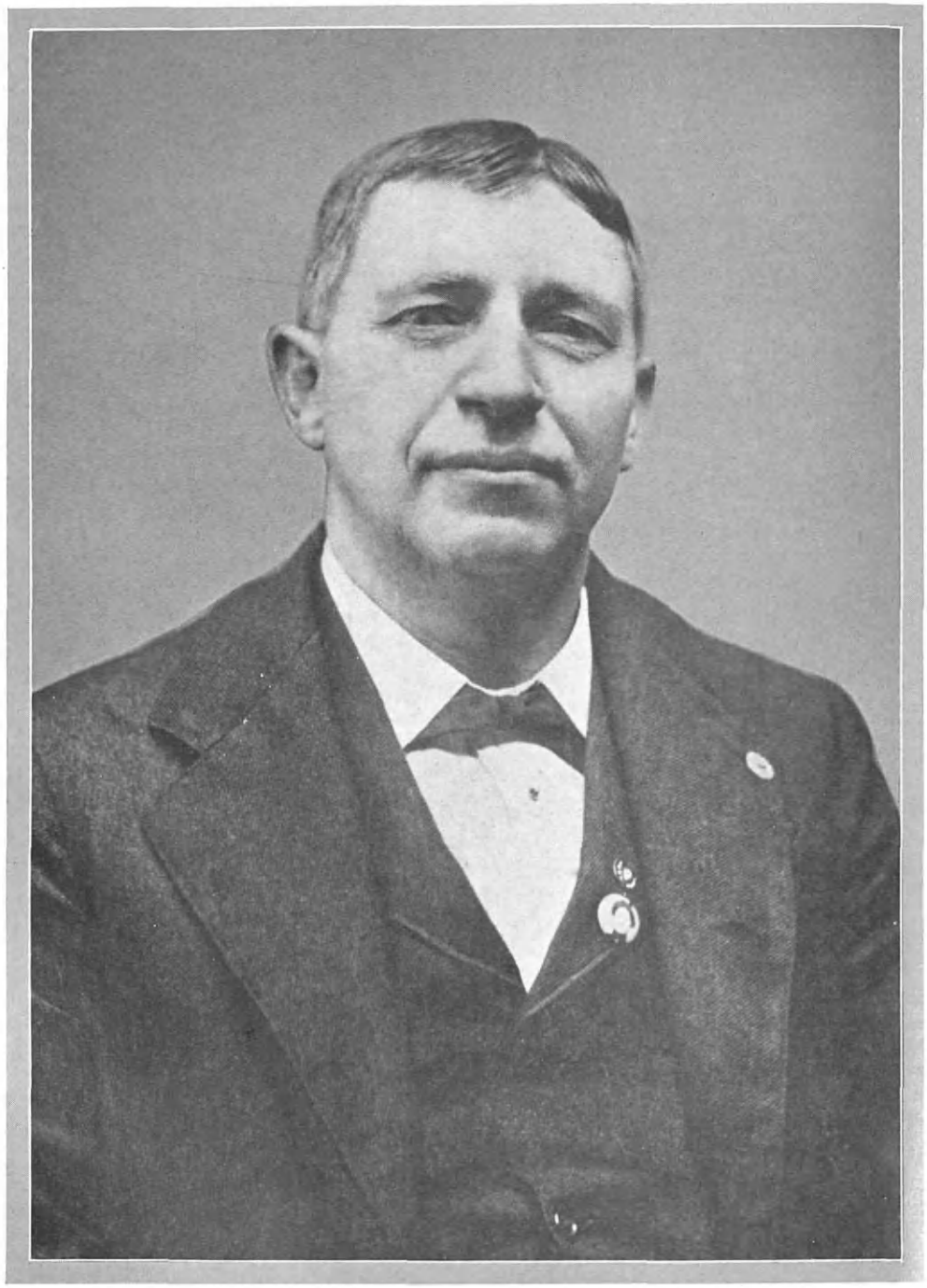
prosperity of the community. When he came to Miami, he purchased a large property in what is now known as the Silver Bluff section of that city and which is now one of the most beautiful parts of Miami. He was a pioneer settler there and contributed much to its development. His own property, at the time he bought it, was a pine forest. Though it was necessary to cut down many of the trees, in order to develop it for residential purposes, this work was done with great care, so that none of the essential beauty of the tract was lost. In politics Mr. Pattison was a Democrat and he supported the principles of his party with consistency and strength. It is of interest to note that, though he was always deeply interested in public questions, he would not permit political discussions in his home. He was one of the early members of the famous old Couvier Club of Cincinnati, of which he served as president and which still survives through its successor, the Cincinnati Press Club. Fraternally he was affiliated with Eagle Lodge, No. 100, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Cincinnati, and, even after removing to Miami, he retained various other social and fraternal contacts in his former home town. As a young man he was fond of riding, nearly always keeping a fine pair of mounts. In later years this taste turned to motoring, though he continued to be a lover of good horses and usually had several highly bred steeds in his stables.

Edward Moore Pattison married, September 3, 1860, Mary Josephine Fisher, a daughter of a well-known farmer of Kentucky. Of this union there were four children: 1. Nettie, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8, 1861. In that city she married, March 6, 1888, Captain George Sackett Crawford, who died June 30, 1893. Captain Crawford was born in Montreal, Canada, but came to the United States in his boyhood and later became a very successful wholesale and retail lumber dealer, first at Findlay, Ohio, and later at Cincinnati. He was considered the best and most expert lumber judge in the Middle West and at the time of his death was president of the Crawford Lumber Company of Cincinnati. He married twice, his first wife having been Bridget Vance, by whom he had four children. He served during the Civil War as a captain of the 49th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. By his second marriage to Nettie Pattison he had one daughter, Josephine Pattison Crawford, born in Cincinnati, June 4, 1890, who married at Miama, Florida, January 28, 1918, Dr. Arch M. Eversole. Mrs. Crawford's daughter has one son, Edward Moore Pattison Eversole, named after his maternal great-grandfather, who was born in Miami, July 30, 1920, a previous child of Dr. and Mrs. Eversole, likewise named after Mrs. Eversole's grandfather, having died a few days after its birth, which latter occurred May 20, 1919. Mrs. Crawford, whose husband had died in Cincinnati, came to Miami with her parents and is still a resident of that city. 2. Kathryne M., born in Cincinnati, October 25, 1863, who married in that city, February 17, 1887, Walter T. Carter and by this marriage had one son, Kirby Pattison Carter, born in Cincinnati, October 16, 1888, who married (first) at Daytona, Florida, December 14, 1921, Phyllis Sullens of St. Louis, Missouri; he married (second), December, 24, 1928, Newell Townsend, of Jacksonville. 3. Harry Sedam, born in Cincinnati, June 13, 1870, who married in that city, May 27, 1903, Daisy A. Murdock of Cincinnati, by which marriage he is the father of two children: John Murdock Pattison, born in Cincinnati, March 16, 1906, a student at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and Jane Fisher Pattison, born in Cincinnati, May 29, 1909, likewise a student. Mr. Pattison makes his home in Cincinnati. 4. Edward Moore Pattison, Jr., born in Cincinnati, March 30, 1876, who married in that city, September 22, 1898, Charlotte Lydia Reich, of Glendale, Ohio, and who is now a resident of New York City.

Mrs. Mary Josephine (Fisher) Pattison lived to the age of eighty-three years, her death occuring at Cincinnati, November 3, 1922. It had been her custom to go with Mr. Pattison to Cincinnati each summer to escape the heat of Florida. On the occasion of her 1922 visit she sustained a fall, which, four weeks later, proved fatal. All of her devoted children were at her bedside during her last hours. She had been the most loyal of helpmates to her husband and the kindest, wisest and most tender of mothers and grandmothers.

Edward Moore Pattison and his wife, shortly before the latter's death, in 1922, were able to observe in the presence of four generations of the family their sixty-second wedding anniversary, the last they were to spend together. The family record of long and happy marriages is unusual, six different members of the family having at different times celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries.

Edward Moore Pattison died at his home in Miami, August 30, 1927, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a home-loving, gentle, charitable man, who looked on the world with kindness and to whom the world returned this sentiment. Reserved, modest, distinguished, he was a gentleman of the old school,



William Reckling

a pioneer in Miami, though originally he had come there for his health. He was referred to as "Grandpy" Pattison by many who were his friends, and he was the friend of black as well as white. He was an imposing figure. He dressed always with care, wore his apparel with distinction, and until the last maintained a vigorous appearance not in keeping with his years. Geniality, hospitality and loyalty were three of his most typical characteristics. To these must be added his unfailing love and consideration for his fellowman. He never tired of doing things for those around him and those in need had but to ask, and he would come to their assistance.

Florida and Ohio will remember Mr. Pattison through years to come. Miami's roll of honored citizens bears his name, and Cincinnati, where his activities were centered during the greater part of his career, holds his memory in deep respect.

RECKLING, WILHELM FREDERICK, Pioneer, Saddlery and Harness Manufacturer—A familiar and important figure in the life of Birmingham, Alabama, for many years, Wilhelm Frederick Reckling came to this city at the beginning of its great period of growth and progress. He was a harness manufacturer by trade and he soon built up the large enterprise in this field whose affairs he directed so successfully until the time of his death. But Mr. Reckling was more than a successful business man. He entered actively into every movement for the advancement of the community, and was known and loved by thousands of this city's residents for the warmth and charm of his character and the noble spirit which actuated his life.

Mr. Reckling was born in Germany, February 25, 1853, a son of Frederick Reckling who was a commercial painter by trade. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, but while still a boy came to America and settled at Selma, Alabama, where he completed his educational training with several night school courses. Even in childhood Mr. Reckling displayed those traits of character which were apparent in all his later success, industry, independence of spirit and a strong determination which knew no obstacles in attaining the goal. When he had finished school he took up the business of life entering the employ of a family named Schmidt, at Selma, who were prominently identified with the saddlery and harness manufacturing business in that place. As an apprentice his likeable character and many fine traits so impressed the good couple for whom he worked that they, being childless, decided to adopt him as their son. His apprenticeship was terminated when he produced a saddle, made by himself in his spare time in the seclusion of the garret of the house in which he lived. The workmanship of the saddle so far exceeded the expectations of his teacher and benefactor, that young Reckling was given speedy promotion and an adequate recompense, as well as a further token in the form of a large diamond ring. He enjoyed the confidence and love of the Schmidts until death claimed both Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt in rapid succession; and their advice and friendship meant much to him.

When the business with which he had been connected was finally sold to outside interests, Mr. Reckling left Selma, and took up his residence at Uniontown, Alabama, where he established himself in the saddlery and harness business. Under his efficient control this enterprise grew, but in 1881 he decided to seek the larger opportunities which, he was confident, were to be found at Birmingham by men of initiative and vision. At first he decided to enter the hotel business here, but after a brief trial, he abandoned this field, and associated himself subsequently with the firm of John Donovan in the saddlery and harness business. Two years later he was able to go into business independently at Birmingham, and at that time established the enterprise with which his name was so long connected in this city. Again the high standards of quality which he set and carefully maintained, won him the confidence of the community, and in a short time he had built up a prosperous business. "Twenty-five years ago" wrote a local paper at the time of Mr. Reckling's death, "his store was one of the largest in town. In front of it stood a life-sized figure of a horse, usually panoplied in glittering harness. This horse standing upon the sidewalk became, and still is, one of the town's landmarks," a symbol of an age which has passed. "During the days when Birmingham's fire department was the pride of those who loved fine horses, Mr. Reckling was the official harness maker and authority for the department. This was at a time when auto fire equipment was undreamed of, when Alderman Harry Jones directed the destinies of the fire-fighting organization." For forty-eight years Mr. Reckling remained at the head of this business, directing its affairs with every success, while with the growth of the city and the rise of other generations, he became a loved and honored figure, identified with the picturesque epoch which was passing. After his death Mrs. Reckling continued the en-

terprise, and she is now the sole owner and manager of the concern founded by her husband.

Mr. Reckling, aside from his business interests, was known as a public-spirited citizen of the finest progressive type, and was always to be found in the forefront of every movement for progress. The period of the World War found him exceptionally active in the cause of his adopted country, in the various Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross, and other drives. Mr. Reckling was always a thorough American, and there was never the slightest question about where his sympathies lay. Soon after his arrival in this country he had been naturalized, with his three brothers, Otto, Frederick and August, and his twin sister, Frederika Wilhelmina Elizabeth (Reckling) Zegers, of Santa Barbara, California. During the war he not only assisted in the drives, but he contributed generously to the various causes, and bought large blocks of bonds. He was ever active in teaching newly arrived young German immigrants the doctrine of American citizenship, and assisted them in their naturalization procedure. If money or shelter were lacking, he supplied both, unasked. All charitable causes knew his generosity, and he contributed without stint toward every undertaking which needed aid. But he was always modest in his giving, and almost literally obeyed the injunction: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." He was prominent in the movement to establish a camp for tubercular residents of the city, and personally secured and offered a site of twenty acres in the Shades Mountains to be used for such a camp. When the city finally decided upon a site in the Red Mountains, Mr. Reckling supported the movement there.

Mr. Reckling's popularity in the city was noticeable as far back as the year 1900 when he was chosen manager of the first few Mardi Gras, which were then held at Birmingham. At the first of these festival gatherings, Mrs. Reckling was a popular queen of the Mardi Gras. Both she and her husband were always active in the social life of the city. Mr. Reckling was a member of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, a life member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Reckling became a charter member of the Birmingham organization of the Ladies of Honor. In politics Mr. Reckling was a Democrat, while in religious faith he was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Reckling is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a teacher of a Bible class in the local Sunday School, which her husband regularly attended. Mr. Reckling was always quiet in his tastes, loving the simple life of the home, and the warm companionship of friends. He was also very fond of billiards, in which he found both relaxation and recreation.

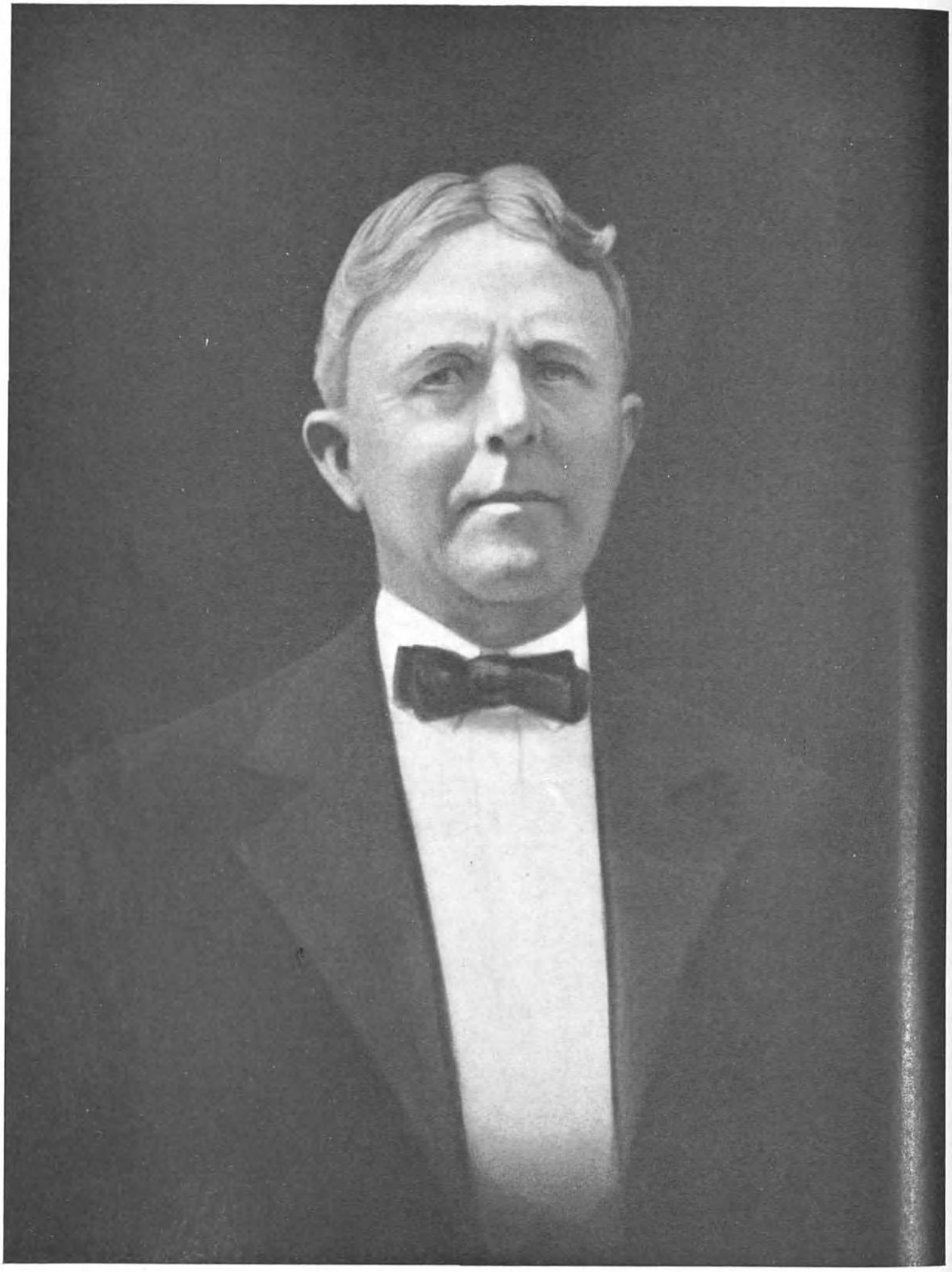
On October 18, 1881, at Uniontown, Alabama, Wilhelm Frederick Reckling married Helen Shill, daughter of John Alexander Shill, a manufacturer of boots and shoes in that place. Mr. and Mrs. Reckling became the parents of two children: 1. Frederick, who died at birth. 2. Hazel Kirke, who married N. N. Wilson, of Birmingham. They have one son, Frederick Naham.

Mr. Reckling's death occurred at Birmingham on September 8, 1926. His passing removed from the city life a pioneer citizen whose useful career had contributed much to the upbuilding and growth of this section. His friends were many, and he had no enemies. Loyalty and honesty, kindness of heart and nobility of spirit were only a few of the traits of his character which brought him universal admiration and love. He was truly a public-spirited and honored citizen.

FRESE, JOHN ALPHONSE, Public Official —Born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 27, 1858; Mr. Frese died in Tampa, Florida, July 4, 1921.

Tampa lost one of its most public-spirited citizens in the passing of John Alphonse Frese, and Florida lost a figure whose activities in pioneer days resulted in the construction of a new community—San Antonio—where, with others of vision and practical ability, Mr. Frese contributed his share to civic and economic advancement. But it is in Tampa that his loss is felt most keenly to the present time, as here he spent the last fifteen years of his life and had legion of close friends.

John Alphonse Frese was the eldest child of John Frederick and Mary Elizabeth (Felthause) Frese, there having been in the family five children, four sons and a daughter. John Frederick Freese was a native of Oldenburg, Germany. He came to the United States when he was twenty-one years of age to seek his fortune, and found it, locating in Baltimore soon after landing in the New World. There he went into the cigar manufacturing industry, founding a factory and brand under the style of "Black Night" cigars, sales volume of which mounted steadily from inception of the plant, under his skilled direction. After his retirement, John Frederick Frese came to Florida. Here he engaged in works which appeal to citizens of public spirit, and was known as a man of



T. E. Williamson

high reputation and financial standing. He died in 1908.

The family residence continued in Baltimore until John Alphonse Frese had matured. He attended parochial school there, rather distinguished himself as a student, and attended Old Chester College and Loyola College, of Baltimore. When he had thus rounded his academic training, he thought to take up a career, and in this direction entered his father's cigar factory. He learned all phases of the cigar business, from manufacturing through the various channels to the distributive trade, and remained actively in assistance to his father until the elder Mr. Frese disposed of the Baltimore plant. This was some sixteen years after he had first become connected with the business; and coming to Florida with his father he here located at the then tent-colony of San Antonio, an orange grove community with a future. He now went into business independently. With Judge Edward Dunne, of Arizona, Mr. Frese erected a store, called the "Colony Store," in San Antonio. This he conducted for several years. He brought his supplies from Jacksonville by oxen-drawn wagon, until the Orange Belt Railroad was completed. The railroad proved a decided boon to the new community. Mr. Frese was among the many deserving pioneers there to profit from its transportation facilities.

Having made a success of the store enterprise in San Antonio, Mr. Frese removed to Clear Lake, where he went into the citrus industry as grower of oranges, purchasing an extensive grove on which he cultivated an excellent production until 1906, when he removed once more, this time to Tampa. He sold the grove to come here. Mr. Frese was appointed sanitary inspector of Tampa in 1906, under Mayor McKay, and he held the post two terms, with credit to Tampa, the administration, and himself. Later he took a government position, as plant inspector for the Tampa section. And this post he retained to the time of his death.

On May 28, 1866, in Baltimore, Mr. Frese was united in marriage with Theresa Thaler, daughter of Lawrence Thaler of Baltimore, merchant and roofing contractor, man of affairs, well known in Baltimore. Of this union were born children: 1. Joseph M., who married Josephine Bomgartner; and they have children: Josephine, Rita, Joseph Frederick, Mary Teresa, and Carl. 2. Lawrence. 3. George Alphonse. 4. Mary Elizabeth, deceased, late wife of John Mauser, mother of a daughter, Mary Teresa. 5. Teresa Barbara, wife of William Paul, mother of William Paul, Jr. 6. Gregory C., married Francis Whitehead, and they had a daughter, Adele. 7. John Alphonse married Mary Shafer, and they had issue: John and George. 8. Frances, deceased. 9. Gerald, deceased. 10. Eleanor. 11. Margaret, deceased. 12. Antoinette, wife of Alfred O'Brien, and mother of a son, Patrick Anthony. Mrs. Frese, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in Tampa. She has always been a good mother to her children, and takes her greatest pleasure in their well being, and the well being of her grandchildren. Hers is a life rich in good, and her children and grandchildren regard her with a devoted affection.

A linguist of ability, Mr. Frese spoke German, Spanish, and could read Latin. He was a sound student, having distinguished himself in college scholastically. He played the piano and accordion, made a hobby of music, was fond of drawing—for amusement only—and particularly liked to be with his family at the hearthside. Two of his sons, Gregory C. and John Alphonse, served overseas in the World War. He served at home as contributor to the funds of patriotic measure. A Democrat, he consistently upheld the party's principles and exerted a considerable influence in public affairs of Tampa. He was a communicant of the Catholic Church.

An outstanding characteristic of Mr. Frese was his friendliness. His geniality and wit and sincerity brought him legion acquaintances, and the majority of these, if in contact with him long, became his steadfast friends. He was one of the well-known public officials in Tampa, and a most popular one, warmly regarded in business and social circles alike.

In the hearts of his friends, his memory lives.

WILLIAMSON, THOMAS ELWOOD, Wholesaleman—Certain men, it appears to the biographer, could have succeeded in nearly any line of work. Thomas Elwood Williamson, late resident of Tampa, where he attained marked distinction as a citizen and lumber operator at wholesale, was such a man. The wide diversification of his career, with successes attained in each separate walk undertaken, attested to the fact in point; and his life as a whole proved exemplary, inspirational to those around him, helpful to mankind.

Born June 10, 1874, at Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, he died February 19, 1926, in Tampa, Florida, aged fifty-one years. He belonged to a family long established in the United States, its progenitor having settled in Pennsylvania during the earliest period of that great State. Of English ancestry, his forebears demonstrated the character-

istics of their race, in courage and vision, which led them to seek pioneer civilizations, and to become builders of new empires. John Allen Williamson, father of Thomas Elwood Williamson, was born near the city of Philadelphia, and died in 1914. He was a pioneer in Florida, for thirty years the postmaster at Zellwood. He established Zellwood's post office, coming to the State with the first advance of settlers and living to see his visions realized as a citizen and builder in the broader sense. A street in Zellwood bears his name. His name figures repeatedly in the records of the town, and many who live there at the present time recall him with affection. John Allen Williamson married Katherine Hiram Clayton, and in their immediate household were three children, two sons and a daughter. Of these, Thomas Elwood Williamson was second-born.

Thomas Elwood Williamson attended military school at Lake City, Florida, his parents having come to this State in his childhood. In military school he acted as sergeant of his company. In 1895, completing his academic training, he went to Philadelphia, and there began his career at business, doing office work for an insurance company. The war with Spain called to his love of adventure. He enlisted as a seaman, June 17, 1898, was stationed aboard the United States "Arctic" after training at League Island, Pennsylvania, and received his honorable discharge August 24, 1898, at the close of the war. He served under Lieutenant George C. Stout, whose rank in the war was that of commander. After his discharge, Mr. Williamson, resuming his career, came back to Florida, settling at Coleman, where he entered the employ of the Seaboard Railroad as agent on the road, and was transferred as agent and train dispatcher; and it was he who gave the first order dispatching the first railroad train sent across the Manatee River Bridge. At Fernandina, for four years, Mr. Williamson worked as billing clerk to foreign countries. In 1918 he was assigned as superintendent to build the first twenty-seven miles constituting the Tampa-Southern Railroad; a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line. During the last nine years of his life, 1915-26, he engaged as wholesaleman, operating extensively in lumber at Valdosta, Georgia, being Tampa representative of the Gordy Lumber Company, which had ten lumber mills in Georgia. Also, during his residence in Tampa, Mr. Williamson maintained other interests of business character, these including association with the Starbuck Remilling Company, for which he carried on an extensive shipping business to Cuba. Prominent in civic affairs, he did not seek or wish office, but preferred to serve the community, notably Tampa, as private citizen. He was fond of gardening and of landscaping; of tennis, and other out-door sports. He was a great lover of music, and himself played the guitar and flute with no small skill. Deep sea-fishing, and hunting, were his principal recreations. Member of the Zellwood Rifle Club, he won distinction there as a marksman. In church affiliation, he became a member of Emanuel Church in Pennsylvania, and in Tampa belonged to the Episcopal Church, St. John's-by-the-Sea. Fraternally, he held affiliation with the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, and other bodies, but later in life discontinued these connections. He took his chief enjoyment in the home circle, in association with his loved ones.

At Bushnell, Florida, March 4, 1900, Mr. Williamson was united in marriage with Minnie H. Clarke, daughter of Napoleon Lafayette Clarke, prominent merchant and man of affairs at Bushnell, and Caledonia (Vaughn) Clarke. Of this union were born children: 1. Thomas Elwood, Jr., who died at the age of one year. 2. Katherine Howard, student at Plant High School, Tampa.

Mrs. Williamson, who survives her beloved husband, continues to resides in the city of Tampa, where her friends are many and associations dear. During Mr. Williamson's life she was of great help to him. She gives liberally to causes of charity, and assists in the development of Tampa as a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

The life span given Thomas Elwood Williamson was comparatively short; but in it he accomplished more than many men who reap the full three-score and ten years allotted by the Scriptures. He was a true friend of man. The successes of his business career will be forgotten, perhaps, before the warmth of his former friendship passes from the hearts of those left behind. He is revered in memory.

SHOEMAKER, SCOTT, Building Contractor —Well-known figure in the business and fraternal spheres of Tampa, Florida, Scott Shoemaker had a varied and interesting career. His life was replete as it was useful to mankind, exemplary in its living.

Born at Newport, Kentucky, January 29, 1864, he died in Tampa, October 6, 1927, at the age of sixty-three years. He had resided seventeen years in Florida, coming here in 1910. Mr. Shoemaker was of German extraction on the paternal side, son of Thomas and May Shoemaker. His father, a prominent Republican leader in Kentucky, was

John W. Whitley

engaged as an employee of the Government at Newport, where he was highly respected as a citizen and a man. In the family were four children, one a daughter.

In the public schools of Newport, Mr. Shoemaker secured his preparatory education, then studied in college. Of exceptionally gifted mind for analytical and retentive powers, he continued his studies independently after termination of supervised classroom work, and became a man of truly broadened knowledge. Meanwhile, leaving school, he began his career at business, securing identity with the People's Grocery Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. For this organization he traveled as commercial representative through Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Subsequently he retired from the road to become a member of the Newport, Kentucky, Postal service staff, in charge of the money order department. This brought him once more in contact with persons of earliest recollection, the friends of youth; and the years went by most profitably. But his health became somewhat impaired, and in order to mend it he came to Florida, here joining in association with the Tampa firm of building contractors known as Aulick and Miller. This firm has erected many of the finer buildings in and near Tampa, included among the number being the Bellevue Hotel at Clearwater and property at Mountain Lake. When Mr. Aulick, senior member of the concern, went into retirement from active business pursuits, Mr. Shoemaker continued in charge of the company's finance, which charge had been his since 1910, and shouldered in addition to this other responsibilities. Then his health again became ill, and he retired, maintaining, however, his various connections as citizen and fraternal figure.

Mr. Shoemaker gave much of his time to Masonry, and on retirement from business, in 1922, was enabled to give still more freely of his efforts in work of the Shrine—Egypt Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the temple today hangs his portrait, hung there *in memoriam* by late fellow members of the order. He served as drum major in the Temple's band, was class director, quartermaster-general in charge of uniforms and equipment, chairman of the membership committee, and frequently had charge of entertainments. He belonged to Hillsborough Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, to the Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons. Also, he was affiliated with the Order of Eastern Star. He was a communicant of no church, but attended the Hyde Park Methodist, and lived his religion. His had a keen sense of humor, a refreshing geniality. His popularity was wide and deep. He was charitable toward all persons in need, gave liberally to philanthropic causes, had belonged to a military organization in Ohio, and during the World War was active in support of the several Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. A Republican, as his father before him, while in Kentucky he attained to some influence at politics. He belonged to the Rocky Point Golf Club, was fond of the game as a relaxation, enjoyed motoring, took an automobile trip across the United States, and spent much time at home in society of his loved ones.

Mr. Shoemaker was married twice. His second marriage took place at Covington, Kentucky, September 26, 1908, when he was married to Goldie (Marsh) Masters, daughter of Euclid and Emma (Cooper) Marsh, her father having long been a prominent figure in Covington business circles, identified with the Newport Gas Company. Of the first marriage was born a son, Frederick, now in California. Of Mrs. Shoemaker's first marriage was born a son, Roy Masters, now of Tampa. Mrs. Shoemaker survives her beloved husband, and continues to live in Tampa. She supports many works of good.

Memorial services for Scott Shoemaker were in charge of the Shrine; and at the last rites the portrait mentioned heretofore was presented to the Temple. Interment was at Myrtle Hill Cemetery. Tributes were many. All bespoke the universally high regard held for Mr. Shoemaker as a man and friend, and his memory endures in the hearts of legion persons who held him dear.

WHITLEY, JOHN MILLER, Wholesaleman —Commercial annals of Tampa, Florida, record many of the activities of John Miller Whitley, for it was here that his life closed, April 18, 1928, after a well rounded and successful career. For many years he had been a resident of Tampa, and persons in the city recall him with deep affection which will go undimmed through the years. His record, of interest to Floridians and residents of Tampa, is also interesting to people elsewhere, because of its variety and accomplishment.

John Miller Whitley belonged to one of the oldest families of North Carolina, his family's progenitor, native of England, having settled in North Carolina during the Colonial period. Through succeeding generations the name has retained its early prominence in the Southland, and John Miller Whitley bore it in a manner to justify his ancestry. He was born at Goldsboro, North Carolina, September 8, 1878, son of William T. and Maggie (Johnson) Whitley, eldest of five children, having one brother and three

sisters. William T. Whitley died in 1905. He had been a resident of Florida since 1884, and was engaged as a fruit broker, a successful operator therein, in this State.

John Miller Whitley was six years old when his father removed residence from North Carolina to Florida, and as a consequence regarded Florida as his native place. He attended the schools of Umatilla, having good scholastic standing, and in later years, retaining a deep interest in books and current events, read widely. He was well informed, it is recalled particularly in matters of politics, in which he had a sound practical and theoretical education, secured for himself without educational instruction.

At the age of seventeen years Mr. Whitley left Umatilla for Bradenton, Florida, and began to make his career. His first position, in Bradenton, was as clerk in a general store. Three years thereafter, 1898, during the war with Spain, he came to Tampa, and worked for the Tampa Electric Company, later taking a position with the Seaboard Railroad system, and a short while later still volunteering for service in the regular United States Army. He was stationed then in the Philippines and in California, and took charge of a recruiting station in Jacksonville, in which he secured numbers of men for the service. Next he took charge of a station in Tampa. After leaving the army Mr. Whitley returned to Umatilla, and there, with his brother, William T. Whitley, Jr., conducted one of their father's farms. But fortune did not particularly favor their efforts at agriculture and fruit culture, and they came to Tampa. Here Mr. Whitley established several cigar stores, which he disposed of, and in 1913 organized the Tampa Coffee Mills. Of this he was sole owner, later taking into partnership B. F. Hess. They were most successful at the enterprise, at wholesale, and shipped coffee to all parts of the State. Mr. Whitley also owned extensive holdings of realty and business property, in Tampa and elsewhere. He was active in these directions until the time of his demise, and his partner and widow now continue the coffee business. In partnership with his brother Mr. Whitley acquired and operated large citrus groves, and William T. Whitley, Jr., now conducts these, Mrs. J. M. Whitley still retaining her husband's interests.

John Miller Whitley's success was due to his own unassisted efforts and vision, and to his record of service in the army. In all he spent three years in the latter field. During the World War, too advanced in years for further duty in the military, he subscribed liberally to all patriotic funds, notably to the Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamp drives. A Democrat, he cared little for politics as concerned himself, but as previously noted kept in close touch with things political, knew a number of important persons in political activity, and owned a rather broad political influence. He cared little either for club or fraternal life, but preferred to devote his time to business, reading and home matters. Mr. Whitely was a Christian gentleman who lived rather than professed a faith. He considered his conscience the indicator of his religious rightness, and his deeds of good were many. He was fond of animals, and made a sport of shooting and fishing.

At Oviedo, Florida, October 14, 1909, John Miller Whitley was united in marriage with Zetta Mae Leinhart, daughter of Joseph Leinhart, of Oviedo, prominent celery producer, said to have been the first to raise celery in the State of Florida. (This now is a big industry here). Mrs. Whitley's mother was Benette (Reynolds) Leinhart. In the good works of her husband, Mrs. Whitley assisted consistently during his lifetime, and she now continues to carry on those works as he would have wished. She is a lady of gracious manner and charm, and still makes her residence in Tampa.

Since men and their records are judged by the scale of accomplishment and their effect on mankind, the life of John Miller Whitley was useful, large in the scope of its undertakings, and of enduring value to persons in a position to benefit therefrom. His smile warmed the heart; his handclasp assured of sincerity and strength of purpose; his actions fulfilled promises even to a greater extent than these promises made him liable. He was a man of the type commonly termed self-made. What he did with his life has proved an inspiration to others, and the world is therefore the richer for his having lived.

MAXWELL, JOHN DUNCAN, Veteran Railroadman—For forty-eight years the late John Duncan Maxwell was engaged in railroad work, and from first to last built up a career and reputation which made him beloved of all men in contact with him. A familiar figure in Pensacola, Florida, and Mobile, Alabama, he was well known also in New Orleans, Louisiana, as his work (that of master mechanic in charge of engineering problems in the Mobile-New Orleans Division of the Louisville and Nashville) took him afield continuously. Wherever known, he was highly esteemed; and his passing brought a distinct sense of loss to those who had been his friends.

Born March 22, 1867, at Pensacola, he died in Mobile, May 15, 1929, at the age of sixty-two

PATRICK JAY HURLEY

years. He was a son of Darby and Sarah (McDuffy) Maxwell, his family being of origin in Scotland. The progenitor of the Maxwell line in America was an early settler in the Carolinas. From him, each succeeding generation attained to respected position in life's affairs.

John Duncan Maxwell attended the public schools of Pensacola until he was thirteen, then entered railroad work, at the shops of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in that city. Before he was twenty-one, he had the distinction and thrill of taking out his first locomotive. In 1905 he was promoted to the post of traveling engineer, and, because of his marked ability, sent to Mobile, there to become master mechanic. This advancement was not even suggested by Mr. Maxwell. It came purely unsolicited by himself or friends, and through merit alone of his very superior knowledge at engineering. It was in 1907 that he took up residence in Mobile; and he held the post of master mechanic here during the remaining twenty-two years of his life, becoming one of the road's most efficient and trusted men. He had charge of the shops at New Orleans, supervised the engineering work of the entire division, and had under him upwards of six hundred men the year 'round. By his men, as by his colleagues and superiors in the road's organization, he was heartily liked, regarded with true affection for a most worthy character. He worked with his men, and not above them. The democracy of his spirit was never taken advantage of, and the return brought to the road in willing, efficient work meant more than dollars and cents.

For forty-one years Mr. Maxwell was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers. From the position of a youth in the Louisville and Nashville employ, he advanced to a post most highly respected; and his counsel as an engineer was that of authority. A Democrat, he supported the party's principles and candidates with strength and influence. He was a communicant of the Christ Episcopal Church of Mobile, giving liberally to charity through its works, and outside the denomination acting always for the common cause of mankind, taking a profound pleasure in alleviating the pains and sufferings and privations of persons less fortunate than himself. During the World War he was ardently in support of all causes looking toward a speedy and sweeping victory. As an engineer, he did his utmost at that period to keep the machinery of war employment in motion. As a private citizen, he contributed to the several Liberty Loans. His principal recreations were of the out-door variety. Swimming was one of them. He took his greatest happiness in the home circle, with his wife and their mutual friends.

Mr. Maxwell married, June 22, 1913, at New Orleans, Saveria Ferrara, daughter of Antonie Ferrara, a wholesale commission man of Mobile, well known in this city for his progressive business interests. Mrs. Maxwell continues to reside in Mobile. She is a communicant of the Catholic Church, and active in its works of good. Her beloved mother has made her home with Mrs. Maxwell for several years.

When Mr. Maxwell died, tributes came from every side, and his funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Mobile or Pensacola. An entire rail coach was required to carry the floral tributes from Mobile to the latter city, and men of the Louisville and Nashville from the highest officials down to the humblest lad on a section, were affected with a sense of loss.

He had been of value in so many ways that those who bade him farewell for the last time thought of him simply as a superior being. An efficient organizer, he had made order out of chaos on numerous occasions, when the road's fortunes might have suffered otherwise. Quick, firm, upright, a man of good judgment and skilled executive talent, he made his words brief and to the point, and the flashing quality of his eye under excitement brought needed stimulus to flagging men. Above all else he was a kindly and just man. He employed his resources not in vain pursuit of pleasure, but where it would do the most good, for men and their affairs, and for enduring value rather than for temporary gain. His warm smile consoled those weary at heart, and his cheerful voice bruoght an answering smile.

John Duncan Maxwell was a true friend of mankind, and as such will be remembered until the last of those who were his friends and fellow-workers has passed to the beyond. Anecdotes of his career form now a romantic legend to those who work on the Louisville and Nashville.

HURLEY, COLONEL PATRICK JAY, Secretary of War, Lawyer—Born January 8, 1883, in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), Colonel Patrick Jay Hurley was the son of Pierce and Mary (Kelly) Hurley, both now deceased.

Patrick Jay Hurley was educated at the Baptist Indian University, Bacone, Indian Territory, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1905. He later attended the National University at Washington, District of Columbia, where he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1908; and he subsequently pursued a course of study at

the George Washington University at Washington, District of Columbia. He is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Colonel Hurley was admitted to the Oklahoma State bar in 1908 and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1912. In the latter year he became attorney for the Choctaw Nation of Indians, handling litigation involving more than thirty-five million dollars for his Indian clientele, while at the same time he carried on an extensive oil and gas practice. His first military service was as an officer in the Indian Territory Volunteer Cavalry, in 1900-07, and he later became a captain of infantry in the Oklahoma National Guard. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, in 1917, Colonel Hurley resigned his position as national attorney for the Choctaw Indians and entered the service of his country. He organized Company D, 111th Engineers, at Tulsa, and entered the army as captain. Shortly after enlisting, he was assigned to duty in the Judge Advocate General's office at Washington, District of Columbia, but refused promotion in that office, preferring active service, and went overseas with the first detachment of army artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He participated in a number of major offenses of the American Army during the war, including the Aisne and Marne, Saint Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. He was cited in general orders by General Pershing for gallantry in action in the Foret de Woerve, and was also awarded the distinguished service medal by the direction of the President under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918. The citation accompanying the medal read in part:

> For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. Assigned as Judge Advocate, Army Artillery, First Army, he rendered services of marked ability, performing in addition to his manifold duties, the duties of Adjutant-General and of Inspector-General. Later, as Judge Advocate of the Sixth Army Corps, he ably conducted the negotiations arising between the American Expeditionary Forces and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, wherein he displayed sound judgment, marked zeal and keen perception of existing conditions. He has rendered services of material worth to the American Expeditionary Forces.

He is now a colonel of infantry and is commander of the 377th Regiment of Infantry, United States Reserves.

At the close of the war, Colonel Hurley returned to Tulsa. He ranks as one of the leading citizens of the State, and in addition to his legal work he is interested in oil, banking and real estate. He is the owner of the Hurley Office Building of Washington, District of Columbia and several business buildings in Tulsa. He is president of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Tulsa. He is active in civic affairs and has contributed in a large measure to the development of Tulsa.

Colonel Hurley performed a notable service for the people of Tulsa during the race troubles the city experienced in June, 1921, in which many people were killed and wounded. He was absent from the city at the time the trouble started, but upon his return he was called before a public safety committee of citizens and asked by them to assume jurisdiction of the sheriff's office. By profession a lawyer, Colonel Hurley was well aware that the citizens' committee had no legal right to make him sheriff of the county, even in the face of such a tremendous emergency and he therefore took the matter up with the sheriff, by whom he and a number of others were appointed as deputies. This gave Colonel Hurley and the deputies selected by him a legal status. He promptly organized a company of Spanish War and World War veterans and, coöperating with the police department of the city and the sheriff's office of the county, quickly restored order.

Colonel Hurley was a delegate representing the city of Tulsa and the Chamber of Commerce of Tulsa in the organization of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He served as delegate-at-large from Oklahoma to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1924, and at the convention was appointed a member of the delegation to notify the President of his nomination. He was elected chairman of the Republican State Convention held in Oklahoma in 1926. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the Republican party in his State and has been on several occasions prominently mentioned as a candidate for United States Senator and for Governor of his State. Colonel Hurley, however, declined to consider either office, announcing that he has no political aspirations. When Secretary of War Good's death left his place in the Cabinet vacant, Colonel Hurley was offered the portfolio, and his early months in this high office have been most gratifying to his Chief and to the public at large.

As a boy Colonel Hurley worked in the coal mines of Indian Territory, thereby gaining a considerable knowledge of conditions in that industry; and while it is now more than a quarter of a century since he has been in the mines, he has never lost his interest in the problems of the miners.

Colonel Hurley is a member of the Country Club, University Club and City Club of Tulsa; the University Club and Congressional County Club

of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Bankers' Club and Press Club of New York City.

Colonel Hurley married, December 5, 1919, at Washington, District of Columbia, Ruth Wilson, daughter of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy. Colonel and Mrs. Hurley are the parents of three children whose names follow: Patricia, Ruth and Wilson. Colonel Hurley resides at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and has his offices in the First National Bank Building in that city.

BELLVILLE, JOHN WILSON EDGAR, Executive—Born at Florisant, Missouri, April 16, 1861, died at Clayton, Missouri, December 29, 1923, John Wilson Edgar Bellville was a member of a distinguished family, and he himself upheld the name with honor. The Bellvilles were founders of Bellville, Illinois, and from the progenitor in America to him of whom we write members of the house have contributed largely and in a manner destined for enduring good to the various communities in which they lived. Clayton, Missouri, and St. Louis, Missouri, recall John Wilson Edgar Bellville with affection and respect; for his contributions to the business life of St. Louis were long and of appreciated quality, while his works of citizenship in Clayton were of a more personal and general character.

Mr. Bellville attended the public schools of Florisant, Missouri, and gave evidence in childhood of a mind that was of unusual ability in its keenness and retentive faculties. Largely he became self-educated, as his schooling, while comparable with the education of others of his period and community, did not include advanced studies of college. He began his active career early in life, and from first to last labored diligently for his interests and those of business associates. For a number of years he served as sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri. This position, which he filled worthily, as attested to by newspaper files bearing accounts of work done in office, brought him into public attention in St. Louis. When he retired from office he continued to be interested in politics. A Republican, he supported the candidates and principles of the party with a considerable strength throughout the balance of his years. When he left office, also, he changed the line of his endeavor from public office to private undertakings, becoming first a bookkeeper, at which post he worked in a number of concerns in St. Louis. Ultimately he purchased an interest in the St. Louis Land and Title Company, of St. Louis, and was identified with this organization for many years, becoming a title examiner and abstract man of well-known reputation in St. Louis County. His memory was so gifted that he was of unique value to the firm, serving on its board of directors. It was not necessary, as a rule, to consult records of land transfer in order to recite names and dates and amounts, for he carried these in his head, stored neatly for use of clients. For twenty-five years, indeed until the time of his death, he was active as title examiner and abstractor.

Clayton, Missouri, benefited largely through the residence and citizenship of Mr. Bellville. Very public-spirited, he supported all worthy movements for advancement of this community. His residence here was one of the first, and to build it he cleared the native land, thereby becoming a pioneer of the center he was to serve long and ably. He was a communicant of the Catholic Church, and had always been a devout member of the church, but frequently attended services of the Methodists with his wife. Fond of history, which his remarkable memory helped him assimilate, he was an entertaining and instructive man in discourse, and delighted in conversation with his friends, of whom he had legion. He was fond of music and gardening. Social affairs interested him, but he did not carry them to excess, belonging to few clubs, these including the St. Louis Country Club. He was particularly pleased to be at home in company with his loved ones, there finding relaxation and content at its best and fullest. He gave to all causes of worthy appeal. During the World War he subscribed to the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps campaign, and assisted the Red Cross, helping in all manners open to him to bring a speedy culmination of hostilities between the nations.

Mr. Bellville was married twice (first) to Jessie James, who died September 12, 1920. Of this union there were children: Edgar, Minnie, Robert, James, Reginald, and Eugene. (Of these, Minnie is deceased.) Mr. Bellville married (second), September 29, 1921, Mrs. Henrietta (Perkins) Lowrance, widow of William M. Lowrance, whose death occurred July 12, 1898, and daughter of John M. Perkins, pioneer farmer of Missouri. Mrs. Bellville survives Mr. Bellville, and now makes her home in Tampa, Florida, where she has a number of friends who hold her in high regard as a lady of gracious refinement and good works. Of her first marriage were born two children: William E., and Louise Lowrance.

William E. Lowrance, only son of Mrs. Bellville, served overseas with the 89th Division, 164th Regiment, in the World War. He held the rank

of top sergeant, and was distinguished for his courage and inspiration of morale on the fields of battle. While at Neuchatel his troops were bombed by German planes, and he was taken, badly wounded, to Evacuation Hospital, No. 45, afterward being removed to Bordeaux, France. For three weeks he was blind, then recovered his sight; for three months he could not speak, then recovered his voice. He was burned by mustard and chlorine gas, and it was said there was not an inch of skin on his body left unmarked from the bombing at Neuchatel. But he was strong; the courage which he carried into battle did not leave him while sight and voice were gone; and he sailed for home on the "Leviathan," landing at New York Harbor April 2, 1918. Returned to the 89th Division, to Camp Funston, as a casualty of the 89th, he was discharged from the service April 15, 1919. William E. Lowrance married, and when a son, William E., Jr., was born, his wife died, the child then being ten days old. Mr. and Mrs. Bellville took the child as their own, and Mr. Bellville was deeply devoted to the grandson of his beloved wife, as he had been always to his stepson.

Mr. Bellville had a wealth of those qualities which secure and retain friendship. His smile was warm and pleasing, his appearance such as to hold immediate respect, this respect being elevated more when he spoke. He was a true gentleman and Christian. It was said that he never forgot a name or a face, and sometimes astonished persons whom he had met years before with immediate and friendly recognition. His was a patient, beautiful disposition. He never was known to speak an unkind word. His was a character of genuine worth such as is too rarely encountered; his a force for lasting good; and his name endures.

ELSBERRY, WILLIAM EDWARD, Manufacturer—The late William Edward Elsberry left behind him a record replete of good works worthily carried to completion. He made his career chiefly in Alabama, but died in Florida, in Miami, April 24, 1927. He was well known in Miami, because of business and social interests here, and in other centers of Florida, notably in Tallahassee, where he had other business connections. For thirty years he engaged as a manufacturer of textiles, and was a prominent figure in one of the Southland's dominant industries. He lived to the age of seventy-five.

William Edward Elsberry, planter, business man and public figure, was born at Montgomery, Alabama, January 5, 1852, son of James Harrison and Frances (Gleason) Elsberry. Both families, the Elsberrys and Gleasons, are of English origin, their progenitors in America having come from Sussex. James Harrison Elsberry was a physician and surgeon of wide reputation in the South. During the war between the States he lived with his family in Kentucky, then returned to Alabama, resuming residence in Montgomery. He was born December 15, 1818, and died January 1, 1881. Frances (Gleason) Elsberry was born at Beauford, North Carolina, November 10, 1824, and died in Montgomery, May 14, 1897.

At Louisville, Kentucky, where the family moved before the Civil War, William Edward Elsberry attended grammar school. Later, returning to Montgomery, he studied further. But the bulk and quality of his education came later, through experience, intensive and extensive reading of the classics and contemporary thought, and through reflection upon life and the ways of men. He became, indeed, truly widely educated, a man of broad sense and understanding, a philosopher of practical and kindly views on life, which he employed for the service of those around him in every walk of life's endeavor.

His first work was as clerk in a pharmacy at Montgomery, Alabama. Later he obtained employment with the L. and W. Railroad, and thirdly with Lehman Durr and Company, of Montgomery. He was connected with this manufacturing enterprise a score of years, was secretary and treasurer of the Tallahassee Falls Manufacturing Company, of Tallahassee, and retained diversified interests having to do with the textile industry and financial ventures, also engaging extensively as a planter and man of general affairs. The last years of life he spent at his country home, called "Primrose Farm," near Montgomery. He was a devoted member of St. John's Episcopal Church of that community, was a home-loving, charitable personality, loved music, played the violin with a certain facility of expression, and had legion friends, who held him dear because of his many fine qualities. During the World War he took an active rôle in all things patriotic which were open to good citizens, supporting the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps and American Red Cross to advantage. He retained fraternal affiliation with the Knights of Pythias, and made relaxations of his reading and various business matters.

For four years Mr. Elsberry was a member of the board of revenue of Montgomery County, Alabama, and was one of the ablest public servants this county ever had. His service was marked for its courage, sound business judgment and

common sense. He did what he thought was right and best, never offering apologies; and while in office was not a politician. Open and frank in all dealings, he had his convictions, and never swerved an inch from the path of duty. He was a staunch Democrat, persistently allied to the principle of States' rights. He was an old-time Southerner, a gentleman of the old school. He loved the South, its traditions and history, and revered the names of its great statesmen and warriors. Forbearing, patient, his counsel was much sought after; genial, so was his friendship, gladly given.

Mr. Elsberry married in Montgomery, Alabama, January 8, 1873, Mattie Hayes Clitherall, a daughter of Judge Alexander Burgwin Clitherall and Katherine (Hayes) Clitherall. Her father was born at Newbern, North Carolina, December 12, 1825, and died at Montgomery, February 17, 1869. He went with President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States to Richmond, as Register of the Treasury. Mrs. Elsberry, who survives her beloved husband and now makes her home at Miami, Florida, is a lady of refinement and many good works in philanthropy. She attends the Episcopal Church, while in Montgomery. Children of this union: 1. Clitherall, deceased, late widow of James Strudrick, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama; to this union was born a child, Katherine, who married Robert Steiner, of Montgomery. 2. Kate Stuart, who married W. H. LeGrand, of Montgomery; and they have children: Paul, who married Tillis Jones; W. H., Jr., Eloise, who married Harold Council, of Greenville, Mississippi. (A fourth child of this marriage, Arthur, died in infancy.) 3. Bessie, who married Dr. James T. Rushin, of Tallahassee. Dr. Rushin is since deceased, and Mrs. Rushin makes her home in Montgomery, Alabama, where she is widely known. A son also survives with his mother—James E. Rushin, unmarried, now of New York City. 4. James Calvin, who died in infancy. 5. Arthur D., who married Jonsie Evans, of Birmingham; and they have sons: Arthur, Jr., and William Edward, 2d. 6. William Edward, Jr., who married Eleanor Gray, of Mobile, Alabama.

William Edward Elsberry has left behind a tender memory of a man who was just, fearless and sincere. His name is written large in the annals of Alabama, and endures in the hearts of legion former friends.

MERRITT, ADA F., Educator—In Miami the visitor inquires as to the Ada Merritt High School, and is told that this educational institution for junior high students bears the name of a pioneer educator, Ada F. Merritt, who taught the first school in this city. Her death occurred while the junior high school was under construction, June 3, 1923, and at the suggestion of one of her former pupils who was a member of the board of education the structure was voted to perpetuate an honored and beloved name.

Born in Garrard County, Kentucky, April 12, 1846, Miss Merritt lived to the age of seventy-seven years. Her life was one of service to mankind; her work, of an importance that cannot be calculated, was in building citizens of tomorrow, thereby laying the foundations for a greater community, State and nation. Her record, here presented in brief, is of interest to hundreds who recall her with affection over a span of years as their teacher long ago. Prominent business men and professional figures of Miami hold her memory in reverence—a deference shown one whose ideals were noble and whose practices approached the ideals envisioned.

Daughter of Zachariah C. and Margaret (Woods) Merritt, Miss Merritt was one of seven children, third born. Her parents were Virginians and of early Colonial stock antedating the Revolution, the ancestry having been divided between English and Scottish, with a strain of Irish. The progenitor in America was Angus MacDonald, who came from Scotland to settle in Virginia and found the American line of a house later to be of importance in Kentucky. Zachariah C. Merritt was a planter and merchant, a man of means, owner of eighteen hundred acres in plantation land in Kentucky. He was one of the first settlers in that State, his grandfather having gone there with the great Indian hunter, Daniel Boone, as a pioneer. Two of Miss Merritt's generation now survive and live in Miami. One, her brother, Zachariah T. Merritt, settled here in 1892. For eight years he was county superintendent of schools for Dade County, and for ten years, until retirement, served as clerk of the Circuit Court. A Democrat, he has voted a straight ticket since 1870. Miss Merritt also is survived by her sister, Margaret R. Merritt, who likewise came to Miami in pioneering times and has lived here to witness a vast development into the modern and beautiful metropolis which the city has become. She is a lady of culture and charm, has to her credit many acts of goodness and charity, and owns many friends who hold her in warm esteem. The Misses Merritt, sisters of unusual talent and companionship, inherited from their forebears many similar attributes of character, among them being loyalty to kindred and country, a fine sense of justice, fair play, kindliness, hospitality, integrity and self

reliance. It is an honorable family whose members have brought distinctions to the name.

Ada F. Merritt spent her childhood on the farm in Kentucky, amidst luxuries common to wealthy planters of the period and locality. She received in these years her first schooling, and attended Caldwell Institute, at Danville, Kentucky. The death of her mother and the waning fortunes of her father, due to the war between the States, caused her to assume many cares and obligations which otherwise would have been spared her. When no longer needed at home, she began to teach in county schools, and reached a marked success straightway. Wishing to prepare for more advanced work, she entered Daughters College, at that time considered the finest school for young women in all Kentucky, and after graduation taught two years in Indiana, then began her work as instructor in mathematics, at Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Because of her presence and ability she was made principal, or dean.

Meanwhile her eldest brother, the late P. W. Merritt, had gone to frontier fields, and came to Florida. From him Miss Merritt received inspiring letters telling of the new land and its advantages. Tremendously interested, she followed him to the frontier of the Gulf, reaching Tampa in June of 1891, by way of Key West coming to Miami, in a sailing vessel. She hoped to reconstruct her sister's health, which was none too good, and found in truth that the climate did help her to a sound recovery. At Lemon City she took up homestead land, soon inducing her younger brother and sister, aformentioned, to join her here.

Miss Merritt wished to resume her rôle as educator. It was necessary for her to pass State examinations, which she did with ease, then she set about teaching. Facilities for education were so meagre that she found an important work waiting her commencement. The school system was negligible, and, as the superintendent had to walk from Lake Worth to inspect the smaller schools, the teachers in charge were left much to their own devices. Miss Merritt took advantage of this. She made improvements. Her first post, in Lemon City, which since has become a part of Miami, was in a boxlike building fifteen by thirty feet, made of heavy planking, and with coal tar paper as a blackboard. There were seats. These she put into as efficient an order as was possible, and concentrated on the minds of her pupils, resting heavily on the fundamentals, reading, writing and arithmetic. It was said that if a boy or girl failed to learn these under her surveillance, he or she simply did not have the capacity.

While at Lemon City Miss Merritt had a diversity of interesting experience. Mail was received once in two weeks. Travel to and from the center of communal activity was over sand roads. The nearest physician lived at Key West, and in this connection Miss Merritt was of service to the people around her, as she carried a stock of medicines, and knew a bit of the art of medical science. There were no clergymen. When a nearby family lost a child, Miss Merritt acted as minister in the last rites. She organized and conducted a Sunday school, trained a choir, and purchased an organ. She founded the Pine Needle Club, for sewing, and established a library in a small building, which became the community center. Appointed to take the school census, she was able to do so without leaving the rooms of her home, and without an error.

It was in 1896 that the board transferred Miss Merritt from Lemon City to Miami. Here she became principal of the first school in the newly-incorporated city. During the war with Spain she turned over one of the school rooms to be used as a reading room by soldiers, and insisted that they write home once a week. Soldiers who were ill were given food by her. Later she returned to Lemon City, as principal of the high school established there while she was in Miami. Still later she served as teacher in Central Elementary School, and finally taught in Miami High School, retiring in 1913.

Miss Merritt was an officer of the Woman's Club, of Miami, having been a charter member of the organization. She had numerous social contacts, and was fond of horses, in girlhood having been a rider of no little skill. She had a deep desire for knowledge. As a member of the French Club she went heartily into the study of that language as long as her vision lasted. She was a communicant of the Christian Church.

Former pupils of Miss Merritt are many in Miami today. They cherish her memory with a regard that strengthens with years. In conclusion may be reproduced what one of these former students said of her:

> I have never met anyone so capable as Miss Merritt, and will never cease to feel her influence. To her is due any business success that I have attained. She was a grand teacher and a grand woman, and I always shall honor her name and her memory, as one of the greatest of Miami pioneers.

Those who studied under her yesterday are the men and women of today. In helping them to

improve themselves, she aided the development of civilization; and the effects of her work endure though she is gone.

MERICKEL, JOHN WENTWORTH, Inventor, Man of Affairs—During the eight years of residence in Miami, Florida, John Wentworth Merickel became well known to the people in many circles of the city. Before coming here he had a broad experience in other centers, had traveled extensively as business representative, had made many friends in the Dominion, and was a man of substance, capable of meeting large problems with facility and success. His record was one of accomplishment in diversified fields of endeavor, and closed with his death, in Miami, December 9, 1926.

John Wentworth Merickel was of Knickerbocker descent. The founder of the house in America settled in New York, having come to the United States from the Netherlands, and later took up lands in Wisconsin, where the climate and occupations were similar to those of Holland. From him came many descendants, and each fulfilled a suitable position in life, living seriously, honorably, and making of himself a citizen of value to community and State and Nation. Jesse Owen Merickel, father of the central figure in the present narrative, was born in Quebec, Canada, February 6, 1822, and died in Riverside, California, in 1920. He had a successful career at business, attaining to high position in conduct of flour milling interests. He maintained also a cattle and sheep ranch in South Dakota, and lived for a considerable period in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. Jesse Owen Merickel married Electa Babcock, who, born Christmas day in 1826, lived to a great old age, her death falling in 1921. Longevity would seem to have been indicated for the offspring, as the father lived to the age of ninety-eight, and the mother to ninety-five; yet John Wentworth Merickel lived a comparatively brief span—fifty-four years.

Born on his father's estate in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, September 26, 1872, John Wentworth Merickel secured a sound elementary and secondary academic and commercial instruction in grammar school and business college at Pierre, South Dakota. Leaving his studies—which, however, he continued to follow independently through the balance of his years—he engaged at the flour and feed milling enterprises with which his father had found a fortune, at Spruce Center, Minnesota. This he did for ten or more years, becoming a well-known factor in the industry within the North and West, afterward changing the line of his occupation to that of taking large herds of cattle and horses across the badlands of Minnesota to the Merickel ranch near Pierre, South Dakota. At one time he had under his supervision one thousand head of stock, and brought through all but one or two who straggled and died, escaping the herds. Later, in association with two of his brothers, he engaged in the farm implement business on an extensive scale, at Eagle Bend, Minnesota, and achieved a remarkable fortune in this field. Later, Mr. Merickel went to Bertha, where he was a dominant figure in town matters, becoming post master and writing insurance. Subsequently still, he filled the office of sheriff, at Bertha, Minnesota, and went thence into Canada, where he traveled for S. F. Bowser and Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for thirteen years, as Western manager. He became one of the company's most valued men, a representative of real worth in development of the Canadian end of the business. Mr. Merickel had large landholdings in the Dominion, and might have closed his life there had not his beloved wife taken ill, making it advisable to seek a more temperate climate.

Thus it was that Mr. Merickel came to Florida, arriving in Miami January 12, 1918. Soon afterward Mr. and Mrs. Merickel spent some time in Cuba and Isle of Pines. They purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in the West Indies, and this Mrs. Merickel still owns. It is a most interesting tract, situated as it is in the tropics, surrounded, indeed covered, with tropical vegetation. Mrs. Merickel likewise continues to hold many parcels of land in Canada.

Mr. Merickel always had been of a mechanical and inventive turn of mind. He invented an air stand for filling stations, and started to manufacture this product commercially, as it filled a long-felt want and was assured of a market wherever gasoline is used. But ill health prevented him from perfecting his plans in this direction. He was a natural mechanic, invented many articles, and was particularly interested in improving items already out on the market.

On February 22, 1898, at Eagle Bend, Minnesota, Mr. Merickel was united in marriage with Aurielia Blanche Smith, daughter of William Smith, of Eagle Bend, where he was a merchant of prominence and citizen of important position, a pioneer in Minnesota, where he first took residence in 1879. Of this union were born children: 1. Gladys Eve, wife of Richard J. Kufner, of New York; and their children are: Lenora Jane and Richard John. 2. Maude Beatrice, wife of Arthur S. Peacock, of Coconut Grove, Florida. 3. Jesse Watson, who married Mary Phillips, of Miami. 4. Harold B., unmarried. Mrs. Merickel

continues to reside in Miami, and is a popular member of many social circles, kindly disposed to works of charity, a lady of gracious manner and a hostess of distinction.

Mr. Merickel belonged to the Methodist Church —as did Mrs. Merickel formerly—but transferred to the Presbyterian, wherein he became an elder, and in which Mrs. Merickel is now a communicant. During the World War he contributed liberally to all patriotic causes. He had offered his services to the nation's cause as a soldier, but the war terminated before he was called. Liberal to a fault, he was kindly to all persons around him, genial, and possessed of many intimate friends, who esteemed him warmly as a citizen and man. He had proved his unusual business ability, was a conservative in his opinions, and never drank intoxicants. He liked out-door recreations. He was especially fond of aquatic sports, owned a fast motor boat, raced successfully in more than one regatta, and was a member of the Assiniboine Yacht Club. He liked to fish, to hunt big game, and to watch a baseball game. Fraternally, Mr. Merickel was identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, the United Workmen, and the Mechanical Engineers' Club, all of Minnesota. He was particularly fond of his home, of his loved ones, and their friends.

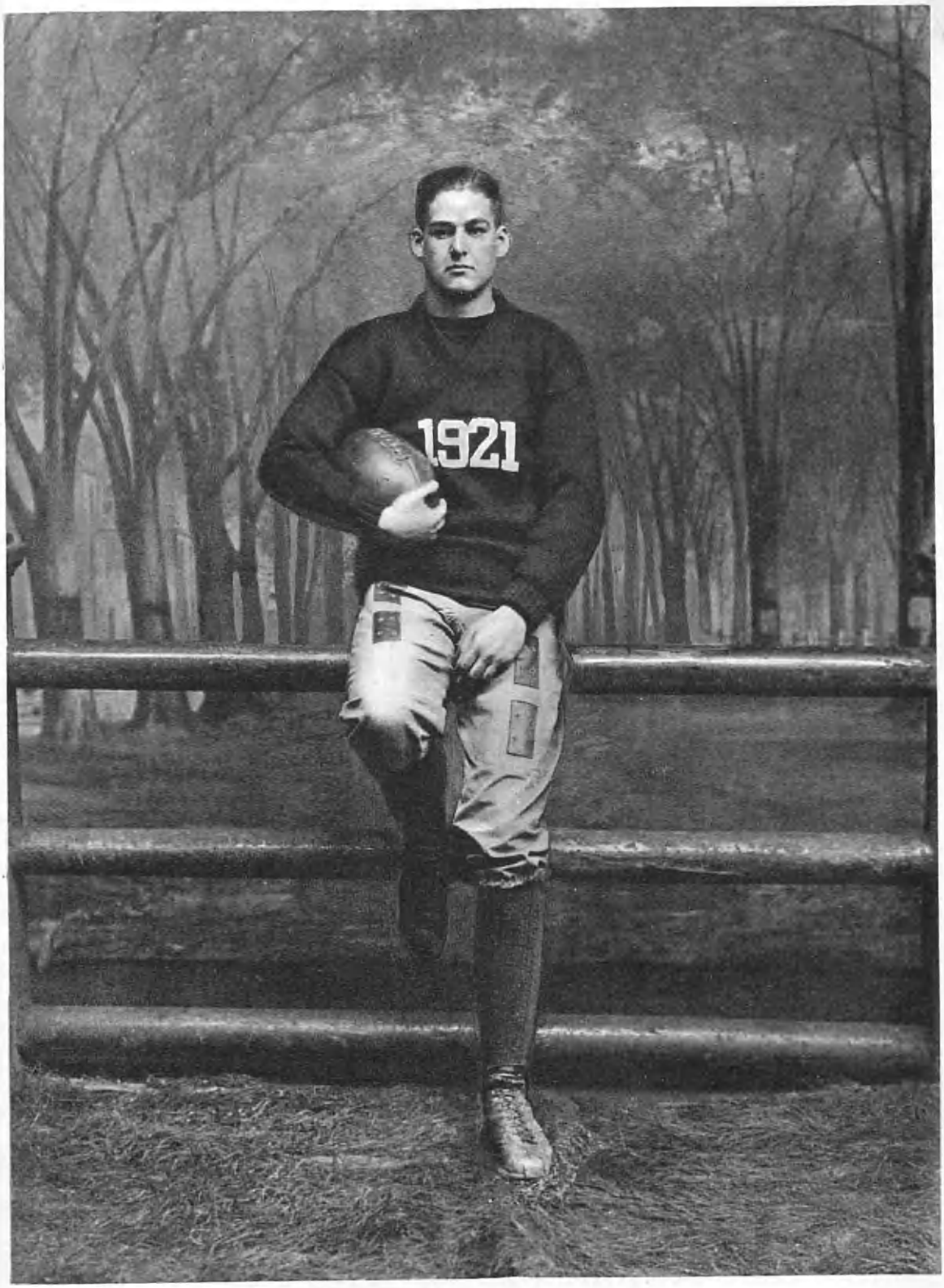
John Wentworth Merickel will be remembered long by all who came to know him, in Florida, Minnesota, and in Canada. He was the friend of mankind, and this warmth of feeling was returned manifold times in life, now being given to hearts that do not forget.

ACOSTA, JOHN SIDNEY, A Leader of Men—In all things faithful and courageous, in many things in the van of his colleagues, in everything actuated by a high sense of chivalry and duty, John Sidney Acosta lived up to the best traditions of a great family as the scion of an ancient house whose lines are firmly rooted in the history of New York and of Florida. Mr. Acosta was known to the realm of sports as a former All-American football star, to the financial world as a bank executive of ability and initiative, and to scholastic circles as an honor graduate of Yale University, upon which his career reflected the brilliancy that attended it. At the time of his passing, Mr. Acosta was the resident director at Jacksonville, Florida, of the extensive insurance business and citrus interests established by his father, whose long and serious illness had led the son generously to forego further participation in the banking field, which held out so much promise, in order to assume the burden that had become too heavy for his parent to carry.

Three brothers of Acosta came early from their native Spain and founded the family name in the Americas. One settled at Fernandino, Florida; a second at New York City, and another in Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles. From the Acosta who made the metropolis his abiding place have descended the members of the family with which the late John Sidney Acosta was connected. To the early settlers of New York, therefore, he was enabled to trace his American line. His maternal great-grandfather donated all of Gramercy Park and the greater part of Central Park to New York when that municipality was pushing its borders beyond its earlier confines, and was providing places of recreation for its inhabitants.

Tracy L. Acosta, Sr., father of the former banker and insurance representative, is heavily interested in citrus fruit growing in the Jacksonville area of Florida. He married Cora Bailey, who is of an old family for many years identified with the State of Massachusetts. They have their residence at Ortega, Florida. Children of their marriage: 1. Tracy L., Jr. 2. Mrs. Charles Hamlin Black, Jr., of Tampa, Florida. 3. John Sidney, of this memorial, see further.

John Sidney Acosta, second son of Tracy L., Sr., and Cora (Bailey) Acosta, was born in Jacksonville, Florida, December 13, 1899. Having obtained the rudiments of his education in the schools of his native city, he was sent by his parents to the celebrated Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School for Boys, he then being eleven years of age. He was graduated from that institution in 1913. His record in studies and athletics when at Lawrenceville was of such high grade that it forecast for him one of even more brilliant character in the higher school of his election. He entered Yale University in 1917, the year that the United States cast in its lot with the Allies and Associated Nations in the World War. The patriotic urge within him would not be denied and he was among those of Yale who early entered the army. He enlisted in the field artillery in his junior year and served as a second lieutenant until the war ended. He later reëntered the university and graduated in his class of 1921. At Yale he repeated on a broader scale what he had achieved at Lawrenceville. He not only excelled in athletics but also finished as an honor man in scholarship. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and was the first man in the class to be tapped for the Skull and Bones Society, membership in which is based upon



John D. Costa

scholastic achievements. His athletic prowess brought him the honor of being voted the best man on the Yale campus in his senior year.

John S. Acosta brought over from Lawrenceville a well developed tendency to rise in the realm of athletics. There he was a star both in football and track, having made a record on the basis of which he was chosen captain of the Yale freshman football team, and he was given the position of guard on the varsity team during his last three years at the university. His playing on the varsity team was marked by such superiority that the famous Walter Camp selected him as a member of his All-American team in 1920. He also starred on the track at Yale. By coaching an undefeated freshman football team at the university in 1922, he brought additional fame to his native State of Florida.

Mr. Acosta, upon leaving Yale, became an associate of the Rockefeller interests, joining the staff of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York, the oldest institution of its character in the country. He later was selected as one of three men to have charge of the company's bank that was established on the great United States steamship "Leviathan." After he had made several trans-Atlantic trips on the giant liner, he persuaded the officials of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company to organize the Central Farmers Trust Company of West Palm Beach, Florida, of which he was made vice-president, and filled that position for two years before returning to New York City as vice-president of the Hamilton National Bank.

It was because of the extremely serious and protracted illness of his father that Mr. Acosta abandoned his banking career and returned to Jacksonville, where he was connected with the insurance agency and orange grove business of the elder Acosta, in the associate management of which he was engaged at the time of his death. His filial regard for his father's interests, even to the sacrifice of his own bright prospects, was but one of the endearing traits of which he was the happy possessor. Another was his high sense of duty in the hour of his country's emergency, as witness his service as second lieutenant at army training camps at Columbia, South Carolina, and Louisville, Kentucky, in the World War period. To the regimen of discipline he had become inured during his preparatory school and university days, and the soldier instinct was strong within him. For him the best motto was: "Duty first, pleasure afterward." A true sportsman and courageous beyond most men of his age, he loved victory in any encounter in which he might be enlisted, but could take defeat with good grace also.

Democratice in politics and in his manner of life, it would have been well-nigh impossible to number his friends. Popular in all his social connections, he was a member of the Seminole Club and the Yacht Club of Jacksonville, and his interest in all classes of sports never abated in his post-graduate years. His many-sided interests did not, however, preclude him giving the best that was his in the fulfillment of religious devotion, and he was a faithful, supporting member of the Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), of Jacksonville.

The passing of John Sidney Acosta occurred under sadly sudden and distressing circumstances on July 18, 1929, attending an automobile accident near Waverly, Georgia. As news of his death began to spread, messages of condolence came to his parents from many parts of the world. Among these were expressions of sympathy and tribute from his former classmates at Lawrenceville and Yale, now scattered in widely distant points in all quarters of the earth. There was general mourning on the part of all who knew him well for this dependable, fearless, honest, considerate and broad-minded young man. He had been an indefatigable worker in everything that he undertook, reliable in all his business dealings, devoted with great affection to the home circle, and to his mother in particular, who with maternal pride and interest shared his successes and rise to popularity and esteem in social life and the business world. Among his legion of friends he numbered many children; he was extremely fond of child life. An extensive traveler, he supplemented to a marked degree the culture of the university by his journeys to centers of refinement and learning. Temperance and morality were high points in his character, upon the essential elements of which the youth of our land might well model their own lives as they essay to achieve a career among those who are following it with the most intense interest.

HARRISON, HENRY HUNTINGDON, Lawyer—Many interesting and important chapters of national and regional history were unfolded before the eyes of the late Henry Huntingdon Harrison, distinguished lawyer formerly in practice at Richmond, Virginia, and involved as a pioneer in the development of Miami, Florida. Born at Millwood, Virginia, May 12, 1848, he died at his farm near Keswick, near Charlottesville, Virginia, April 4, 1928, aged seventy-nine years. He was a son of Henry Harrison, who engaged as a cotton planter through the balance of life and owned many slaves; was a direct descendant of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration

of Independence, and great-grand-nephew of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States.

Boyhood on his father's plantation at Millwood, Virginia, gave to Henry Huntingdon Harrison a deep love for the old South, its traditions, and its people. He received much of his education through private tutors, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in Richmond practiced many years.

Meanwhile, when he was twelve, the war between the States had come. Only a boy, he could not enlist. But, living in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, storm center of the war, he was in close touch with all the important movements of the historic struggle. When Colonel Thomas J. Jackson, the famed "Stonewall," organized his brigade at Harper's Ferry, Mr. Harrison was one of the crowd that watched the great commander draw sword for the first time against the army in which he had loyally served. Soon after, sitting on a fence, he watched Johnson's army march down the turnpike from Winchester to reinforce General Beauregard and help rout the Yankees at Bull Run, the occasion when General McDowell and his men ran from the battlefield to Washington. During the first years of the war, one army after another marched through the valley in which Mr. Harrison lived, then his family fled to another estate, near Petersburg; but when the war progressed they found they had jumped from the proverbial frying pan into the hottest fire. Concerning this Mr. Harrison recalled stirring times and several humorous incidents:

> In the summer of 1862 my father's house was inside the Yankee lines, under Gen. Miles. His men straggled a good deal and very often some came to our house and asked for something to eat. We always gave them some. One young fellow seemed to enjoy a good breakfast and became friendly. After walking about the house with my brother and myself, he told us he was a butcher's boy from New York, and remarked, "I guess you people lived here very happily before the war. You boys sure do fight like ———, but that is because you are fighting for your homes. We'd fight like that too if it was for our homes, but we are fighting for sixteen dollars a month, and you can't afford to get killed for that money."

At that time Mr. Harrison was a student at the Virginia Military Academy, within sound of the guns at Sharpsburg and never far from the hostile armies. At sixteen he enlisted in Company B, 43d Virginia Cavalry Battalion, more widely known as "Mosley's Men." With them he served in skirmish duty until the close of the war. But the military career of Henry Huntingdon Harrison did not end with Lee's surrender. Four years later, when the atrocities of Spanish rule in Cuba were arousing sympathy throughout the South, he went to help the Islanders in their ten-year struggle for independence. As captain in Machado's Regiment of the Brigade Camaguey, he served under Generals Ryan and Camada in all campaigns of the war. But it was seventeen years later before the second war of independence brought intervention again from the United States. When the liberating army had disbanded, Mr. Harrison returned to farming in Virginia, practiced law as recounted, and now turned his eyes toward sunny Florida.

After an extended trip throughout Europe, which lasted for several years, he came to Florida in 1895, and settled in the Indian River district and began to grow citrus products. He succeeded at this, as in other business, and came to Miami soon after, purchasing much of the southern part of the city from Messrs. Flagler and Brickell. He dealt in realty, managed so that his investments prospered to the advantage of the greater community as well as to himself, and until the last gave counsel at law to those of his friends who wished it. He did not, however, lose contact with Virginia. In the late '80's he was elected to Virginia Legislature, in which he served two years. And as noted, he died on the soil of his native State.

Henry Huntingdon Harrison married twice. Of the first union were born children: 1. William B., since deceased, formerly a clergyman in the Episcopal Church, of New York City. 2. Samuel Davis. 3. Edith Harris, who married Merritt Taylor, of Philadelphia; and of this union were born two children, Harrison Taylor and Joseph Taylor. 4. Isabelle H., who married Dr. Robert Randolph, whom she survives; and she has a son, Robert Randolph; a daughter, Margaret, died. Mr. Harrison married (second) late in life, at New Orleans, Louisiania, Estelle De Vitt, daughter of Philip Melvin and Jessie Low (Farr) De Vitt, the father a realty operator and landowner, of Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Harrison survives her beloved husband, and continues to make her residence in Miami. A sister, Agnes Harrison, also survives, and resides in Washington.

A man of integrity to country and ideals, of vision and courage, Henry Huntingdon Harrison led a full and exemplary career, which has inspired many men.

CHAMBERLAIN, REV. ALBERT MUNSON, Clergyman, Educator—Minister, educator, and finally of prominence in the business circles of Miami, Florida, where he is recalled with deep

respect and affection, Rev. Albert Munson Chamberlain was a man of high ideals and wide talent, a scholar and a gentleman. He was born in New York State, January 10, 1865. He died in Miami, December 13, 1916, leaving behind him a record of honorable accomplishment.

His father was Rev. A. B. Chamberlain, a clergyman of prominence in New York State, and in the cities of Philadelphia and Worcester, Massachusetts. His mother was Laura d'Arceville (Munson) Chamberlain, of French extraction. The Chamberlain paternal line closed by the death of Rev. Albert Munson Chamberlain was English.

Rev. Albert Munson Chamberlain graduated from high school at Auburn, New York, then matriculated at Butler University, at Indianapolis, Indiana. From the university he took the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, distinguishing himself as a student in classics, with special ability in Greek. Leaving college, he taught three years at Fairfield College, Fairfield, Nebraska, giving instruction in Greek there. When the college was changed to Cotner College and located at Bethany, near Lincoln, Nebraska, he continued teaching two years further, and for a year did special work for academic science in Newport News. Meanwhile he had prepared himself for the ministry, and now entered the profession.

His first pastorate was in the Third Christian Church of Louisville, Kentucky. Later, for several years, he acted as financial secretary for Butler University, then spent seven years at Alliance, Ohio, as pastor of the First Christian Church there. He built this church, and while at Alliance published a book from his pen entitled "The Master Key," which now is widely used by clergymen as a reference work to Bible facts. He was a director of Butler University during many years, prominent in church and educational circles of Alliance, and from Alliance came to Miami in 1909.

For several years, in Miami, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain was active in business affairs, notably as president of the Equitable Title Company and Merchants Mutual Insurance Company, both of Miami. These he built up to sound positions of prosperity, and was the associate therein with leaders in Florida's development. His mind, brilliant as a student and gifted for the pulpit, was equally of force in commercial and financial operations. While at Bethany, Nebraska, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain served the suburban city as mayor. Party adherence did not interest him—he preferred to support individuals rather than a slogan, and was careful in his voting to choose men best fitted for the posts sought after. His stand for temperance was firm and consistent. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Sigma Chi. He was fond of tennis and baseball, and played them both at college.

Rev. Albert Munson Chamberlain married in Denver, Colorado, June 23, 1886, Ollie Morgan, daughter of William Lewis Morgan, fruit grower and planter of Indianapolis. Mrs. Chamberlain is of Revolutionary stock on both paternal and maternal sides. Her grandfather, Daniel Morgan, was descended from General Daniel Morgan. Mrs. Chamberlain is a member and regular attendant of Boulevard Christian Church, Miami, where she has continued to reside following the death of her beloved husband. She is a member of the Pan-Hellenic Club, Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority, and studied at Butler University, where she met Rev. Mr. Chamberlain.

A man of remarkable mind, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain held high records in college and in life. Aside from his scholastic attainments and his writing, he was a talented lecturer. He wrote much for church papers, was always interested in civic affairs as a constructive factor therein, and particularly assisted in educational movements, as education was a hobby with him. He loved his home, was informal in his social tastes, a good mixer, and seemed always to be interested in the men and women around him. He was a natural organizer and leader, and often was consulted by churchmen other than those of his own denomination, for counsel on difficult problems. The best life is a life of service. Such was the life of Rev. Albert Munson Chamberlain, who served mankind well.

PENNINGTON, JAMES E., Physician and Surgeon—The community of Wellborn, Florida, is much in the debt of the late Dr. James E. Pennington, whose professional and extra-professional activities worked to the enduring good of those around him. Nearly two years before death came, he removed to Miami, and here also he is recalled as a well-known figure in progressive works in the profession and in business.

Native of Florida, Dr. Pennington was born at Jasper, October 22, 1877, and died in Miami, January 30, 1926, at the age of but forty-nine years. He was a son of William Penn and Catherine (Johnson) Pennington, of English descent, the family's progenitor in America having settled in Virginia during Colonial times. His father served throughout the war between the States.

When Dr. Pennington was ten years of age, his father died; and this early brought to him a fuller

sense of responsibility than falls to the lot of the majority of youths. He had not only his own keeping and education to consider, but contrived to assist his mother and his brother when aid became necessary. After he had completed the course in the public schools of Jasper, he attended Jasper Normal School, and set upon a firm resolve to become a physician and surgeon. Toward this professional end, he entered Emory University, Atlanta, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later, he took several post-graduate courses in New York City, becoming extensively versed in matters of the profession.

Having taken his degree at medicine, Dr. Pennington opened his first offices in Northern Florida, where he remained a year and a half, 1901-03, then settled at Wellborn, where he practiced more than twenty years, until coming to Miami, in November of 1924. During his period of residence and practice in Wellborn, he became one of the town's chief and most progressive leaders, not alone in professional activities, but also in business and in public affairs. He had extended business interests there, such as lumber, a pharmacy, and banking. He was the moving spirit behind formation of several enterprises, held offices as vice-president and as president of the Wellborn Bank, and demonstrated the fallacy of the often-heard assumption that a physician makes a mediocre man of business. Politically allied with the Democratic party, Dr. Pennington professed no personal desire for office; but his associates realized his excellent qualities for executive position over the community and elected him mayor, in which important post he served several terms. "Drafted" as mayor, he gave the city an administration which proved of real purpose and benefit, correcting many evils and setting up new precedents which persist to the present time. Further, his interest in education and his talents for educational pursuits being known widely, Dr. Pennington was made a school trustee; nor did he look upon this office as an idle sinecure, but gave it his full ability, and did much to improve the educational system. During the World War he did everything within his ability as a private citizen for successful culmination of hostilities, notably supporting the several campaigns of patriotic appeal. Fraternally active, he held the thirty-third degree in Masonry, was affiliated with the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Woodmen of the World, Order of Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, and nearly all local societies in Wellborn. After coming to Miami his interest in fraternal matters decreased, partially because of impaired health. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Wellborn, was an elder there, supported the church's activities with generosity, and in Miami attended the church with fair regularity, also subscribing to its activities here. As a young man he made recreations of hunting and fishing; but as he grew older, and as his professional and financial interests became more absorbing, he made a recreation and pleasure of his work, being deeply immersed in its ramifications until the last.

Dr. Pennington married, at Tifton, Georgia, September 6, 1906, Fanny Coarsey, daughter of John B. Coarsey, of Bronson, Florida, a merchant there and man of affairs. The family of Coarsey is of French origin, the name as borne by the American progenitor having had the prefix *de*, which custom caused succeeding generations to omit. Dr. and Mrs. Pennington had a daughter, Katheryn, who now attends the University of Miami, taking a pre-medical course, class of 1934. Mrs. Pennington continues to reside in Miami. She is a lady of charm and gracious refinement, a graduate of Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia, formerly was active in the Presbyterian Church of Wellborn, and now is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Miami.

Loyalty was an outstanding characteristic of Dr. Pennington, demonstrated in his devotion to his family and to his friends. Charitable, he held out a helping hand to all in need, frequently giving of his professional talents without monetary recompense. He was beloved by those near him and respected by all persons who knew him. Studious, he was an ardent reader. He was of an exemplary character; his record inspired many; and numerous successful men of today have reason to appreciate his aid, given at the right time, as friend and counsellor in business and in life.

YATES, WILLIAM ERNEST, Man of Affairs—Though the span of his life was short, numbering but forty-two years, William Ernest Yates lived a full existence and became a foremost factor in business circles of Georgia. His life was exemplary, rich in inspiration to those around him; and he is recalled by many persons who were his friends with an affection which time cannot dim. His business record is written in the annals of Georgia during the first two decades of this century; and the high esteem held for him in life persists now, written in the hearts of the ones left behind. His was a most worthy character.

Born at Griffin, Georgia, May 6, 1879, he died at Nashville, Georgia, March 14, 1922. He was a son of James Adolphus and Willie Roberta (Alex-

ander) Yates, the Yates family being among the oldest in the United States. He was of the third generation in his line to reside in the State of Georgia, previous ancestors having settled in Virginia, then in North Carolina. In Virginia, during Colonial times, the house was of foremost prominence. On his mother's side, William Ernest Yates was descended from a long line of patriotic forefathers. One of these was Anderson Redding, a Revolutionary soldier who was present at the surrender of Cornwallis and was buried near Forsythe, Georgia, with full military honors. The Reddings were unusually prominent during early American days. James Adolphus Yates, a jeweler, died in Thomaston, Georgia, where he was active many years as a merchant and citizen. He was a sportsman of skill at hunting. It is of interest here to note that the town of Yatesville, near Thomaston, was named after his father, the grandfather of William Ernest Yates.

William Ernest Yates attended grammar school, junior college at Robert E. Lee College, Thomaston, and completed his academic instruction in this institution. He completed school at the age of eighteen years, and went forthwith into affairs of man's estate, assuming the position of assistant postmaster of Thomaston, in which office he served, with efficiency and the best of results, meeting favor on every hand, for four years. Then, twenty-two, he entered the mercantile business as a salesman, for the J. C. Pye Company, Thomaston. This was the commencement of a mercantile career destined to be large. For several years he worked in the Pye store, afterward following a like bent with R. A. Matthews, of Thomaston, and later going on the road as traveling representative of this concern. He became one of the best-known traveling salesmen in the South. He enjoyed personal contacts of great value to his employers, and took a pleasure that never seemed to diminish in making new such contacts. To him, a customer was a friend; he dealt always with honesty, and avoided "high pressure," having no need of it to sell the quality of goods which he represented so ably. Meanwhile, on the road, he did not lose touch with mercantile affairs in Thomaston, but purchased a haberdashery store here, handling a line of shoes in conjunction with men's furnishings, and ran it until the time of his death, through the services of a manager. The store paid well, but Mr. Yates never gave up the road until forced to do so by death.

Mr. Yates loved his home, was loyal to it and to his friends, loyal to Thomaston and Georgia, and did his uttermost for those concerned. Charitable, it pleased him to give assistance where needed and appreciated. He went out of his way to perform philanthropic works, and though he frequently had cause to feel disappointment at the outcome of these benevolences, he never permitted his conception of humankind to become smaller. He numbered his friends as legion. Successful in all undertakings, he was a man well rounded in his concepts and in judgment. Advice was sought of him on many topics outside his special field, and when he could do so with wisdom, he gave his counsel freely. His charitableness, fairness and loyalty were three outstanding characteristics.

Mr. Yates was a communicant of the Thomaston Methodist Church, in which he was very active. He was religious in profession as in fact, and led prayer meetings from time to time, also being a steward of the denomination. A Democrat, he did not "play politics," putting the man before rather than after the party's welfare. He belonged to the Gun Club of Thomaston, was a member of the United Commercial Travelers' Association, the Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a genial personality at all social gatherings. He was a shot capable of winning tournaments, expert with gun and pistol.

At Thomaston, August 9, 1899, Mr. Yates was united in marriage with Annie Maude Fox, daughter of Charles Thomas and Virginia Hunter (Pritchard) Fox. The Pritchards are allied with the Washington and Lee families of Virginia. Her father, a merchant of Thomaston, Georgia, was of English descent; and her mother was of French ancestry. The Fox family has been markedly prominent in Georgia, while that of Pritchard is well known for its distinguished educators, Mrs. Fox being a descendant of Nathaniel Green, of North Carolina. Her grandmother was Harriett Green Huff, who married Elisha B. Pritchard. He was a noted historian. To Mr. and Mrs. Yates were born children: 1. Willie Virginia, who married Lester Thurston Thorpe, of Macon, Georgia, since deceased; and they had a son, Lester Thurston Thorpe, Jr. 2. William Harrison, who married Dorcas Swanson, of Chicago. 3. Harriett Pritchard, who married Fred Baldwin, of Atlanta; and they have a son, Fred, Jr. 4. Janet Alexander, student in Miami High School.

Mrs. Yates survives her beloved husband, and now makes her home in Miami. She is a member of Trinity Methodist Church here; past president and now assistant teacher of the Mothers' Wesley Bible Class, having three hundred students; a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and United Daughters of the

Confederacy; a charter member and corresponding secretary of John Houston Chapter, Thomaston, Georgia, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is generous of time and money in worthy works for charity, culture and civic welfare.

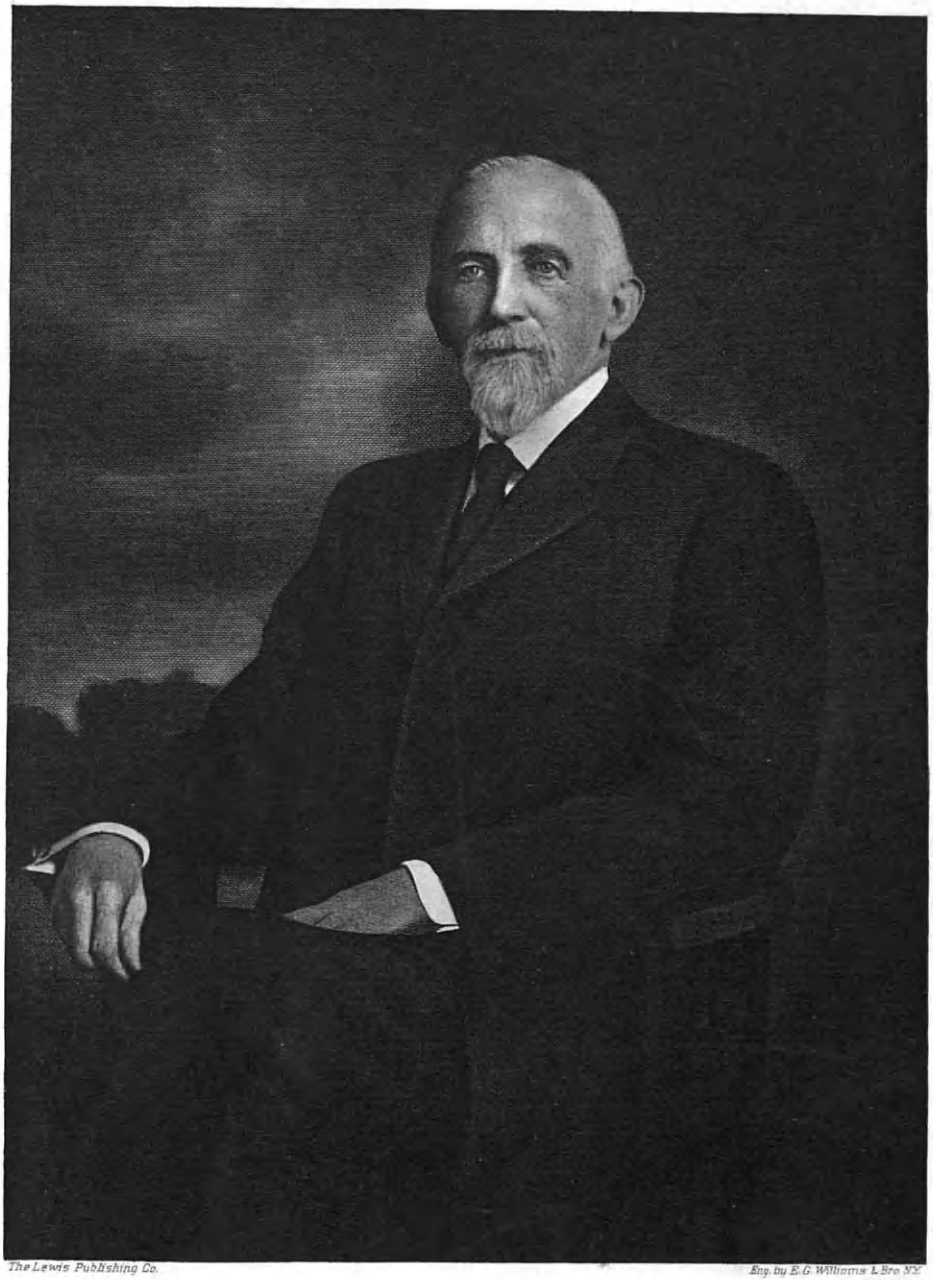
William Harrison Yates, only son, enlisted in the United States Navy as a youth. He served five years, two terms of enlistment, and was discharged with the rank of quartermaster. During the World War, while his father was assisting the cause at home with every effort of finance and personality which he could bring to bear, he was engaged at sweeping mines in the North Sea. Later he attended a dinner given by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, for those whose bravery had been proven at mine sweeping. His was a gallant record in his country's service; and his subsequent record, at business, has been successful in proportion. He is a member of the Harvey Seeds Post American Legion, Miami, Florida.

William Ernest Yates will be remembered for years to come, as one who lived in such a manner that the world reaped a benefit: Good citizen, thoughtful husband, kind father, his place cannot be filled. But the worthy acts of a life rightly lived endure after him, in their effects.

BROWN, WILLIAM SMITH, Soldier, Merchant, Capitalist—On his father's side a member of a family settled and prominent in Alabama since early in the nineteenth century, the late William Smith Brown was also of very distinguished ancestry on his mother's side, being a direct descendant of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina. However, distinguished though his ancestry was, his memory rests secure on the basis of his own accomplishments. A young man, just about to reach his majority, when the Civil War broke out, Mr. Brown promptly joined the Confederate Army and served practically throughout the entire war. Participating in a large number of the great battles, he was severely wounded twice and at one time was a prisoner of war for some six months, but with that unconquerable spirit and courage so characteristic of the supporters of the Confederate cause, he kept on fighting to the last. With the end of the war Mr. Brown returned to civilian life, first farming for a few years, then teaching school, and eventually entering upon a career as a merchant, which was destined to make him an outstanding figure in mercantile and financial circles in Birmingham, Alabama, in which city he spent the greater part of his mature life. Though his important business interests and responsibilities constantly made heavy demands upon his time and energy, he found it possible to give considerable attention to many other activities. For thirty-three years he was one of the most active members and one of the most liberal supporters of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, taking a leading part in its work and affairs. Kindly by nature, he always stood ready to help those in need or distress, while the affairs of his city and county likewise received a full share of his helpful interest. In every way he was one of the most representative and substantial citizens of Birmingham and his entire life represents a fine record of useful achievement and of a full life and a splendid character.

William Smith Brown was born near Elyton, Jefferson County, Alabama, April 6, 1840, a son of the late James and Sarah (Rutledge) Brown. His grandfather came to Jefferson County in 1815 and ever since then the family has been among the leading citizens of that county. Mrs. Sarah (Rutledge) Brown, Mr. Brown's mother, was a member of one of the oldest and most historic families of South Carolina, and through her Mr. Brown was a descendant of Edward Rutledge, signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the patriots of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Brown received his early education in the country schools of his native region and later attended an academy in Birmingham, Alabama. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in the summer of 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 10th Alabama Infantry, Confederate Army, commanded by Captain Alburto Martin. He took part in the battles of Drainsville, Williamsburg, Gaines Mill, Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and the various engagements around Petersburg, as well as the Battle at High Bridge, which was the last occasion of his going into action. At Frazier's Farm he was wounded and at Gettysburg his left arm was shattered, resulting in his being captured. From July until September he spent in a Northern prison, being eventually released through an exchange of prisoners. In 1865 he went to Virginia with General Robert E. Lee, being present at the historic occasion when the Confederate Commander-in-Chief surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, the event which practically ended the Civil War.

With the end of the war Mr. Brown returned to Alabama and for a short time engaged in farming. Next he spent three years teaching school and then decided to take up a business career. He entered the employ of J. B. Earle and Com-



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W. S. Bowen

pany at Elyton, Jefferson County, Alabama, as a clerk, a position he continued to hold for seven years. In 1876 he became a partner of the mercantile firm of Hood and Brown, which successfully operated for a few years, when Mr. Brown bought Mr. Hood's interest, at which time the firm name was changed to that of W. S. Brown Mercantile Company. As head of this concern he met with marked success and established for himself such a high reputation that he was called upon to became a member of the boards of directors of the First National Bank and of the Morris Plan Bank, both of Birmingham, Alabama. For many years Mr. Brown had the distinction of being the oldest director in point of service of the First National Bank and he was also one of the oldest merchants in Birmingham. Though naturally his business interests received the major share of his time and attention, his activities were by no means limited to them. Always deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of Birmingham and of Jefferson County, he took an active part in civic affairs and at one time served on the Board of Aldermen of Birmingham. Deeply religious by nature, he joined the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Birmingham in 1886 and remained one of its most active and helpful members until his death. He was greatly devoted to his church and served for thirty-three years as a member of its board of stewards and was also one of its trustees. His clubs include the Southern Club, the Roebuck Country Club and the Birmingham Country Club, and he was also for many years prominently active in Masonic affairs. Always eager to add to his knowledge and experience, he was fond of traveling and he visited not only many parts of this country, but also made several trips abroad. During his long service in the Confederate Army he gave constant proof of his courage and coolness under fire, qualities which were very typical of his character and which in his later years were translated into exceptionally sound judgment of men and affairs, and into that foresight which brought him such notable success as a business man. Though he was, when the necessities of war required it, an able and efficient soldier, he was at heart kindly, amiable, and generous, and had a fine sense of humor. These qualities found expression in his delightful home life, in his loyalty to his friends and in his love for children, as well as in his many kind deeds for others.

Mr. Brown married at Jonesboro, Alabama, March 18, 1875, Mary L. Smith, a daughter of Colonel Jack B. and Sarah (Nabers) Smith. Mrs. Brown's father, too, was a veteran in the Civil War, during which he served with great distinction in the Confederate Army. Early in the war he held the rank of first lieutenant in a company raised in Jefferson County. With it he served in Virginia and upon his return from there raised another company in Jefferson County, of which he was made a captain. Later he was promoted major of the 30th Alabama Regiment, still later lieutenant-colonel, and it was while in command of this regiment at Vicksburg, Mississippi, that this brilliant and intrepid officer received his death wound, thus laying down his life in the defense of the cause in which he believed. Mrs. Brown, like her late husband, has been for many years prominently active in the work of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Birmingham. Her generosity and her desire to be of assistance to those in need also led her to interest herself in other benevolent enterprises and she became one of the charter members of the Kercy Home for Orphans at Birmingham, giving for many years freely of her time and means to this work. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of four children: 1. Lura Brown, who is the widow of Henry W. Fowlkes of Birmingham, Alabama, and the mother of three children, Mary Elizabeth, Anne Rutledge and Lura Brown Fowlkes. 2. Brett Rutledge Brown, now deceased, who married Jessie Thompson, now Mrs. S. Scoville, of New York City. Mr. Brown was the father of one daughter, Flora Brown. 3. Owen Smith Brown, now deceased, who married Edna Snow, now Mrs. L. LeBaron Lyons, of Nashville, Tennessee. 4. Bessie Brown, who married Samuel Y. Caldwell, of Birmingham, Alabama, and who is the mother of four children, William Brown, Mary Virginia, Bettie and Samuel Y. Caldwell, Jr.

At his home in Birmingham, Alabama, William Smith Brown died March 23, 1919. His death at the age of seventy-nine years brought to a peaceful conclusion a long life filled to the brim with many useful activities. Equally distinguished as a soldier, merchant, banker and citizen, Mr. Brown was for many years one of the leading and most highly respected citizens of Birmingham. In his youth he had many times risked his life for his beloved Southland. In early manhood he laid the foundation of what quickly became, largely as a result of his energy, ability and enterprise, one of the leading mercantile establishments of Alabama. Through it and through his active participation in financial and civic affairs he made many valuable contributions to the development of Birmingham's and Alabama's prosperity, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the State of his birth fully recovered from the ravages of war and

of building the city of his adoption from a small country town into one of the leading and most prosperous industrial and mercantile centers of the South. His religious and benevolent activities rounded off in an admirable way this useful life and permitted him to give expression to the many fine qualities, with which he had been so abundantly endowed. His memory rests secure not only with the members of his own family and with his many friends, but also with all of those of his fellow-citizens, who had the privilege and benefit of having come into contact with him. This record closes with a quotation from the minute book of the First National Bank of Birmingham:

Once more death comes among us and this time matures the active service of our senior director, Mr. W. S. Brown. His death occurred on Sunday, the 23rd of March. For thirty-five years he was a faithful counsellor in our official circle, and, while always willing for others to lead in discussions, he was a firm follower of the conservative side of every issue. He was not aggressive but he was positive, and, while reluctant to express an opinion, he never failed to leave a clear understanding of the opinion formed. Some men lead by intensity of action and exuberance of power; others by inspiration of confidence born of reserve and latent capacity. Mr. Brown belonged to the latter.

He was not only our senior director but he was the only director who, at the time of his death, had served the bank continuously from its organization. His loyalty to the bank was exceeded only by his love of family, his devotion to the First Methodist Church and his fealty toward the business which bore his name and to which he gave the greater part of his life.

His death meant the severance of another cord which links the present with the pioneer days of our institution, and while we shall miss his presence and his counsel we shall not be deprived of the personal influence of so worthy a character. Be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our grief mingled with that of the widow and the children of our deceased member, giving to them our assurance of the esteem in which he was held as one of this body, and our resolve to keep alive the memory of our association with him. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be prepared and furnished to the family and be inscribed upon a page set aside in our minute book as a memorial.

Memorial Committee,
B. F. Moore,
Robt. Jemison,
E. M. Tutwiler.

JOHNSON, JAMES RANDALL, Planter—Seventy-seven years were given the late James Randall Johnson, well known planter of Gadsden County, Florida. All those years, save for a period of nine months spent in military service, were given to his native farm. He added distinction to an honorable name, his father before him having come to the county as a pioneer, setting up, with associates, the traditions of foresight and integrity which have been inherent in the people of this locality, making it one of the richest parts of Florida. James Randall Johnson lived a full life, a life of usefulness and service to mankind. He shunned the spectacular, and the richness of his character made his career exemplary.

Born on the paternal farm in Gadsden County, March 9, 1847, he died here, October 24, 1924. He was a son of Andrew Jackson and Jane (English) Johnson, both of whom were of pure English descent. Andrew Jackson Johnson was a man of prominence in the Gadsden County of earliest times. Of pioneering stock and possessed of great courage, he put his faith in the land, and lived to see his beliefs in Florida fully realized. The Florida of today is the result of the vision of such men as Andrew Jackson Johnson, who came into a wilderness and made of it a wealthy agricultural mecca against heaviest odds.

The customs of the 1850's in Gadsden County, Florida, were those of upright and conscientious citizens. Public schools had not yet been erected; but the people were prosperous enough, and it was usual for several families to band together in hiring a tutor, that the children might receive proper education. This gave the children all the advantages of individual instruction, as opposed to the oftentimes-too-standardized instruction given nowadays. James Randall Johnson, then, received his academic training by private tutor. His later education was through the hard school of experience, which left him a man truly well informed, even a philosopher, whose attitude toward his fellowmen was kindly and right.

His father died when Mr. Johnson was nine years old, leaving his mother and two other children. So he helped his mother to manage, shouldering responsibilities that he hardly was old enough to carry; and long before the age of his majority, he was in fact a man, with man's responsibilities. It was to him a great satisfaction to assist his mother and the other children. When the war between the States broke out he was fourteen years old. His sympathies were with his native Southland, and he vowed to enter the service. This he contrived though below age, spending the nine months above referred to under Confederate colors, toward the close of hostilities. Too young for actual fighting, though he said not, he was assigned to help guard prisoners of war. He returned to the plantation on expiration of the war, and now took up agriculture as a profession, one which he never left, and in which he

succeeded. For twenty-one years he held office as postmaster at the little community of Sycamore, Florida, meanwhile continuing his agricultural duties. He belonged to the Farmers' Alliance of Gadsden County, was a foremost member of the councils of that body whose words were listened to with deep respect as those of an authority, and a devout member of the Methodist Church, in faith of which he had been raised. As he grew older his religion was a solace and a pleasure. He attended a church near his farming residence, held the post of district steward, was Sunday school supervisor for many years, supported all church measures, and was looked upon as one of the pillars of the denomination in Florida. He lived his religion even more strictly than he professed it.

Honesty, industry and charity were three dominant qualities in the make-up of James Randall Johnson. His word was his bond, sufficient for any contract he might make. Self-made, he enjoyed the pleasure of knowing that what he had, what he did with his life, was of his own doing. It afforded him real gratification to extend a helping hand. He cared little for fraternal or club activities, finding his best recreation and pleasure in the home circle, in communion with loved ones. In younger years he liked to fish and hunt, and always he was fond of travel, and of reading. He was well read, in several fields.

Mr. Johnson married twice; (first) to Sarah Van Landingham, who died in 1887. Of this union there were children: 1. John J., living. 2. Wright W., deceased. 3. Lewis M., of Leesburg, Florida. 4. Annie J., of Eustis, Florida. 5. Ora E., of Gadsden County. 6. Nora A., now on the old homestead plantation in this county. 7. Claudia S., of Jacksonville, Florida. Following the death of Sarah (Van Landingham) Johnson, Mr. Johnson married (second), February 9, 1890, at Juniper, Florida, Martha Van Landingham, sister of his first wife; and of this union was born a daughter, Pearl, who married Oscar Brinson, with whom she lives in Miami. To Mr. and Mrs. Brinson have been born children: Helen Louise, now a student; and Grace Pearl, also a student. Mrs. Martha (Van Landingham) Johnson makes her home in Miami, where she is popular in circles of the church and of society. She resides at No. 2027 Northwest Fourth Street. Her chief interest lies in the happiness of her daughter, her son-in-law and her grandchildren, who return her affection warmly. Her sister's children she raised with all the devotion of her own, and to Mr. Johnson was ever the most helpful of wives, interested continuously in his wellbeing and comfort.

James Randall Johnson will live long in the hearts of those who were near him.

FEUER, JACOB, Man of Affairs—Truly it is written, "All things work together for good to them that love God" (Romans VIII, 28). Jacob Feuer, late of Miami, adhered to the tenets of faith with strict integrity, applied himself diligently to efforts which reacted not alone to his own benefit but to the welfare of others as well, succeeded honorably at his business, became one of the most highly respected figures in his community, and won a place in the hearts of persons around him left permanently void by his demise. He died in Miami, January 6, 1926. His years were not many, numbering forty-eight; but in their unfolding he wrought well of materials at hand, leaving behind a record of accomplishment, a career that was exemplary. This is set down in memoriam.

Jacob Feuer belonged to one of Austria's proud families whose pre-war powers were defined in the aristocracy of the wealthy and cultured classes. He was born in Austria. His father was engaged as a manufacturer, and held a worthy position in commercial, financial and industrial development of the community in which he lived.

And it was in Austria that Jacob Feuer secured his supervised instruction—the best that was to be had. He was of an adventurous turn which led him to look afield for a life's work; and hearing much of America, wished to come here, to be a citizen of this great United States. As an uncle intended making the voyage across, he accompanied him to New York. Together they took their bearings, as it were, found themselves oriented, and Jacob Feuer began a career destined to be of note as affairs of men are judged. From earliest years here, he proved an American; and the quality of his citizenship increased as it became a fact through Federal recognition, through participation in our war with Spain (Mr. Feuer served in that war as a steward aboard an American vessel, and during the World War, too, supported all causes on the side of the Nation and our Allies), through active participation in movements of significance, and through realization of the wisdom of his choice in casting his lot with the new continent.

His beginning at a career here was in Philadelphia. It was not an auspicious one; but Mr. Feuer was willing to work for what he got. He was a steward on a dredge in Philadelphia waters for several years. Later, in like work, he went to Boston, then to Cape May, following the same line of endeavor. It was in the spring of 1914

that he came to Miami. He was now well versed in catering of the sort at which he had engaged so long, and secured contracts from several dredging companies to supply food to their workmen. Thus he became an independent operator, and succeeded steadily, the business increasing to include other forms of service, and other vessels than dredges. This was his start in the business world. From it he attained to a position of prominence in business circles of Miami. He held many parcels of choice realty, invested in sound enterprise calculated to benefit the Florida whole as well as Miami, himself and associates; and it seemed that all he touched turned out with profit, for he used discretion in his dealings, owned to practical vision, and had confidence in the future of his community.

Mr. Feuer married, in New York City, January 11, 1906, Minnie Elfman, daughter of Samuel Elfman, retired successful merchant. Mrs. Feuer, native of Russia, was brought to this country as an infant, and her parents took residence in Philadelphia. She is a lady of natural charm and brilliance, and of decided business talent, perhaps inherited from her father. She continues the business affairs of her late beloved husband with marked fortune, being one of Miami's prominent women of commercial affairs. Then, too, she interests herself widely in general matters of importance, and in philanthropy. Mrs. Feuer is a member of Beth David Temple, in which she is active. She caused to be hung a tablet to her husband's memory in this church, and had the distinction of turning the first shovelful of dirt in construction of the synagogue. She retains the shovel used, made of silver. Energetic, her vitality goes far, enabling her works to be many and constructive. She is past treasurer of the Beth David Sisterhood; a member of the Order of Eastern Star; has other fraternal connections, and in fine is one of Miami's outstanding women. Her chief interest, however, lies in the happiness and welfare of her children. The children are: 1. Gustav, born in 1909, student in the University of Florida, class of 1932. 2. Clarence, born in 1912, Miami High School, class of 1929. 3. Seymour, born in 1915, Junior High, 1930. 4. Marshall, born in 1921, in private school.

In politics Mr. Feuer voted for the man rather than for the party, not permitting his franchise to be tied to either major party. Fraternally, he was active in several orders, these including the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a charter member of Mahi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Miami; a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Extremely devoted to his home, his wife and children, he was attached with deep loyalty to his many friends. He had legion friends. Possessed of an even temperament, he was a kindly, thoughtful and genial man, and very charitable. The extent of his gifts was large, but as he gave with quietness, cannot be known.

His record remains that of an exemplary life. He was a self-made success, not only in business, but as a man.

HALL, ADDISON, Attorney—The life and works of Addison Hall reflect the remarkable versatility of one trained in the law who became a prominent business factor in the South and Southwest. His career centered itself in no single community. It varied in its undertakings with several centers lived in, and comprises a record entitling him who made it to a place of high esteem as a worthy citizen.

Addison Hall was born at Farnham, Virginia, May 8, 1866, and died at DeQueen, Arkansas, February 13, 1924, aged fifty-eight years. He was a son of Carey Judson and Endora Elizabeth (Sydnor) Hall, and had brothers whose places have become considerable in financial undertakings. One brother, the late Sydnor Hall, was general freight agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. Another was the late Marshall Hall, of St. Louis, former president of the Marshall Hall Grain Company, the Marshall Hall Milling Company, and youngest president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, well known in grain conferences at Washington, District of Columbia, during the World War. The records of Addison Hall and these two brothers comprise an honored distinction to an honored family. This family long was resident in Virginia, where its American progenitor, from England, settled in early days. The subsequent admixtures of blood were well confined to English and Welsh strains, and descendants all were of pure Welsh and English origin. Carey Judson Hall, father of Addison Hall, was born June 17, 1830, and died November 22, 1901. An educator of note, widely recognized in educational circles of Virginia, he maintained an excellent school at Farnham. He taught in various institutions of learning in Virginia and Kentucky, and was specially gifted as instructor in mathematics, for which his finely wrought mind enabled him with facility to expound difficult propositions with clarity. He was a veteran of the war between the

States, having served throughout the conflict under colors of his beloved Southland. For a time he taught at Maysville, Kentucky.

Addison Hall was educated in his father's school at Maysville, Kentucky, and at the National School of Law in Washington, District of Columbia, from which latter he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896, subsequently taking post-graduate work. He undertook his initial enterprise in business activity as a youth. Throughout the course of his remaining years of life he was occupied busily, now as attorney, again in a business venture, as an accountant, in railroad affairs—his activities were as widely distributed as his talents. For five years, he practiced law with Adam B. Littlepage, of Charleston, West Virginia, and was attorney for the United Mine Workers of that State. He served as freight rate clerk for the Southern Railway and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, as chief rate clerk for the Blue Ridge Despatch, was in Oklahoma during the World War, held a seat on the Wichita (Kansas) Board of Trade, and was a charter member of the Des Moines (Iowa) Board of Trade. At the time of his death, in 1924, he was engaged in the general abstracting business at DeQueen, Arkansas, where he is recalled with affection by associates to the present time. During the war he was active in support of all patriotic causes, and was particularly of service in grain operations, as a purchaser for the Marshall Hall Grain Company. Politically a staunch Democrat, Mr. Hall supported the party's principles consistently. In 1907, at Granite, Oklahoma, he was an attorney and a justice of the peace. He belonged to the Southern Society of Wichita, Kansas, to the Rotary Club of DeQueen, took the first degree in the Free and Accepted Masons while in New Mexico, and was Chancellor-Commander in the Knights of Pythias, at Granite, Oklahoma. His principal diversions were fishing and reading. In religious adherence he had an early Baptist training, later became a Presbyterian.

In Washington, District of Columbia, Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Grace Lenore Stone, daughter of the late Charles Addison Stone, of Washington. Mrs. Hall, who survives her husband, belongs to one of America's oldest families, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a communicant of the First Baptist Church of Miami, Florida, where she now (1929) makes her home, and is a magazine and feature writer and on the editorial staff of the Miami "Daily News." She is a member of the Iowa Press and Office Club, an out-of-town member of the New York Newspaper Woman's Club, is a life member of the Miami Civic Theatre, and is prominent in intellectual circles of the State.

Home loving, loyal to his friends, a student of history, politics, literature and philosophy, Addison Hall held gifts such as are inherited or developed by few men. Genial, he attracted legion friends, and in their friendship was wealthy. His wit sparkled; he was the center of those groups which he frequented. His name and memory live in affection, in the hearts of those who knew him best.

HARDEMAN, ROBERT N., Jurist—Member of a distinguished family, third in his line to make a profession of the law, Robert N. Hardeman is recalled to confreres of the Georgia bar with the fullest of respect and esteem, merited through a long and signally successful career in legal practice, as a judge, and in works of public nature.

He was born at Clinton, Georgia, July 4, 1869, and died at Macon, Georgia, June 22, 1922, at the age of fifty-two years, the majority of which were given to the profession. He was a son of Robert V. and Ellen Griswold (Smith) Hardeman and grandson of Judge Robert V. Hardeman. Judge Hardeman, the grandfather, was the family's progenitor in America, having come to Georgia from England, here to make a distinguished reputation as lawyer and jurist. He was born April 26, 1800, and died May 19, 1871. His son, Robert V. Hardeman, father of Robert N. Hardeman, was born February 19, 1843, and died August 12, 1916. He too attained distinction as a lawyer, practicing for many years at Macon, Georgia. On the maternal side of Robert N. Hardeman's descent, he was of Irish strain, Ellen Griswold (Smith) Hardeman, being a descendant of the Griswold who invented the Griswold Cotton Ginning Machine. The Griswolds always were known for their fine intelligence, and Ellen Griswold (Smith) Hardeman, who survives her husband and son, retains the keen mental faculties which were hers through birth and training and reflection. She today (1929) is aged eighty-one, and retains the vigor and appearance of a lady much her junior. Her memories are rich in early Georgia history. She was known as the "little editor" in Georgia for many years, when she edited the "Jones County (Georgia) News." During the war between the States, in her girlhood, she had a thrilling adventure when, by chance, she happened to ride a horse through a Union outpost—getting through without mischance, and much to the consternation of her devoted father.

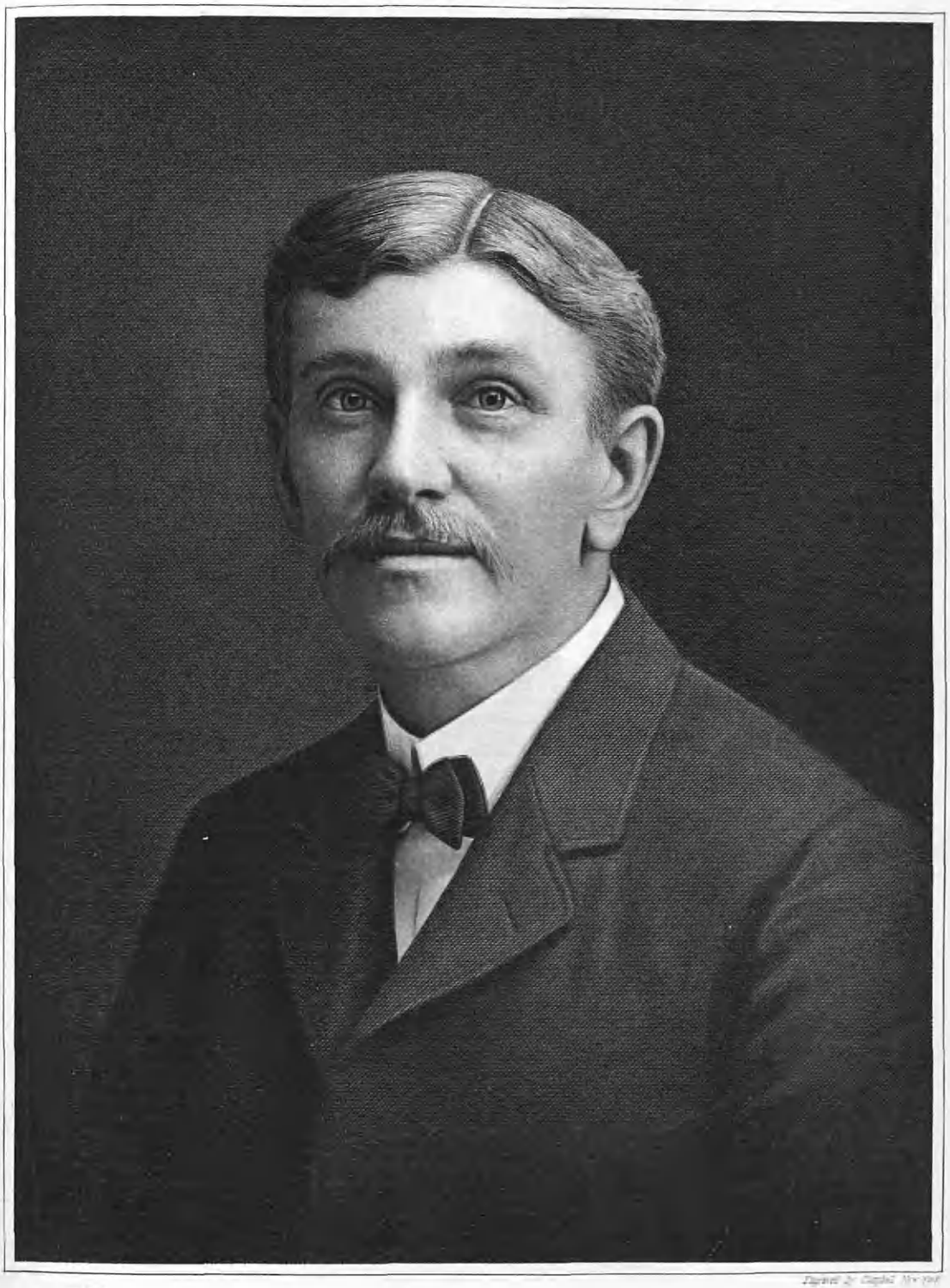
Robert N. Hardeman received his grade school instruction at Clinton, Georgia. He entered Mercer University, whence he graduated with high scholastic standing, and prepared for a career at the law, as had his father and grandfather, taking his law course at the University of Georgia, of Athens. For a time he taught school, at Clinton—this was during the first year after graduation—then practiced his profession at Macon, in association with his father. They maintained a firm at law under the name style of Hardeman and Son, until the son withdrew to form a partnership with Eric Gamble, as Hardeman and Gamble. Returning subsequently to Clinton, Mr. Hardeman was elected to the office of county attorney, for Jones County, on the Democratic ticket. Then as later, he supported the party well, though never permitting political considerations to mitigate duty. For four years he served as county attorney, then was elected justice of the municipal court at Gray, which post he retained four years with augmented distinction and justice. Gray, meanwhile, had become the seat of Jones County, and therefore a center of legal activities; and in these Mr. Hardeman shared substantially as judge. Later he was attorney for the county commission, Jones County. In later years, politics as a personal consideration ceased to interest him, and he retired to private practice. During the World War Mr. Hardeman was at the head of the Draft Department, Jones County. He supported all major patriotic movements. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and made pastimes of hunting and fishing, of which sports he was extremely fond. He owned many fine pointer dogs. In religious adherence he was a member of and attended the Methodist Church at Gray, Georgia, taught Bible class for a number of years, and was a steward, very active in works of the denomination.

Mr. Hardeman married in Clinton, Georgia, March 3, 1878, Kate Chiles, daughter of John Randolph Chiles, a prominent landowner and planter of Jones County, Georgia. Mrs. Hardeman's father was of Scottish descent; her mother of Irish ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Hardeman were born children: 1. Lucile, unmarried, residing with her mother, in Miami, Florida. 2. John V., who married (first) Miriam Jackson, of Pennsylvania; and they had a son, John V., Jr., born in 1925. Miriam (Jackson) Hardeman died April 11, 1925, and Mr. Hardeman married (second) Gertrude Austin, of Canada. Mrs. Kate (Chiles) Hardeman is eligible for membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She attends the Methodist Church of Coral Gables (Miami), and is a member of the Miami Woman's Club. Since the death of her husband she has lived in Miami, more recently having entered the hotel business, at which her success has been considerable.

Charitable, quiet, unassuming and genial, Mr. Hardeman had many friends. He lived up to the ideals of a high mind, in religion, in practice of law, as a judge, and in citizenship, always performing to the utmost of his ability for the proper ends to be sought. He is recalled, particularly to the people of Gray and of Clinton, Georgia, as one whose life proved a worthy example.

THOMPSON, ALFRED HUBERT, Accountant, Banker—Born at Portland, Maine, December 18, 1859; died in Miami, Florida, February 17, 1928—Alfred Hubert Thompson was a son of Christopher Columbus and Eugenie S. (Merrill) Thompson. His father, born in 1830, died in the month of October, 1920, having spent many years as railroadman. He retired about twenty-five years prior to his death, and spent the eventime of life with his son.

Alfred Hubert Thompson attended public school in Portland, Maine, and on completion of his secondary work took a course in business college, where he specialized in bookkeeping. This proved of value to him in later years as his career unfolded. His first position was as a bookkeeper, in Portland; his second, as bookkeeper in Boston, Massachusetts, where he worked some three years. He was now highly proficient at his profession, an accountant of note among colleagues, recognized for his ability. It was in 1907 that he came to Florida, taking residence in Miami, where he entered the accounting business for himself. He met with business fortune from the start of contact with the Gulf city; and as he prospered, carrying forward in his profession, engaging the while also as banker, he did not neglect works of citizenship, but contributed liberally to movements for the city's advancement. Deeply religious, he was kindly, sympathetic toward those oppressed, and generous toward charity. Until a few weeks before his death he served as clerk of the Universalist Church of Miami. During the period of America's participation in the World War he gave to all appeals and caused others to give likewise. Politically independent, he voted for the candidates whom he favored for ability and integrity, rather than for those carrying the banner of one of the major parties. He never held, or sought, public office, though urged to become a candidate. He belonged to the Motor Club, Chamber of Commerce (Miami), and was affiliated fraternally with Hiram Lodge, South Portland, Maine, Free and



Alfred H. Thompson

Accepted Masons; Logonia Lodge of the Order of Easter Star and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Portland. His favorite recreation was reading, and he made his work a pleasure.

Alfred Hubert Thompson married at East Somerville, Massachusetts, November 15, 1887, Ida E. Hill, daughter of Oliver D. Hill, of Strafford, New Hampshire, contractor and man of affairs. To Mr. and Thompson were born two sons, who died in infancy. Mrs. Thompson survives her husband, is a communicant of the Universalist Church of Miami, is affiliated with the Order of Eastern Star and the Rebekahs, and makes recreations of reading, sewing and motoring. She is a lady of charm and refinement, a gracious hostess, and of popularity in those circles which she frequents in Miami.

Those who knew Alfred Hubert Thompson recall him with affection as a friend, a citizen of loyalty and constructive enterprise, a respected member of his profession—but chiefly this feeling in his memory is that of friendship once known and ne'er forgotten. He loved his fellowman, and this love was returned unstintedly to him.

CARSON, CHARLES AVERETTE, Capitalist, Educator—Florida and the city of Kissimmee lost a valued citizen in the passing of Charles Averette Carson, whose death occurred at Tiger Tail Grove, Dania, Florida, September 13, 1920. Born November 10, 1862, in Macon County, Georgia, he was fifty-seven years of age, and at the height of a career signally distinguished for notable attainments as man of affairs, dominant factor in banking and finance, in legislation, and in matters pertaining to Christian life.

He was a member of one of America's oldest families. The progenitor, who settled in Edgefield, South Carolina, was John Carson, native of Ulster County, Ireland. His descendants distinguished the name in various walks of endeavor, and for many years the family flourished in Georgia. James Alston Carson, father of Charles Averette Carson, was born in 1833 and died in 1862 on the field of battle at Winchester, Virginia. A Georgia planter, he owned numerous slaves and was a man of property and influence, very prominent in Macon County. He married Melissa Bryan; and of their son we write in memorial record.

Charles Averette Carson secured his preparatory instruction in the public schools of Macon County, and at the age of but fourteen years entered Mercer University. Of precocious mind, studies were easy for him in their accomplishment; and a studious life well begun was ever adhered to in later years, through independent reading and reflection on subjects of importance, philosophically, economically, spiritually, civically, and socially. While at college he was popular among his fellows, a member of Phi Deta Theta social fraternity, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts with highest honors in 1880 aged seventeen. Still too young for commencement of his proper career he bethought himself of useful and pleasant occupation, decided upon teaching as most pleasing and self-instructive and for three years taught school in Reynolds and Butler, Georgia, finally, at twenty, becoming president of Butler Male Institute and Female Seminary—being, it is said, the youngest college president in the United States. In recognition of his outstanding success as an educator, his *alma mater* in 1885 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, honorary. He moved to Kissimmee in 1883.

Osceola County, Florida, was created in 1887. That year found Charles Averette Carson on the ground, now ready for life's work in earnest, a wealth of unusual experience behind him at an age when the majority of young men are at odds with secure decision. He was named county treasurer, 1887, held the office until 1890, and subsequently served as superintendent of public instruction for the county, thus putting to pioneering use a knowledge which he held in greater degree than any one of his contemporaries in the new community and environs. From 1893 to 1900 he was president of the Kissimmee City Council, and in 1896 was elected State Senator from the Nineteenth District. He was reëlected to the upper house of Legislature in 1900, and in all served there eight years, with a consistent regard for the interests of his constituency which won for it benefits of lasting worth. During his legislative experience he was actively concerned with matters relating to public education, health and morals. He was author of the railroad commission law of Florida, and introduced the first primary election law written on the statute books of the State. From 1899 to 1905 he was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Florida, and was president of the board of trustees of Columbia College at Lake City, Florida, from 1907 to 1917. Thus, until near the close of his life, Mr. Carson was actively interested, through legislation, through executive capacity and as a citizen, in the educational development of the State of Florida.

His career at business paralleled his accomplishment in the fields already cited. He organized and managed a number of successful enterprises, banking and finance figuring conspicuously in his identities. He was known widely for his promi-

nence in finance, more widely still as legislator, and widest of all as a leading figure—one of the figures most outstanding—in State movements of the Baptist Church. He was a lifelong communicant of the denomination, and during the last thirty-three years of life held the post of deacon in the Kissimmee Church. Seven times he was president of the Florida Baptist Convention, and served as vice-president of the Southern Baptist Convention. For many years he held office as member of the State Board of Missions in that denomination. Appreciations written of the life of Charles Averette Carson at the time of his death were many. Several touched with stress on his work as churchman. One, written by Claude W. Duke, of Tampa, said in part:

As I rode from Tampa to Kissimmee the day of his burial, the conductor on the train, as he read my ticket, said: "Kissimmee! One of Florida's greatest men is to be buried there today."

When I came to Florida fifteen years ago, Senator Carson was already one of the most conspicuous figures in Florida denominational life. He was promptly pointed out to me as the leading layman among Baptists. I early learned to trust his wisdom and to look to him for leadership. His face indicated great strength of character. His manner was manly and courteous. He had all the splendid qualities of leadership without the spirit of dictatorship. He was strong in his convictions and championed every righteous cause with firmness.

He was thrown into the forefront of the struggle for a Baptist College at Lake City. He championed the cause with his wonted zeal, and was forced by virtue of his splendid talents to assume the largest responsibility for that heroic movement. It exacted of him large stores of his time, thought and money.

He was a man who could work incessantly for a cause in which he believed and never lose the confidence and respect of those who opposed him. He could fight for a principle without degenerating into personalities.

Declining health necessitated his withdrawing gradually from the position of leadership which he so long and faithfully occupied.

Charles Averette Carson was at the head of the county Red Cross organization during the World War. He made "four-minute" speeches and helped the cause of our country with time and funds and effort. A staunch Democrat, he put principle before party at all times. He was fond of horseback riding and motoring, and indulged these healthgiving recreations whenever the pressure of events would permit.

Mr. Carson married in Kissimmee, Florida, January 5, 1887, Annie Bryan, daughter of John Milton Bryan, grower of citrus products on a large scale, prominent man in his community. Mrs. Carson survives her beloved husband. She resides in Miami, and is a communicant of the First Baptist Church. She is warmly esteemed by all who know of her and of her works and family. Her father was a pioneer legislator of Florida, serving in the House and Senate twenty-five years in all. Two of her brothers, Nathan P., and William James Bryan, served in Congress at Washington as members of the Senate. To Mr. and Mrs. Carson were born children: 1. James Milton, prominent lawyer of Miami, unsuccessful candidate for the governorship of Florida in 1928, author, teacher of law, a brilliant attorney and political figure. He wrote "Carson's Florida Common Law Pleadings," a work widely known in the profession. James Milton Carson married Ruby Leach. He has one daughter, by a former marriage, Sarah Randolph Carson. 2. Elizabeth, who married Dr. Roy Chalker, of Lake City, Florida. 3. Charles Averette, Jr., lawyer of Phoenix, Arizona, who married Carrie Burger, of Colorado, and they have children: Anne Elizabeth, born in 1914; Caroline Burger, born in 1916; Jean Douglas, born in 1919; Charles Averette, 3d, born in 1921; and Inez L., born in 1926. 4. Louis Bryan, died in infancy. 5. Anne Bryan, who married Dr. Carl E. Dunaway, prominent eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Miami. 6. Inez Alston, who married Robert M. Angas, civil engineer, of Jacksonville.

Had Mr. Carson diligently sought them, the highest honors of Florida, the governorship and United States senatorship, might easily have been his. But large business interests and the works of church claimed too much time. Most of all, his mind turned to the progress of the Kingdom of God and to the development of Christian Education. Dr. Andrew P. Montague, of Mercer University, wrote an appreciation of his life which here is presented in conclusion:

In the acts of life, in characters which his splendid influence moulded, in his courage, in his faith, clear and luminous, in his conception and fulfillment of duty, duty to God and to his fellowman—he speaks to us today, and will speak to us through our children's children, as long as a great mind, pure character and a mighty loyalty to truth and righteousness shall command admiration and incite to emulation.

BARKER, REV. DR. SAMUEL NELSON, Educator—He who chooses education, the instruction of others, as a life's work, chooses with high ideals; and when this field is combined with that of the Christian religion, as did the late Rev. Samuel Nelson Barker, well known educator and Methodist preacher of the Southland, then the opportunities for true service to man are manifold.

Rev. Dr. Barker's life was inspirational. He

lived to the age of seventy-five years, and it is conservative to state here that more than fifty of those years had to do with works of enduring value. Born at Winsted, Connecticut, March 19, 1849, he died in Miami, Florida, June 6, 1924. He is recalled with tender affection by colleagues in educational and religious fields through several States where his broad and constructive career was centered.

Arms are registered in the family's name. The house is one of the oldest in the United States, the family's American progenitor having come from England in early days of colonization. Descendants distinguished themselves in diverse pathways of endeavor, notably in courses of intellectual and professional direction. A number were planters in the South, and of these, several had large fortunes. Nelson Barker, father of Rev. Barker, was born June 13, 1824. He was a farmer, and lived in Connecticut, being able to retire from his most arduous duties at agriculture in later years. He was a man of keen wit and sincere depth of character, deeply beloved by all who came in contact with him, a representative of one of the oldest houses in one of our oldest States. Rev. Barker's mother was Mary Jane Barker. She was a lady of intense piety and goodness, much devoted to husband, family and righteous acts, a true Christian.

After he had completed his preparatory schooling, at Cazenovia, New York, Rev. Barker matriculated in Oberlin College in Ohio. There he became a foremost member of his class, adhering strictly to ideals of scholasticism just as, later, he was to inculcate those ideals in minds of scholars underneath himself. Education called him with a clear note—he would become a teacher, realizing the vast field of service opened up to him thereby. And he put his resolution into effect. He graduated from Oberlin with high marks, and began his career proper. We do not cite in this narrative all schools over which Rev. Barker had direction in his extended and worthy career, those more recent being given. He was president of Martha Washington College, at Abingdon, Virginia, then founded and became president of the Chevy Chase School, in Washington, District of Columbia. Rev. Barker owned the latter institution. Through its resources and his skill at pedagogics he was enabled to deliver to graduation each year most excellent classes of young persons ready for their life's work, just as he had been ready nearly fifty years before. After leaving Martha Washington College, he served as president of Sullins College, at Bristol, Virginia, for five years. In all States where he had functioned as an educator, his record persists equally bright, replete of sound accomplishment in education, recognized so by former colleagues.

Rev. Barker was a Democrat, and adhered loyally to the principles of the party, though he oftentimes supported a candidate from another party when he firmly believed that man was best suited to the office. His were liberal ideas, his an open mind. Though he preached the faith of Methodism, his willingness to go with all mankind before our God made him overlook barriers of creed in ordinary cases. He was fond of motoring, and of fishing, and indulged these relaxations when duties allowed.

Twice married, Rev. Barker (first) was united with Emily Bull, graduate of Oberlin College, and married (second) Mary (Faires) Young, widow of J. P. Young. Mrs. Mary (Faires) Barker survives her distinguished and beloved husband. Her family, as his, is one of eminence and honor, and in its name are registered arms. Her father was John W. Faires, of Mississippi; and she has a son, Virgil Barker, an art critic of New York City, who married Ida Ogden, of Pueblo, Colorado. Mrs. Barker continues to reside in Miami, where she had spent some time prior to the death of Rev. Barker, and where, as noted above, his demise fell. She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Daughters of 1814, was for many years a Regent in the former, is a member of the League of American Pen Women, the College Women's Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and attends the Methodist Church.

Home loving, charitable, a great traveler and fond of the best in literature, Rev. Barker had numerous interests, and was happy in life. His character was large and of admirable qualities. Until the time of his death he was active in his several lines of endeavor. His life work, education, was shared in interest by Mrs. Barker, who continues much interested in matters of that field.

The students of today are the men and women, the citizens, of tomorrow; in them lies the hope of civilization's advancement; and in their training, therefore, lies the responsibility for American culture in centuries to come. Rev. Barker realized his responsibility as he realized his opportunity to fill it. He was a great educator, and his works, on human minds in particular, will endure for long, to be transmitted to other minds still, until the fullest benefit of one life well expended will be felt by an infinity of men.

HATCH, WALTER LIVINGSTON, Religious Worker—Few men residents in Miami, Florida, have had careers comparable in interest with that of the late Walter Livingston Hatch, religious worker, foremost churchman, and citizen whose activities worked to the enduring benefit of the city of Miami.

Born in London, England, December 15, 1867, Mr. Hatch died in Miami, April 17, 1927, at the age of fifty-nine years, having lived in Miami as a permanent resident since 1921, though his first contact with Miami and Florida took place much before that. He was a son of Henry and Elizabeth Ann Hatch, of pure English lineage on both paternal and maternal sides of descent. His father, who was born January 12, 1817, and who died October 9, 1885, was a big landowner and property holder in London, a linguist of pronounced ability and education. All of the family, in fact, were of prominence in contemporary London.

Walter Livingston Hatch received his academic instruction from private tutors in England, and secured a part of his wide religious training there, though the balance and greater part of this was to come in America. He worked for a time as stenographer, in London, but at the age of eighteen years came to this country, one of a band who called themselves and received considerable publicity in England and here as "The Gentlemen's Sons." They came to try their fortune as cowboys, in Texas. Because of his rather frail constitution, Mr. Hatch's parents had believed this a very good idea. He reached Texas with the young adventurers, but after one night spent on a ranch in the Lone Star State he decided he had had enough of pioneering, and next day left for Virginia, to join an uncle who had come over a few years previously. A short time thereafter he settled at Richmond, as a teacher in commercial school, in spare time doing court work there. Still later, leaving Richmond after a comparatively brief stay, he removed to Northfield, Massachusetts, and as a student entered the Moody School, which he attended in summers, in winters attending the Young Men's Christian Association Training Schools. In all, this Bible training took him two years, after which he returned to Virginia, becoming Young Men's Christian Association secretary at Alexandria. In similar work he served two terms at Columbia, South Carolina, then served in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in Frankfort, near Philadelphia, and in Greenville, South Carolina. He now returned to Columbia, South Carolina, called to the secretaryship for another term, and next went to New York City, where he was lay-assistant to Dr. John Balcom Shaw in the West End Presbyterian Church. He remained there two years, assisting Dr. Shaw, then entered a second phase of his career—the publishing business.

As a publisher, in New York City, Mr. Hatch made a specialty of printing entertainment programs for schools, churches and lodges. He caused the business to prosper roundly, but his health began to trouble him rather seriously, and he was advised to go into retirement from his labors. Two years he spent in South Byron, New York, to rest. But he could not rest; his sense of duty to mankind pressed him on, even when really physicially unable; and he now went campaigning for the Near East Relief, as an organizer, being assigned to New England, New York State, and Southern Illinois, finally, in this work, coming to Florida. During his period of service with the Near East Relief, Mr. Hatch was secretary of the American Sunday School Association. Coming to Florida in September of 1921, he made Miami his home. He saw no military service, but was most active in roads of service open to him and permitted by his health, giving liberally to all worthy causes of the Allies.

What we may call the third and final phase of Mr. Hatch's life was spent in Miami. Here he entered business activity in such a manner as to work lasting benefit to the greater community. After his health had improved, following the Near East work, he entered the building business. This was at the beginning of the boom. On a previous visit before settling in Miami as a resident, he had purchased twelve lots; and now, as builder, erected suitable homes upon these parcels of choice Miami land. In his building operations he employed a patented process to improve the construction of walls and house supports, instead of using concrete blocks, as at that time was the habit. He engaged as builder until two years before his demise. Sixteen months before the end, he fell invalid from spinal trouble. But until the very last consciousness, he held those around him dear, and continued to exercise a spirit for good which proved inspirational to those who felt it. Brought up in the Church of England, he joined the Baptists at Richmond, later changed to the Presbyterians, and died a member of that denomination. He held several offices in the Presbyterian Church, and traveled extensively in the interests of the Young People's Society, Christian Endeavor, Presbyterian. His very spiritual qualities were checked only by poor health. Of a quiet nature, he always looked upon the brighter side of things. He was a man whose force of goodness

and character attracted persons from all walks of life; and he used his influence for good, the benefit of the spiritual welfare of man. He loved his home, his family, and spent his happiest hours in associations and companionship there.

Mr. Hatch was twice married. He married (first), February 20, 1890, Mary Wellford Adams, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. She died December 31, 1891, taking with her a child born that day. Mr. Hatch married (second), April 21, 1897, Adelaide Mary Westcott, at Newark. Mrs. Adelaide Mary (Westcott) Hatch is a daughter of Thomas Westcott of New York State, deceased, who served three years in the Civil War and was shot through the head at the Battle of Cold Harbor. He died ten years afterward, never fully regaining a recovery from the wound. He died at the age of thirty-three. His occupation was that of shoe merchant. To Mr. and Mrs. Hatch was born a daughter, Alice Virginia, who married George Chalmers English, of Miami, an accountant well-known to professional circles of Florida. To Mr. and Mrs. English have been born: Donald Lawrence, March 16, 1928, and Richard Kenneth, February 4, 1929. Mrs. Hatch, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in Miami, where associations are near and dear. She is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, Miami, and in recent years has been very active in the undertakings of this church, holding several offices. Still more recently, the pressure of her business affairs has precluded this fullness of church activity. She was most helpful to her husband in his work, especially during the World War. One of her outstanding endeavors was operation of an employment bureau in Brooklyn, for returning World War Veterans under the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee. This service was without pay. Her greatest happiness today consists in assistance and love for her daughter and grandchildren, who return to her the depth of her affection.

While a youth in England, Mr. Hatch played cricket. In America, this taste for sport turned to tennis, at which he was skilled. He was fond of nature, and of his fellowmen. His friends were scattered throughout the nation. At news of his passing, tributes came from places far distant. But though he is gone, his works will live steadily. His life brought truth and happiness into the lives of many.

MEWBOURNE, HARRISON JONES, Executive—Native of Georgia, born June 12, 1856, Harrison Jones Mewbourne died in Birmingham, Alabama, September 29, 1924, at the age of sixty-eight years.

He belonged to a family long known in Georgia and the Southland. His father was James Rawlings Mewbourne, native of Georgia, and his mother was Mary Elizabeth Mewbourne. The Mewbournes originally were from Ireland, and each generation in America has produced upright men, citizens of value to their respective communities. James Rawlings Mewbourne was a cabinet maker and building contractor, a man of extensive affairs and citizen whose activities brought benefit to those around him.

Harrison Jones Mewbourne came to Alabama with his parents as a child. Here he obtained his academic education, and made his career. Leaving school, he engaged for a time as farmer, in Fayette County, Alabama, then came to Birmingham, in 1874. Six years he worked for the Newcastle Mining Company; for two years followed the business of railroad contractor, then accepted the post of general superintendent of Woodlawn Cemetery, Birmingham. It was first called Forest Hills Cemetery. He had the distinction of laying out and landscaping this beautiful tract. For more than twenty years he had charge of Woodlawn, then, for a year, worked with A. C. Montgomery, prominent building contractor of Birmingham. Leaving the contractor's employment, he accepted the post of general superintendent of Elmwood Cemetery, which post he retained through the balance of his life, for twelve years.

Mr. Mewbourne's late residence, situated at No. 1033 North Fifty-second Place, was a pine forest when he bought the site in 1901. Today it is landscaped perfectly, with stately oaks and elms. These he himself had planted, after clearing the land of the pine. He was a natural gardener, for he loved flowers, trees and all growing shrubs. He studied gardening much of his time, had an unusual practical experience in landscaping, and became a foremost gardener, from the landscaping point of view, in the city of Birmingham. His home was his castle. Here he spent his happiest hours, in company with his loved ones.

On June 29, 1873, in Fayette County, Alabama, Mr. Mewbourne was united in marriage with Sarah Ellen Goodwin, daughter of John Wesley and Sally (Bradford) Goodwin, her father having been a prominent agriculturalist in Fayette County. Of this union were born children: 1. Elgin Monroe, who married Sarah Catherine Carlisle; and their children are Mary Louise, who married Hewett Pearce; Hugh Elgin, who married Olive Cook; Harrison Monroe, who married Viola Rich; Annabelle, married Alfred Bennett. Katharine, unmarried. 2. Ida Ophelia, who married J. William Franklin. Children: William Leslie; Louis

Edwards, married Lottie Simmons; Earl Dee, married Nellie Lathrum; Anna Ruth; Eugene. 3. William Porter, who married Monette Dupuis; and their children are: Ella Bates, Sarah Frances, and Elizabeth Monette. 4. Ella Louise, unmarried. 5. Dee Abner, who married Ella Loretta Ruffin. Children: Winifred Cecelia; Agnes Lillian; Robert; and James Francis. 6. Sammie Jones, deceased. 7. Jeanie Brown, deceased. 8. Ira Jackson, unmarried; an aviator, who had service in the World War. 9. Jessie Ellen, who married James Edward Halley; and they have a daughter, Sarah Amelia.

There are now six great-grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Mewbourne; *viz*: Sarah Christie Mewbourne and Mary Jane Mewbourne, children of Hugh Elgin and Olive (Cook) Mewbourne; Sarah Ann and Harry Mewbourne, children of Harrison Monroe and Viola (Rich) Mewbourne; and Alfred and Jack Bennett, children of Alfred and Annabelle (Mewbourne) Bennett.

Mr. Mewbourne has one sister living: Mary Elizabeth, who married Abner Goodwin, brother of Mrs. Mewbourne. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have seven children and sixteen grandchildren. Mrs. Mewbourne has three sisters living: Hulda Goodwin, who married H. B. Ware; and they have twenty-two grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren. Linda Elizabeth Goodwin, who married D. Ware; and they have four children and eight grandchildren. Martha Sue Goodwin, who married Abner Pitts; and they have ten children, sixteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Mrs. Mewbourne makes her residence in Fifty-second Place, as described above.

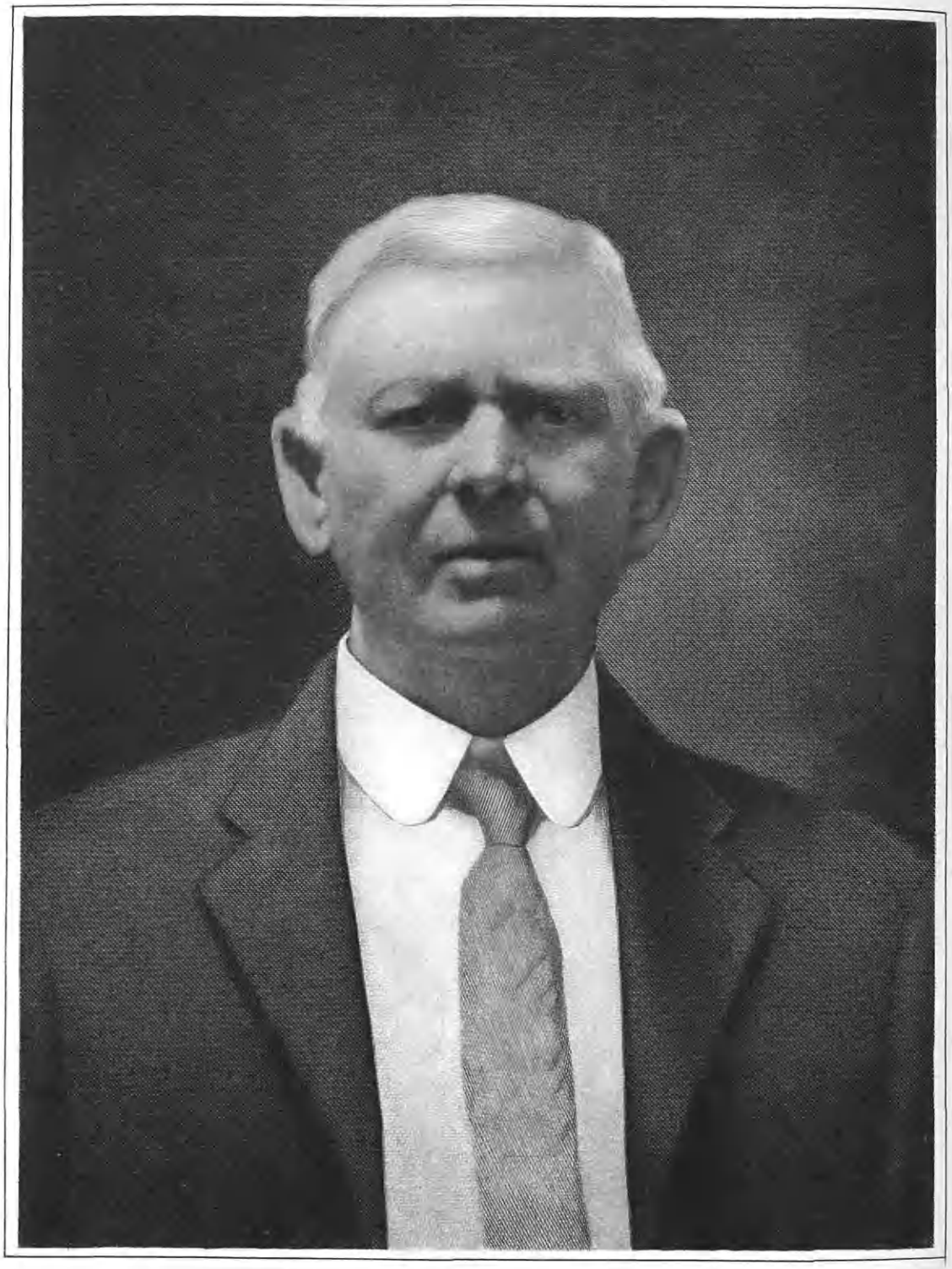
Active in general affairs, Mr. Mewbourne was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Woodlawn, later attending the Walker Memorial Church at West End. A Democrat, he supported the principles of the party steadfastly. He was fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fidelia Lodge, No. 125, and was fond of outdoor life, particularly of horseback riding.

Genial, good-hearted, kindly and charitable, he was a valued citizen and friend. Tributes at his passing were many, verbal and in the press of his community. An editorial is presented in brief which appeared following his interment at Elmwood:

His home was open to those who came; his purse was wrapped with plenty, and open to the needy. He helped as best he could. His words were gentle, even when he opposed. He did not condemn, even when he did not oppose. He went his way in youth and age, and faced duty, with cheer and smiles.

McCOY, JAMES HENRY, D. D., Bishop—Having decided to follow in the footsteps of his father, the late Bishop James Henry McCoy carefully prepared himself by a college course for the active work of a minister of the Gospel. For some thirteen years he was most successfully active as pastor of various Methodist churches in Alabama, for two years he served as the editor of the leading journal of his denomination in Alabama, and for four years he devoted himself to educational work as president of a college. His outstanding ability as a preacher, writer, educator and leader brought him ready recognition, and during the last nine years of his life he served most effectively as a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also rendered valuable services on several boards and commissions and for many years was one of the best known and best beloved men in that part of Alabama, where he labored so zealously for the welfare of others.

James Henry McCoy was born in Blount County, Alabama, August 6, 1868, a son of the late Rev. William Clark McCoy and Annie (Vaughan) McCoy. His father, who died in 1891, was a well-known Methodist minister. Bishop McCoy received his education at the Southern University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1888 and from which he received the degree of Masters of Arts in 1889. Later, in 1906, in recognition of his eminent services to his church and to the South, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. After graduating from college, in 1889, Bishop McCoy joined the conference of which his father was a charter member, and for the next two years served the Ensley Circuit. Next, during 1891-92 he was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Decatur, Alabama, and during 1892-94 of the churches of this denomination at Dadeville and Alexander City, Alabama. During 1894-1900 he served churches in Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, Alabama, until, in 1900, he became editor of the "Alabama Christian Advocate," a position he continued to hold with much distinction until 1902. In that year he accepted a call to the Five Points Methodist Episcopal Church, where he remained until 1906. This church was organized by him and its church edifice was erected, while he was its pastor. In 1906 Dr. McCoy became president of Birmingham College, now known as the Birmingham Southern College, continuing to serve at the head of this well known and successful educational institution until May 17, 1910, when he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal



Coleman Boulware

Church at the general conference held at Asheville, North Carolina. He continued to serve as Bishop until his death in 1919 and in that important office proved himself a very able religious leader and administrator. He was widely known for his unusual ability of impressing his congregations with the thoughts presented by him in his sermons. He was a man of exceptional modesty and sincerity and he was very happy in his home life, his devotion to his children being one of his outstanding characteristics. Bishop McCoy was a man of studious habits and, even during his college years, greatly distinguished himself as a student, receiving every medal and honor awarded by his college. Before his election as Bishop he was chosen by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as its delegate to deliver an address at the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. As a member of the General Conference he served as president of its Epworth League Board and as chairman of the commission on charters of church corporations. He was a member of several Masonic bodies and was very much interested in baseball.

Bishop McCoy married (first) at Birmingham, Alabama, December 31, 1895, Annie Bradley, a daughter of R. C. Bradley, of Birmingham, Alabama, who later engaged in fruit growing in Florida. By this marriage he was the father of four children: 1. William Richard, who died while connected with the United States Air Service. 2. Margaret Dryer, who married Dr. B. B. Coker, of Durant, Oklahoma, and who is the mother of one daughter, Georgia Ann. 3. Gene, who is not married. 4. James Henry McCoy, who is likewise unmarried. After the death of his first wife Bishop McCoy married (second) Mary Norman Moore, who prior to her marriage was president of Athens College and who was very prominent in church and educational work in the South for many years.

At his home in Birmingham, Alabama, Bishop McCoy died, March 22, 1919. Besides by his wife and children he was also survived by one brother and three sisters: Judge John Pierce McCoy, Judge of the Criminal Court, Birmingham, Alabama, and a well-known Alabama jurist; Mrs. G. M. Davenport, of Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. L. D. Patterson, of Avondale, now a part of the city of Birmingham, Alabama; and Mrs. J. B. Wadsworth, of Gadsden, Alabama. His untimely death at the early age of fifty-one years brought to a sudden end a career of great brilliancy and usefulness. That he was not spared to continue his work for longer, was deeply regretted by his many friends, by his associates and by the thousands who had been uplifted by his sermons, inspired by his character and helped by his charity. His life and work touched the lives of many others, who were invariably the better for his influence. He left his impress on the several communities in which he lived and labored from time to time, and, indeed, on his entire native State, and his many contributions to the advancement of its welfare assure him an honored place in its records for all time to come.

BOULWARE, COLEMAN, Business Man—Discouragements were not infrequent in the pathways of Coleman Boulware's career; but he put them aside bravely and went ahead. The ultimate result was that his success at business became large, and at his retirement his affairs extended in ramified variety through several spheres of financial undertaking. He was a pioneer in the upbuilding of Tampa, Florida, and here is recalled with deep and lasting affection. His death, in Tampa, July 1, 1927, was followed by wide mourning. It was as if the city as one person had lost a friend of long standing. Coleman Boulware left behind him a worthy record, which inspires this narrative.

The family of which he was a member had its origin in France, as the spelling of the surname indicates. The progenitor in America took residence in the South Carolina of Colonial times, and from first to last members of the house have accredited themselves in such a manner as to add distinction to an honored line of antecedents. Mr. Boulware's father, Obiedie Boulware, was a prominent citizen of Fairfax County, South Carolina, where he owned and operated large lands as a plantation. He was killed in the Civil War. His mother was Jane Boulware. In the family were but two children, Coleman, and his sister, Lizzie, now Mrs. W. J. Wood, who survives him. Coleman Boulware was an infant when his parents' death occurred. With his sister he was taken in charge by relatives, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, of Fairfield County, South Carolina, who raised the children carefully as their own. Mr. Smith was an outstanding figure in affairs of the county.

To a great extent Mr. Boulware was self-educated. He attended the public schools most accessible in Fairfield County, South Carolina, applied himself diligently enough to his books and recitations, and proved that his mind was gifted above the ordinary. Until he was sixteen and had terminated his academic pursuits he helped his

benefactor on the farm, then struck out for himself to seek his fortune. Of an adventurous turn, knowing agriculture, and owning a love of animals which centered upon horses, he came now to Florida, and for a year lived at the home of the late Dr. H. T. Lykes, at Brooksville, then bought a horse and wagon and founded the nucleus of what was to become a profitable livery business. He had examined all possibilities of fruit growing, meanwhile, and had to put this field of endeavor aside temporarily through lack of sufficient wherewithal. But as his livery establishment prospered, he found himself with added revenues and a surplus of money that made it possible for him to engage in stock trading. Soon he had a fine corral of horses, and a stable of generous size and attractive appearance. He now indulged his taste for citrus cultivation, engaging in realty transactions, and acquired several orange groves. Until the time of the big freeze which blasted the hopes of farmers in Florida in 1895, he conducted these groves conjointly with his other ventures. He had previously spent six months in Tampa, and when the freeze bit to death his citrus enterprises he came here to rebuild his fortunes. He was not bankrupt, but the discouragement was great and might have persuaded another man of lesser character that further effort was useless. Courageously Mr. Boulware tore up stakes and pitched his tents anew, making Tampa the center of his activities. He reviewed the situation, found most promise in continuation of those works with which he was best acquainted, and established a livery barn, known as the Tampa Livery Stable. Again his prosperity waxed extensive, as, in connection with simple livery services and stock dealing he now engaged in transfer of express and freight shipments, and moved household goods, etc. He owned a wide reputation by this time as a horseman, and his dealings expanded apace in stock. He dealt in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Atlanta markets, as buyer and seller, and was the pioneer and best established horse dealer in Tampa. This of course was before the broad use of gasoline. Horses were a necessity to progress. Mr. Boulware supplied them, the best to be had. He lived in Tampa forty years. During these two score years he purchased much of realty, and erected a number of buildings. His judgment, particularly as to horses but also as to the values and probabilities of future prices in business properties, was much sought after by contemporary figures in local commerce. He believed implicitly in the progress of the city, and lived to see his practical visions realized in modern Tampa, which today is known the world over for its notable situation and its trade. His livery establishment was at Madison and Marion streets. It was said that he had bought and sold nearly every stable in Tampa, many of them as speculations, and many others for protective reasons to insure his own business regularity. He dealt honestly in every case, holding true to strictest personal ethics, and attained a name for integrity commensurate with the size of his means and length of residence here. His word, literally, was his bond, and rarely was the latter requested when the former was extended. Mr. Boulware never would live in a house he did not own, believing this a bad policy of a sort to undermine rigorous principles of economics. He helped all persons in need who applied to him, gave liberally to organized charity, and during the World War contributed most generously to the campaigns of patriotic appeal. A Democrat, he supported the party's principles staunchly and to beneficial effect, never finding it necessary to go outside the party for a suitable candidate for office locally, in the State, or in national elections. He cared naught for club or fraternal life, but spent his leisure at home in the society of those of his family who were there. He was fond of the out-of-doors, and throughout his life bore a remarkable regard for good horses, whom he looked upon almost as humans, and surely as friends. With the increase of his years and the gain in use of automotive haulage, Mr. Boulware found it wise to retire from active dealings in horses and allied businesses. His retirement was in 1918. He owned a plantation in South Carolina, which he visited from time to time, and spent a few years in Cuba, where he owned a large orange grove and sugar plantation, and where his health felt an improved effect. His Cuban lands were at Ceiba Mochia, province of Matanzas. In religious matters interested, he was a devout Christian gentleman, and assisted wholeheartedly in church movements. Genial, fond of good conversation and laughter, he gathered to him legion friends, who were perhaps closer to him in the eventide of life than in earlier years. Many of them were friends of youth and young manhood.

Coleman Boulware married, February 23, 1884, at Brooksville, Florida, Jessie Mary Ann Sharpe, daughter of Benjamin Curtis and Mary Ann (Burtz) Sharpe, her father a Methodist minister, of Brooksville at the time, and her mother a native of Camilla, Georgia. Of this union were born: 1. Benjamin Obie, who married Verlie McCollum, since deceased; and their children: Charlie Coleman, 2d, and twins, Harry Burtz and Benjamin Obie, Jr. 2. Eugenya Verina, mar-

ried at Tampa, Florida, March 11, 1907, Claude Richard Park, and their children are: Jessie Lee and Claude Richard, Jr. Claude Richard Park, Jr., with his three cousins aforementioned, are students at Georgia Military Academy, at College Park, Georgia. Jessie Lee Park is a graduate of Hillsboro High School in Tampa; attended New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, then graduated in 1927 from the Marjorie Webster School of Washington, District of Columbia. She makes her home with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Boulware took care of Harry Burtz and Benjamin Obie Boulware, Jr., when their mother died, they having been aged six months at the time. The twins, with their older brother, have since made their home with Mrs. Park. Mrs. Park is a devoted mother, and gives to her brother's three sons the same tender direction that she accords her own.

The memory of Coleman Boulware is perpetuated in his good acts of life, in his constructive works as a citizen, business man and public benefactor, and in the hearts of his children and grandchildren, who held him dear.

THOMPSON, De LEON, Merchant—In the short span of years during which he was destined to mingle with the world of commercial production, De Leon Thompson, of Alabama, made a notable success. From the day he left school and began the hard work of farming, he showed himself to have in him the elements that bring achievement. He was industrious, honest, keen of intellect and possessed of rare business judgment. He had no bad habits, was modest and unassuming, a sound churchman, kindly in his attitude toward others and a home loving man with a multitude of loyal and devoted friends. He had a good military record and rose in rank during his service for his country in its time of need. Such were some of the attributes of this citizen of Alabama, whose last home was in Birmingham, where he was a valuable factor in the commercial activities of the city.

He was born in Lineville, Alabama, September 3, 1893, a son of Thomas Thompson, a farmer, and Rebecca (Smith) Thompson, and received only the education given by the common schools of the district. At an early age he went to work for a Mr. Nixon, of Lineville, who owned a large farm and of which the young man was given full charge. For a number of years he remained in that occupation, then leaving it to join his brother in Anniston, who was associated with the Anniston Hide and Tallow Company. He remained with this enterprise until the entry of the United States into the World War, when he enlisted, at Columbia, South Carolina, and was sent overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. He served for fourteen months in France and was promoted to first sergeant, in which he was eventually mustered out at the declaring of peace and the return of the troops to the United States. He then reëntered the hide and tallow business in Anniston, and later became owner of a one-half interest in the company. He then came to Birmingham and engaged in a similar business in association with Professor White. This proved to be a very successful venture and the enterprise prospered. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Birmingham, in which city he was held in high esteem. He died in Anniston, Alabama, November 22, 1923.

De Leon Thompson married in Anniston, April 21, 1917, Nora Clyde Tunstall, daughter of Thomas Tunstall, of Summershade, Kentucky, a farmer.

SHANNON, JOHN JAMES, Broker, Manufacturer—Many of Birmingham's foremost citizens and families are of recent establishment in the United States. John James Shannon, late of Birmingham and a native of Liverpool, England, came here with an advanced ability in the field of the iron industry, and established a family which has become well known in the State of Alabama. To his memory, Birmingham owes a debt that cannot be paid—the debt accruing to the memory of a valued citizen whose activities worked to the advantage of a wide area. His record is one of accomplishment.

Born November 7, 1868, Mr. Shannon died at the age of fifty-five years, in Birmingham, April 3, 1924. He was a son of James and Katherine (Carbry) Shannon, the elder Shannon having been engaged at the iron-making trade for many years, as superintendent of giant ore furnaces in Liverpool. The name, Shannon, of Irish origin, has been represented long and honorably in Great Britain; and John James Shannon, coming to the United States, gave it a position of distinction here.

Mr. Shannon secured a sound instruction in the public schools, distinguished himself at mathematics, in which study his quick and accurate mind functioned like that of a master. Coming to Birmingham with his parents as a boy of six he completed his preparatory instruction in the schools of this city, then studied at a New Jersey Business College, from which he graduated young.

His career began when Mr. Shannon entered the

iron manufacturing business at twenty-one years of age, as general superintendent of the Oxmoor furnaces of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, immediately after he had completed his education. He became one of the leading furnace men in the South, maintaining that position for some thirty years. After several years as head of the Oxmoor Furnaces, he was appointed superintendent of several furnaces at South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and later made night superintendent of the Ensley blast furnaces at Birmingham, where he continued for a period. He was now one of the most widely known authorities on iron manufacturing in the South. As superintendent, in 1898, of the Alice Furnace in Birmingham, he was the first man in Alabama to make basic iron. He was next identified with the Ensley Blast Furnace at Alice and Ensley, where he built two additional furnaces. Subsequently he went with the Schuler Furnace, of Gadsden, where he was in charge of the steel mill there, later returned to Birmingham, and became associated with the Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, with whom he remained for some time. Leaving the Tennessee organization, Mr. Shannon was employed by the Woodward Iron Company, as general manager, in charge of the company's furnaces. He then withdrew from the steel industry to form Shannon and Company, a brokerage firm which became known as one of the dominant financial houses of the South.

For more than forty-five years a resident of Birmingham, Mr. Shannon was connected with many progressive movements for the economic, civic and social advancement of the greater community. A Democrat, he was not, however, a strong party man, for his horizon of political right and wrong admitted error when error was apparent. He was a charter member of the Southern Club, a member of the Country Club, and fraternally was active in Masonry and the Knights of Pythias, in the former belonging to the Blue Lodge, the Commandery of Knights Templar, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a good Christian and he lived his religion in daily life. During the World War he bought many bonds for support of the Allied cause, helping that cause in other fashions also, in every way open to a loyal and patriotic citizen. He made a close study of his business as broker, and before that studied the affairs of the iron industry with minute attention, making a pleasure of his business life. He took his greatest happiness at home, in communion with those of the home circle.

Mr. Shannon married, October 11, 1898, Lee Ola Shelby, daughter of William Houston and Elizabeth Malone (Cobb) Shelby, her father having been a farmer and contractor for many years, at Selma, Alabama, where he was a foremost citizen and man of affairs. To Mr. and Mrs. Shannon were born children: 1. Lee Ola, named after her mother; married C. C. Holcombe, of Birmingham. 2. John James, Jr., unmarried. 3. James Maben, unmarried. Mrs. Shannon is a member of the Presbyterian Church, works of which she has supported consistently and with generous purse. As was Mr. Shannon, she feels a personal delight in being able to assist those in need of help, and gives to charity, without ostentation. She is a lady of culture and charm, and has a large circle of sincere friends.

Gifts to charitable causes were made by Mr. Shannon in the form of quiet financial contributions. Of these he seldom spoke, and never let it be known outside his immediate circles that he had been a benefactor. Such would have been against the delicacy of his reserved character. Reserved, yet he was genial, possessor of a warm and entertaining humor which entertained those who heard it without offending them in any way.

His friends, legion in number, survive him and bear his memory close to their hearts. He was a man among men, one of constructive vision and high intelligence, whose record may well inspire those who follow him.

LYNCH, FRANCIS MORGAN, Jeweler, Designer, Artist—Having come to Birmingham, Alabama, from his native Charleston, South Carolina, as a youth of nineteen years, the late Francis Morgan Lynch continued to make his home in the former city from then on until his death in 1922. Though at first he was engaged for several years in the drug business, in which his father had been active for many years, his artistic inclinations and talent soon led him into other fields. During the balance of his life he was successfully active as the head of a jewelry manufacturing concern, first in partnership with another gentleman and later alone and under his own name. This business he developed to large proportions, establishing at the same time for himself a very high reputation as an able business man of high ideals and strict integrity. Business, however, by no means claimed his entire attention, much of his time being devoted to civic, benevolent and religious activities. He was especially interested in young men and was always willing to go out of his way in order to help them realize

their ambitions. That he was regarded with respect, love and admiration by all who had the privilege of knowing him, was not strange under these circumstances.

Francis Morgan Lynch was born in Charleston, South Carolina, a son of Frederick Clark and Mary (Morgan) Lynch. On his father's side he was of Irish and French descent, on that of his mother his ancestry was English. That branch of the Lynch family, to which he belonged, settled in America many generations ago, his ancestors having made an enviable record for themselves through their participation in the Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil wars. Mr. Lynch was one of five children, but, his father having been married twice, he had only one full sister, Mrs. Mary Josephine (Lynch) Harrison. He had also one half-sister, Mrs. Adele (Lynch) Hendrix, and two half-brothers, William and Raymond Lynch, all of whom, excepting William Lynch, survived him. Mr. Lynch's father was a druggist. Francis Morgan Lynch was educated in public and private schools at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1886, when he was nineteen years old, he came to Birmingham, Alabama, where he was connected for several years with the drug firm of Withington & Lynch. Mr. Lynch of this firm, however, was not related to him. Before long he established himself in the jewelry manufacturing business, forming a partnership with Mr. Paul Calame, a gentleman of French extraction. At the expiration of this partnership Mr. Lynch founded a firm bearing his own name, which under the name of F. M. Lynch quickly became one of the leading and most successful enterprises of its type in Birmingham. He continued to direct its operations until his death. An exceptionally large number of friends, made both in his business and personal relations, stand as proof of his sterling character, his unquestioned honesty, his devotion to civic obligations, and his generous, but always unostentatious charity. He was especially kind to dumb animals, which always had in him a true friend and sympathizer. His interest in young men was both sincere and effective, and he helped to create innumerable opportunities for them, always eager to assist them in finding a promising start and in facilitating their progress. He was a member of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the Redotto Club of Birmingham, of which he was a past president, and the Southern Club of Birmingham, as well as various Masonic bodies, up to and including the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he reached the thirty-second degree. He was also a member of Zamora Temple, of Birmingham, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, though he took no active part in public life. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church and he was most regular in the performance of his religious duties, being of a deeply religious nature. He found his recreation chiefly in fishing, hunting and horseback riding, but he was also very fond of reading and especially of books on travel.

Mr. Lynch married (first), in 1896, Fannie Barker and by this marriage was the father of three children: 1. Katherine Clark Lynch, who married William Sandford Moughon and who is the mother of two children, William Sandford Moughon, Jr., and Frances Melvina. 2. Frank Morgan Lynch, Jr., who married Jeane Marie Arnold and who is the father of one son, Frank Morgan Lynch, 3d. 3. Nathaniel Barker Lynch, who is not married. Mr. Lynch married (second) at Memphis, Tennessee, October 18, 1920, Ellen Hewitt, of Fort Worth, Texas, a daughter of George Washington and Elizabeth (Fleming) Hewitt, both of the latter being natives of Philadelphia. Mrs. Lynch's father is a realtor and financier. By this marriage Mr. Lynch had one son, Francis Morgan Lynch, 2d.

At his home in Birmingham Francis Morgan Lynch died, October 24, 1922. His death was an irreparable loss to his family, to which he was exceptionally devoted and attached. To his friends his passing meant the cessation of a loyal and genial companionship. The city of Birmingham lost in him one of its most substantial business executives and a citizen of the highest type. Those who knew him best, miss him most and by them he will long be remembered for his many admirable traits.

STOCKHAM, WILLIAM HENRY, Manufacturer, Philanthropist—Prominent in industrial circles of Chicago and Birmingham, the late William Henry Stockham is remembered especially well in the latter city, as an outstanding manufacturer and churchman, benefactor and citizen. He spent more than twenty years, comprising the period of his career's height, in Birmingham, before that period having been a leading factor in Chicago's industrial realms.

Born at LaFayette, Indiana, September 15, 1861, he died in Birmingham, November 16, 1923, at the age of sixty-two. He was a son of Dr. Gabriel Henry Stockham and Dr. Alice (Bunker) Stockham, the latter a native of Ohio, and his father a native of Ireland, born of English parents. Dr. Gabriel Henry Stockham was seventeen

years old when he came to America from Ireland. A physician of note in later years, he prepared for the profession first at Medical College in Cincinnati, where he met Miss Bunker, later to become his wife. They studied there together, subsequently carried on studies at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and both took their degrees in medicine there, in 1872. Dr. Alice (Bunker) Stockham is the author of several highly considered medical works; and one of these, on maternity, is particularly well received, having gone through several editions. In the family were children: 1. William Henry, of whom we write. 2. Mrs. Cora L. (Stockham) Skaife, of Alhambra, California, who died several years before her brother.

Liberally educated, William Henry Stockham had his first academic instruction in the public schools of Indiana. Later he attended West Side High School, of Chicago, and matriculated in the University of Illinois, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1885. He was a captain in the Illinois State Militia, and as a young man entertained various other worthwhile activities, also securing a sound training in business, through experience. In Chicago he founded his first privately owned business organization—the Stockham Malleable and Cast Iron and Brass Foundry, 1902, having spent seven years previously thereto as superintendent of the Illinois Malleable Company.

Coming to Birmingham, Alabama, in 1902, Mr. Stockham founded the Stockham Pipe and Fitting Works, of which he was president until he died, one of his sons, Herbert Clark Stockham, now being at the head of the company. During the World War he put his entire pipe and fitting plant at the disposal of the Government, and made castings for American ships which the Nation was building. He contributed liberally to all causes of the Allies as a patriotic citizen of means, and did all within his ability for speedy and successful culmination of the war.

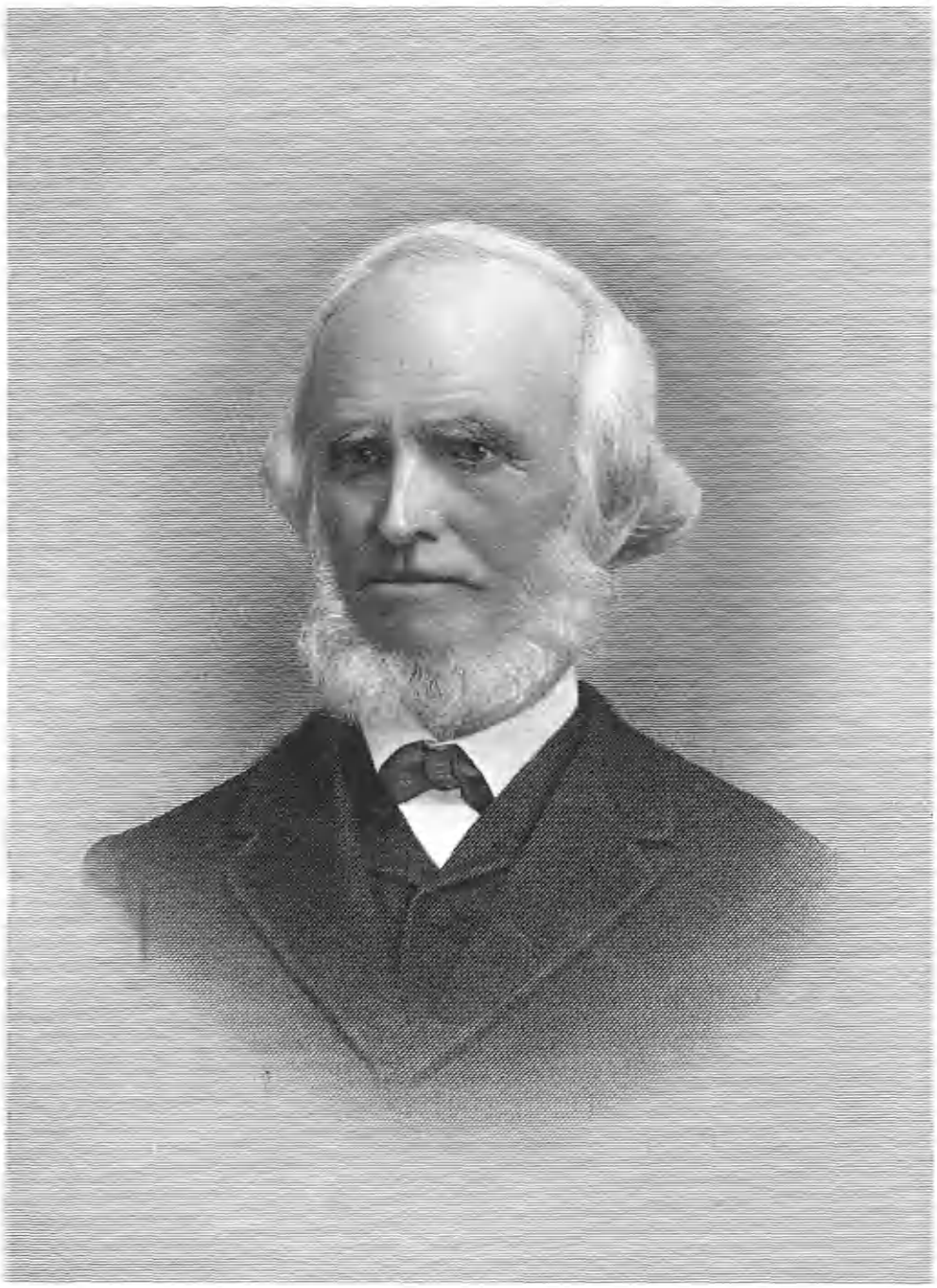
Outstanding in circles of the Methodist Church in the South, Mr. Stockham was a leading spirit in the Birmingham Sunday School Association's activities for the last several years of his life. His was declared to have been the broadest vision of Christian education of any man in the State, and he was regarded as the greatest layman in Southern Methodism. He was most liberal with religious and charitable organizations, giving them large sums for their work in Christian education and relief.

Mr. Stockham was a member of the executive committee and chairman of the board of trustees of the International Sunday School Association; a member of the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association; vice-president and general superintendent of the Southern Assembly; a member of the executive committee of the Alabama State Y. M. C. A.; president of the Birmingham Sunday School Association; a trustee of Birmingham Southern College, and chairman of the Executive Committee; and a member of the official board of the First Methodist Church of Birmingham. He belonged to the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Southern Club and Birmingham Country Club, the Hamilton Club of Chicago, Old Colony Club of Birmingham, Tau Beta Pi Fraternity, and other organizations. A Republican, he supported the party's principles with strength and telling influence when real issues were involved, but otherwise was inactive politically. He made a recreation of golfing, and took the greatest pleasure in his Sunday school work and in the society of his home circle.

On April 27, 1887, at Cobden, Illinois, Mr. Stockham was united in marriage with Kate Frances Clark, daughter of Elias Newton and Frances Elizabeth (Goodrich) Clark, her father, native of Lockport, New York, having come to Illinois as a pioneer at the opening of the Illinois Central rail line, one of the first developers of the fruit area near Cobden. Of this union were born children: 1. Herbert Clark, who married Virginia Cannon, daughter of Bishop Cannon of Southern Methodism, and they have children: Virginia Lee and Herbert Clark, Jr. 2. Douglass William, who married Ann Nilsen, of Chicago, and they have children (adopted): Douglass William, Jr., and Elizabeth Ann Stockham. 3. Richard James, who married Charlotte Rushton, of Birmingham, and they have a son, Richard James, Jr. 4. William Edward, deceased.

Mrs. Stockham, who survives her husband and continues to reside in Birmingham, became a member of the official board of the First Methodist Church of Birmingham after Mr. Stockham's death; and she continues to hold this office.

"Take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently." (Deuteronomy, IV, 5.) Mr. Stockham lived his religion in daily life as he professed it. Through his most worthy undertakings for the church and charity, he was a valued influence for the development of Christian education. His influence on the lives of men was wide, and will be enduring.



John Jackson

Ellen (Maher) Jackson

JACKSON, JOHN, Engineer, Surveyor—To the men who laid out Florida's first—and today the State's foremost—cities in pioneer times, the Nation as a whole owes a debt that cannot be paid. John Jackson, engineer and surveyor, late distinguished citizen of Tampa, still is recalled for his eminent record in State history and in the foundation of Tampa, though more than forty years have now elapsed since his demise. Gratitude and admiration will forever be borne his name and memory. His record is such as to inspire to worthier efforts those who come after him as builders of communities.

John Jackson was born September 29, 1809, at Ballybay, County Monaghan, Ireland. He lived to the age of seventy-eight years, and died in Tampa, November 3, 1887. His parents were Hugh and Anne (Corcoran) Jackson. The former, who died when John Jackson was a child, died in his native land, never having left it. Another son, Thomas, came to America, and was drowned while fishing in the Manatee River, Florida. A daughter, Mary Jackson, who also came to the United States, became the wife of John Comisky; and both Mr. and Mrs. Comisky are since deceased.

It was during the course of his study in school at Ballybay that John Jackson became interested in surveying and engineering as a life's work. His instructor, as a reward for high marks and good conduct, used to permit the boys to help the Government's surveyors when they came to that part of the country in line of their work. Mr. Jackson, carrying a rod and watching the surveyors' activity, found himself more and more delighted with this type of enterprise. Having taken delight in it as a boy, he decided, as a young man, to go ahead with it as a career. He owned a quick mind at figures; his accuracy was remarkable. For ten years he served with the Irish Survey Department, becoming a skilled civil engineer and land surveyor in his native land. Then he decided his best course lay in America, and came to this country in 1841, at the age of thirty-one years. First drifting into Canada, where he sought a favorable opening at his profession, John Jackson took residence in New Orleans, Louisiana, and entered the city engineer's office in full charge of certain important undertakings as civil engineer, though his office rank was that of an assistant.

In 1843 he came to Florida, and took residence at Palmetto. With Simon Turman, he settled in what would now correspond to the eastern part of that community, or East Palmetto; and they took up a Government tract under the Armed Occupation Law. They had some opposition with the Indians, with whom Mr. Jackson's work frequently brought him in contact. The natives were naturally distrustful of his work in running lines through what they considered their domain; but his uniform kindness to them and his regard for their feelings and equity as far as permitted by his duties, gained him their personal good-will.

From the year of his commencement of residence in Tampa—1847—and for many years thereafter, John Jackson was called upon frequently to survey lands by the Federal authorities and those of the State of Florida. The Government gave a quarter-section for establishment of a county seat in Tampa, Hillsborough County, and he was employed to survey the tract. His official superior was Colonel Butler, of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, after whom Lake Butler was named. In 1847, Mr. Jackson completed the first survey of Tampa. In 1850 he made a second survey of the land, and in 1853 a third. On the occasion of the third survey, he prepared a map, combining the findings of all three surveys, which still is used as the general map of Tampa. It has been the basis of all descriptions of land contained in deeds since the year of its preparation. The map is known as: "The General Map of the city of Tampa, made by John Jackson, Surveyor, in the Year 1853."

During the years in which he actively followed the profession of land surveyor, John Jackson fulfilled many contracts for the United States Government, and his labors covered much of the State, especially in the Southern portion. He surveyed a great deal of the Miami country and other sections on the East Coast. John Jackson not only laid out the principal streets of Tampa as a surveyor, but named them, calling the majority of the principal routes after the names of Presidents, though a number of them, such as Cass, Lafayette, Morgan, Marion, Twiggs, etc., were given in honor of other distinguished figures.

He was one of Tampa's early mayors, and attained to a position of eminence as citizen, engineer and surveyor, and as a business man—for in 1849 he founded a general store, near Tampa and Washington streets, which he conducted until the close of life with a continuous and satisfying success. His sagacity led him to invest largely in Tampa realty. Time and development of the city of which he was a founder made these investments of great value, and himself and his descendants profited by his foresight. Through judicious management also, it may be noted, his descendants have even added to his original holdings, improving the investments for the advantage of the city

as for themselves. Politically allied with the Democratic party, Mr. Jackson adhered to the principles of Jefferson, but never permitted the party to outshadow the man in his own eyes. He represented always—as mayor and citizen—a true loyalty to locality and his fellowmen.

The first priest of the Catholic Church in Tampa came here from Savannah, Georgia, at John Jackson's invitation, to baptize Mary Ellen Jackson. Services were held in the Jackson residence. Thus, John Jackson was a founder of the first Catholic Church representation in Tampa. He contributed a great deal of money to erection and maintenance of the church—the Church of St. Louis. A marble memorial altar was erected to him and to his wife in Sacred Heart Church, more recently.

John Jackson's work as a surveyor carried him to St. Augustine, Florida, where was located the office of the chief engineer in charge of Florida work for the Government. There he met Miss Ellen Maher, to whom he was introduced by his superior, Colonel Butler, aforementioned. This lady he married, July 22, 1847. She was a daughter of Robert Maher, a successful farmer, and Catherine (Quigley) Maher, both of whom were natives of Killenaule, County Tipperary, Ireland, where Mrs. Jackson was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were born children: 1. Mary Ellen, deceased. 2. Thomas Edward, who married Kate E. Warner; and they have children: a. Mary Ellen, who married T. Van Rhyn Carty, and they had children: Catherine and Claire, of whom the latter is since deceased. b. Bernier, deceased. c. Lula Marguerite, deceased; married Robert T. Joughin. They had one child, Lula Marguerite. d. John Edward, who married Hilda Bell, and they have sons: George and Bernier. 3. James Andrew, who died February 14, 1929, at Baltimore, Maryland. 4. Kate Veronica. 5. Dr. John Alexander, of New York City, who married Mary Garvan; and they have children: a. Elizabeth, who married Geoffrey Akroyd, of London, and they have children: Joan and Nicholas. b. John A., Jr., who married Maryellen O'Harra, of Muncie, Indiana.

These sons and daughters all had the best of educations, completing college with high standing. Thomas Edward formerly was associated with his father in business; was mayor of Tampa for three terms, and for many years held the office of county treasurer. James Andrew also was with his father in business.

Kate Veronica Jackson, only surviving daughter of John and Ellen (Maher) Jackson, makes her home at No. 821 South Rome Avenue, Tampa. She is prominent as a social leader, civic worker; was three terms president of the Tampa Civic Association, three years treasurer of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; formerly held office as treasurer of the Catholic Women's Club of Tampa, is a member of the council of the Girl Scouts here, the only life member of the Girl Scouts in Tampa, is active in the Tampa Business and Professional Women's Club, and is today one of the city's most constructive personalities.

Gentle, affable, unaffected, John Jackson was universally esteemed. He had a lively sense of humor, was a genial personality in any gathering, modest, and his word was sufficient bond. He believed sincerely in the future of Tampa. One of his outstanding characteristics was the loyalty he bore for his community, State and Nation, for his associates, and his family. His name lives in a place of honor.

JOHNS, LLEWELLYN WILLIAM, Mining Expert—It is the consensus of opinion among the older element in the mining operations of Alabama that no man contributed more to the early development of this source of commercial progress than the late Llewellyn William Johns, who really put Birmingham on the map as the center of a great coal mining industry. He was a man of tremendous energy and limitless optimism, industrious to the utmost degree, keen of mind and sturdy of physique. He possessed an uncanny knowledge of mineralogy and scientific mining and brought out of an apparent nothing vast volumes of valuable coal. He was constructive in every phase of his life and during nearly fifty years of wanderings over a large part of the United States acquired a marvelous experience in the development of the natural resources in many States and territories. For many years he was a resident of Elyton, now part of Birmingham, where his beautiful home, "The Elms," was the scene of a lavish hospitality, for the last twenty years of his life were devoted to rest, travel and recreation. He was an active adherent to the principles of the Democratic party and took part in the campaigns, especially the one that resulted in the election of Governor Thomas Jones, to whom he was greatly attached. The story of his life is that of one of the most valuable pioneer residents of Alabama, who came when there was little to attract and helped to lift a village to the proud position of a busy, industrious community of thousands of workers, whose products are sent to the corners of the earth.

He was born in Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, Wales, a son of William and Catherine (Hop-

Kate V. Jackson

kins) Johns. His father was a merchant and a capitalist and died in Wales at the age of sixty years. His mother lived to be ninety-four years old and died in her native Wales. He took a course in engineering at the Western Academy, Bath, England, where he remained for fifteen months, when he left to take a position at the government chain works at Pontypridd, his father's suddenly straitened circumstances compelling this move. He later worked in the mines there, but failing health compelled his retirement from that occupation, although he was forced back into it when he found it impossible to obtain better employment. He finally became an engineer but America beckoned and he determined to emigrate to the land of opportunity. He was eighteen years of age when he set sail from Liverpool, February 26, 1862. He reached New York on Good Friday and found himself with a dollar and fifty cents as his sole capital in a new and strange country. He took lodgings on Greenwich Street and the next morning, being without funds, took a walk that eventually brought him to Central Park, where he found a force of men at work laying out city blocks under an engineer named T. H. Tomlinson. He wanted work and he asked for it, and was hired on the spot. He worked all day without food, but his ability was noted by his employer and he was appointed assistant engineer at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a month. He remained for three months and then went to Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he got work with the bridge building department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He later went to Wilkes-Barre, where he worked in the coal mines, and thence to Chicago, Illinois, where he helped to build cars for the Lake Shore Railroad. Motion seems to have been in his blood at this time, for he remained but a short time in Chicago, going from there to Omaha and getting work with the Union Pacific Railroad, which was building its line across the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah. He followed it along and worked at Cheyenne, Wyoming; Ogden and Salt Lake, thence taking a job as a freight wagon driver in a train bound for Helena, Montana. There were twenty-seven wagons of eight oxen each in the train and when he reached Helena he failed to find employment, although there was a gold boom at that time. He finally found employment under an Englishman and worked for him during the winter and in the following spring went to the placer mines at Last Chance Gulch. Here he got possession of an abandoned mine and worked it to such avail that he struck pay ore and took out $15,000 in four months. With this capital he entered into a partnership with a sawmill owner and built flumes some twelve miles in length for placer mining operations. When half the project was completed his money gave out and he walked to Deer Lodge, where he obtained a loan of three dollars, which enabled him to take a stage to Nevada, where he worked in the mines at Pioche. He remained in that country until 1868 and then returned to Pennsylvania, where he obtained work in the mines and at car building for the Honeybrook Coal Company. By the year 1870 he had become mechanical engineer of the company, from which he withdrew and went to the employ of Major W. R. Thomas, nephew of the famous Samuel Thomas, at Lime Ridge, Pennsylvania, who put him to work in building a furnace at Rising Fawn, Georgia. On his way to report for duty he stopped at Warrior, Jefferson County, Alabama, where he built a number of chutes and a house for J. T. Pierce. In the fall of 1872 he was in Birmingham, where he found nothing but gloom and misery, with a cholera epidemic in full swing and the country desolated. In Rising Fawn he did a great deal of constructive work and was made superintendent of the mines. The coal proved worthless and in the financial panic in 1873 the Rising Fawn Iron Company failed. Senator Brown of Georgia, came to the rescue, obtained control of the company and Mr. Johns was made superintendent of the new organization. It was a disheartening struggle and he found himself frequently deprived of the necessaries of life. He gave it up and in the spring of 1875, with his wife, who was Jane Elizabeth Scott, born in Durham, England, whose parents came to America when she was eight years of age, started for California. He got as far as St. Louis, Missouri, and then headed for Virginia City, Nevada, where silver and gold were reported in great quantities. He had a capital of $1,200 but this was soon exhausted by the high prices for all commodities and he was forced to take a job at five dollars a day as a carpenter. He later became timber boss of the Ophir Mines and then assistant mining engineer. His savings had reached two thousand dollars and he took a flier in some mining stock, which wiped him out. He then sent his wife back to Rising Fawn, while he continued with the Ophir Mines for another year, then rejoining her. In 1877 he became superintendent of the James Thomas mines, at Helena, Alabama. Here he opened additional shafts and built one hundred coke ovens. In 1879, when H. F. DeBardeleben became the owner of several mines at Helena,

Mr. Johns accepted the position of mining engineer of the organization. This was the beginning of the most important period of his career, for from the year 1879 his work stands as a monument to his high ability as an engineer, an organizer and a constructionist. From an insignificant hamlet, Pratt Mines, Alabama, during his activities there rose to a population of four thousand, while the coal output increased from a few hundreds to three thousand tons per day. He had innumerable narrow escapes from death or injury during his long career in the many mines in which he worked. Resigning his position with the Pratt Coal and Iron Company, he became superintendent and general manager of the De Bardeleben Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, operating the Oxmore and Bessemer Furnaces, and at one time the Woodstock Furnaces, with general offices at Bessemer. The Blue Creek mines and many of the ore mines located on Red Mountain, Blue Creek Mining Division, were opened by him, the town of Johns, Alabama, being named in his honor. He also served as general manager of the Bessemer Coal and Iron Company, which opened up the Belle Ellen mines in 1889-91. This was his last activity in the mining field. He retired in 1891, after which he made three trips to Europe, visiting his native Pontypridd and entertaining on such a scale that wide comment was made of it in the Welsh and English newspapers of the day. He was appointed to membership on the staff of Governor Thomas Jones, with the rank of colonel, and served that executive ably and loyally. At "The Elms" his entertainments were magnificent and frequent. Among his friends and visitors were Sir Harry Lauder, Evan Williams, "Honey Boy" Evans and other noted public characters. He was a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic body, having affiliation with all bodies through both the York and Scottish Rites, was a Knight Templar and a member of Zamora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church, although his family were Methodists. His death occurred in Birmingham, Alabama, February 11, 1911.

Llewellyn William Johns married Jane Elizabeth (called Jennie) Scott, in Rising Fawn, Georgia, daughter of Charles Scott, of Durham, England, and from whence he came to the United States when she was eight years of age. He settled in Tennessee and later came to Rising Fawn. Their children were: 1. William C., a lieutenant of Engineers, United States Army, who died in Philippines, February 7, 1903. 2. Catherine, married Charles H. Rosser. 3. Wallace Comer, whose biography accompanies this. 4. Anna, deceased, wife of H. M. Ramsuer. 5. Carl Winston, married Margaret Shivers.

Colonel Llewellyn William Johns will have a permanent name for achievement in the history of Alabama, in the development of which he had a conspicuous part. He was a man of highest honor, of indefatigable industry, of keen mind and rare judgment, with a sense of the duties of citizenship that left nothing to be desired and an attractive personality that brought him an army of admiring friends.

JOHNS, WALLACE COMER, Mortician—proficient as a mining engineer and after having been a medical student for three years, Wallace Comer Johns, of Birmingham, finally gave up both ideas and entered another field. He is now president and sole owner of Johns Undertaking Company, said to be the finest and largest mortuary establishment in the South.

Colonel Johns, whose military title comes from his appointment to the staff of Governor William Brandon, in recognition of his activities as a member of Troop D, Alabama State Cavalry, is a man of rare and attractive attainments. As a citizen he has no superior in his public interest, in his generosity toward all manner of religious causes, in his work to make preëminent any enterprise in which he may be engaged. Having made his own way to success in the work, he is quick to note the less fortunate and whenever opportunity offers it is Colonel Johns whose purse is first to open. Modesty is one of his crowning virtues and he shuns the dazzling light of publicity, preferring to keep his left hand from observing what his right is doing. The word charity is one beyond possible use by him. He has given because he believes in his fellowmen and loves them for the efforts they make, standing ready at all times to lend the helping hand of practical uplift or the advice that a long experience has so well qualified him to extend. It is not strange that his friends number thousands, for he makes no enemies, and acquaintances are transformed into loyal friends as the warmth of the sun and the gentle rains transform the bud into the full blown blossom. He is alert and progressive and one of the very valuable business men and citizens of Alabama.

He was born in Pratt City, now a part of Birmingham, Alabama, June 30, 1882, son of Colonel Llewellyn William Johns (see accompanying biography) and Jane Elizabeth (Scott) Johns. Their son was sent to the public schools and then to

a military academy at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he attained the rank of cadet lieutenant before his graduation. He then went to the Birmingham Medical College and studied for three years, at the end of that period deciding against a medical career. His brother, William, was at that time superintendent of mines for the Republic Steel and Iron Company, formerly the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company, and Wallace became assistant engineer of the mines, which were located at Sayerton and Republic, Alabama. Some time afterward, William Johns entered the service of the United States Army in the Engineer Corps, was commissioned a first lieutenant and detailed to duty in the Philippines, where he died while in the service. Withdrawing from the mining company, Wallace took up the study of medicine at Birmingham Medical College and attended that institution for three years. The attractions of mining, however, were still strong and he accepted an offer to become assistant superintendent to James Kelso, who later became his father-in-law. In 1906 he had an opportunity to purchase a partnership in the Green Undertaking Company, of which he eventually became sole owner and then changing its name to the Johns Undertaking Company, of which he is now president. In 1927 the old establishment of the Green Company underwent a remarkable transformation, when Mr. Johns put into it every possible modern improvement and convenience, with a complete motorized equipment for the performance of the obligations which the concern is called upon to undertake, also a fine chapel and a large pipe organ. The establishment, as improved, is called the finest in the South and commands a large and profitable business covering a wide territory. Colonel Johns is a member of the Walker Memorial Methodist Church in old Elyton and also a steward. He contributed liberally toward the reconstruction of the edifice and today the building is one of the finest in Birmingham, known now as the Walker Memorial Church and located in Arlington Place. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, Colonel Johns became active in the draft campaign and in Liberty Loan work. He also served in the Secret Service. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Masonic Order, being a charter member of the George Washington Blue Lodge Club, organized aboard the steamship "George Washington," under the American flag in midocean. He is an honorary member of the Mission Legion of the World, No. 77, of California; member of the Chamber of Commerce, Old Colony Club and of the Southern, Hollywood and Woodward Country clubs. He holds the thirty-second degree in Masonry and is affiliated with the chapters through both the York and Scottish Rites and of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Fishing, motoring, travel and reading of history and high class literature are his recreations.

Wallace Comer Johns married in Birmingham, Alabama, October 18, 1905, Margaret Johnson Kelso, daughter of James and Sarah (Johnson) Kelso, both natives of Scotland, and emigrated to this country, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kelso here became a superintendent of mines and also an owner. The children of the union were: 1. Margaret Louise, married Al Stafford and they are the parents of one son. 2. Llewellyn William, 2d. 3. Wallace Comer, Jr. 4. Helen Virginia. 5. Katherine, deceased. The two sons are now students at the Birmingham Southern College and during vacations assist in the conduct of the business in which their father is engaged. Llewellyn takes a deep interest in college activities and church affairs. He is president of the Junior Brotherhood Class, and a member of Theta Kappa Omega Fraternity, of which his father is an honorary member; member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, being district deputy manager, and is also a member of De Molay Lodge. During his high school years he was captain and adjutant in the military department of the school.

Mrs. Johns is very active in welfare work, is a member of the Axis Club and past Matron of the Llewellyn Johns Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, named for her husband's father. Colonel and Mrs. Johns reared and educated Virginia May Kelso, a sister of Mrs. Johns, who is now a teacher at Elyton School, and an author and lecturer on educational topics.

Among the important matters that have engaged the attention of Colonel Johns, outside of his business, has been the preparation of an exhaustive scrap book, containing biographical sketches of persons of local celebrity, all in chronological order. The work covers the period from 1870 to date and is a priceless piece of data for research work.

TUTTLE, LAMAR KUY, D. O., M. D., Humanitarian, Scientist—Men who live their lives in service of their fellows, performing kindly and humane acts, either through science or other medium, are recorded in the annals of memory as humanitarians. The classification is a high, elevated and distinguished one. To it are ascribed

such records as those of our civilization's leaders, teachers and healers. Their worth to the advancement of civilization is countable only in large terms, and their memories live in the grateful appreciation of all persons of wisdom.

Dr. Tuttle was a humanitarian of most honored standing. Skilled in the science of the medical profession, he chose the field of osteopathy as his specialty, and became one of osteopathy's leaders, a pioneer, the benefactor of mankind. In Florida, where he died, he will be recalled to all coming generations as the father of osteopathic legislation. The Commonwealth is in his debt. His was an example of devotion to ideals, to the pursuit of his profession, and to the welfare and happiness of suffering mortals in need of special attention and encouragement.

Born at Decatur, Illinois, July 2, 1883, Dr. Tuttle died in Miami, May 30, 1929, aged but forty-five years, having given deeply of his excellent best to the profession of which he was a distinguished member. He was a son of Charles Warren and Frances Jane (Kepley) Tuttle, descended from a progenitor who came to this country from England in early Colonial times. This ancestor, it is believed, took residence in Connecticut (though no definite record of the line is extant as this is written); and from him, succeeding generations gave their members to pioneer fields, to the advancing frontiers of civilization, and to the frontiers of professional and scientific knowledge, also giving numbers of men to business and other endeavors of human activity.

Indeed, business acumen has been a marked attribute of the Tuttles. Charles Warren Tuttle, father of Dr. Tuttle, made a success in business life as a railroad contractor in Decatur, Illinois. He became a foremost figure in rail circles of construction, and a leader in the general affairs of his community, always doing his utmost for its general advancement. His father before him had engaged as a contractor in rail work too, with a similar success, he too having been a pioneer in Illinois' growth. Frances Jane (Kepley) Tuttle, wife of Charles Warren Tuttle and mother of Dr. Tuttle, was a daughter of Charles H. and Anna (Cetta) Kepley, of Decatur, and of Lafayette, Indiana. He operated a produce business in Decatur and was a man of great business sagacity and intelligence, a constructive factor in the rapidly growing community.

Thus on both paternal and maternal sides, Lamar K. Tuttle came from pioneer stock of marked ability in business enterprise. But he himself showed little leaning toward activities favored by forebears—though his ability was not in question, as he displayed a marked intelligence even with the first year of schooling. He was educated widely, first attending private school in Chicago. Later he went into the public schools of that city, and matriculated in Atheneum College, Chicago, where he secured a good basis for academic work. From 1899 until 1901, in New York City, he studied further, under private instruction from tutors, then entered the American School of Osteopathy, receiving his degree as Doctor of Osteopathy in the spring of 1904. Later he took post-graduate study in the osteopathic school, and in 1915, from the Pacific Medical College of Los Angeles, California, took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Still later he took work as an osteopathic surgeon. Few men making a specialty of osteopathy, in fact, have secured instruction comparable with that employed by Dr. Tuttle in furtherance of his career. He had the best of foundations; and upon these erected a professional structure of excellence and great height.

From the very commencement of his contact with the profession of osteopathy, Dr. Tuttle manifested an interest in it that grew brighter as he went forward with his study. He never ceased to study, realizing that in this comparatively young field of the science of healing there was much work to be done. He held the rank of a leader in the forefront of this development from 1904 onward. From 1905 until 1907 he served as editor-in-chief of the "Osteopathic Truth," a monthly publication issued by the Osteopathic Truth Publishing Company of New York City. He wrote for this periodical a number of striking and influential essays, the result of his practical research and close analysis; and from that time to the close of life, he wrote on matters of dominant interest to the profession, his work appearing in the literature of the profession throughout the Nation, even being translated into foreign tongues for perusal of colleagues overseas.

Taking residence at Miami in 1925, Dr. Tuttle lived and practiced in this community four years, through the balance of his life. He was prominently identified with various local, State and National organizations, and became known internationally, notably as a specialist in heart disease. He put in many hours of hard study in preparation of the Osteopathic Medical Bill, for presentation to Florida Legislature. This was an enormous commission, even for Dr. Tuttle, whose knowledge of the science and its requirements was exhaustive. But to him it was a labor of love, and he did a brilliant piece of work in the bill's draw-

ing. For twenty-four years, these culminating in Florida, he worked, that man's lot on earth might be happier and better. He was regarded as a benefactor by rich and poor, black and white, Jew and Gentile, alike; for his efforts recognized no dividing line in society. Mankind was served, regardless of petty considerations. He traveled extensively in this country and abroad, less as a sightseer than to find out what was being done in the leading clinics of the world. His philosophy and understanding of life was broad. He wrote many interesting and human letters which had little bearing on his work, and these are cherished by those who received them as tokens of friendship. He had a fine sense of humor, known to all who were close to him; and his letters give evidence of this strain in his mental composition. Many of his letters have seen publication.

His interests were as broad as his understanding and his sympathy. Dr. Tuttle was a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the Osteopathic Medical Association of Florida, in which latter he was secretary and treasurer of the board of examiners; the International Organization of Iota Tau Sigma Fraternity, of which he was first president of Alpha No. 1 Chapter; Truth Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, New York City; Mahi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Miami; the Miami Lions Club; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Stamford (Connecticut) Lodge; the Dade County (Florida) Osteopathic Association; and the visiting physicians' personnel of the New York Osteopathic Clinic. He was a member of the Unitarian Church. Dr. Tuttle, as a private citizen, gave full support to causes directed toward the welfare of the communities in which he lived. A patriot, he did various services for the Nation in time of war, chiefly as backer of the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Stamp drives, which he assisted with the full force of his influence and resources. He was fond of all sports, and gave his principal enthusiasm to fishing. His deepest happiness was in the home circle, with his beloved wife and their daughter.

Dr. Tuttle married at Stamford, Connecticut, March 21, 1920, Frances Axman, daughter of Hugo and Marie (Schombardt) Axman, her mother having been born in Prussia, and her father being a well-known manufacturer in Switzerland. Of this union was born a daughter, Barbara Lamar Tuttle.

Mrs. Tuttle, better known as Dr. Frances Tuttle, continues her residence and practice which she shared with Dr. Lamar Kuy Tuttle, her deceased husband. During the life of her distinguished husband Dr. Frances Tuttle assisted him in furtherance of his humanitarian career, and through her years of professional association with him has distinguished herself as one of the leading women of her chosen profession in the State if not in the entire South. Prominent, too, in the social activities of the city of Miami, her chief pleasure is the time devoted to their only daughter, Barbara Lamar, now fifteen months old, with whom she cannot find enough hours in the day to enjoy as her motherly instincts warrant. Dr. Frances Tuttle is a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and of the College for Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri, later receiving a medical education in Europe.

Tributes in recognition of Dr. Lamar Kuy Tuttle's position in medical and social life were many at his passing; but only one expression is reproduced here, in conclusion. It is taken from the Tallahassee "Daily Democrat," and follows:

> Dr. Lamar Kuy Tuttle, of Miami, died yesterday. The osteopathic medical profession as a whole will grieve at the passing of this leader in his profession. Dr. Tuttle . . . has done more for the osteopathic profession than any other man in Florida. He was secretary-treasurer of the State Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners and chairman of the Osteopathic Legislative Committee of Florida. . . . We have lost one of our biggest men.

In terms of service to mankind—the only real gauge of a successful and worthy career—the life and works of Dr. Tuttle were great. They are enduring in value and will perpetuate his honored name and record.

Governor Martin appointed Mrs. Tuttle as member of the Osteopathic Medical Board of Florida, succeeding her late husband. In the following October she was elected secretary and treasurer. She is a member of the National Osteopathic Association, Florida, State and Dade County Association, Miami Woman's Club, Miami Women's City Club and Business and Professional Women's Club, and is popular with her social and professional friends.

WHITING, ALFRED CATLIN, Manufacturer, Philanthropist—Alfred Catlin Whiting, a distinguished member of an old and honored family, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, February 23, 1853, and died in Miami, Florida, May 27, 1927.

Mr. Whiting had been a resident of Miami for three years and is recalled here as a citizen of means whose support of worthy public and char-

itable enterprises was generous. The chief part of his active life was spent in Burlington, Vermont, where he built up a manufacturing business, which grew to be the greatest of its kind in the United States. Of this will follow.

First, with attention to the family of which he was a member:

Nathaniel Whiting, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Whiting, was the founder of this house in America. He was born in England in the seventeenth century, and joined his adventurous countrymen in the pioneer works of the New World opened in that century, finding a home in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He married, in 1664, Joanna Gay, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts. From him the line to Alfred Catlin Whiting passed thus, to (II) Jonathan; (III) Jonathan 2d; (IV) William; (V) Enoch; (VI) Enoch B., a prominent journalist and leading business figure of St. Albans, Vermont, born February 26, 1816, at Amherst, Massachusetts, died in Burlington, Vermont, April 3, 1898. Enoch B. Whiting married, November 24, 1841, Mary Loraine Fairchild, born March 21, 1827, daughter of Philo Fairchild, and great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Fairchild, founder of the house in America. Mrs. Enoch B. Whiting died March 3, 1876. Their children were: William Hammond, Mary Catherine, Harriet Eliza, Alfred Catlin, of whom further; (VII) Alfred Catlin was of the seventh generation from Nathaniel Whiting. At his demise the family was some two centuries old in this country, America. He attended the schools of his native place, St. Albans, Vermont and the private school of J. W. Taylor of that community; later he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington. In June, 1873, he went into partnership with his father, establishing in Burlington a new industry—that of dressing by machinery cactus and other fibers for use in making brushes—under the firm name of E. B. & A. C. Whiting. The business was begun with very imperfect machinery, and thousands of dollars were spent by the firm before it was on a paying basis. Those early years were years of trial, through which Alfred Catlin Whiting proved his economic stamina, his courage against long odds, and the truth of his vision of the future of his industry. The business eventually became the largest of its kind in the country, and the future appeared to hold nothing but favorable results in store; but in 1902, the factory was destroyed by fire. Undaunted, Mr. Whiting and associates proved equal to the occasion. Temporary quarters were secured, machines installed, contracts which were in danger of being breached, were filled and in the very year of the conflagration a new factory had been erected on the site of the old. Thence onward until his retirement in 1918, Mr. Whiting caused the business to grow vastly. When he withdrew from its affairs its capitalization was for more than a million dollars—a large industrial monument to an idea and its successful and consistent exploitation.

For several years after his retirement, Mr. Whiting continued to make his home in Vermont. He came to Miami, Florida, in 1924, here to seek a more favorable climate but still continued his activities of citizenship. He had spent his winters here since 1918. Now as a permanent citizen he purchased a beautiful residence at Coconut Grove, Miami, overlooking Biscayne Bay. Here he became a diligent supporter of Plymouth Church, beloved by all with whom he came into intimate contact. Although loving his new home he never lost his love and loyalty for Vermont, the State of his birth, nor for his *alma mater*, nor for his college fraternity, Sigma Phi, reunions of which he attended with regularity for nearly fifty years. Loyal friendship, extreme hospitality, strict business integrity and charitableness towards his fellowmen were outstanding characteristics conceded to Mr. Whiting by all who knew him well.

While a resident in Vermont, Mr. Whiting was a director of the Baldwin Manufacturing Company, of which he was vice-president and treasurer for several years; president of the Bourdon Company, Boston, a director of the Burlington Manufacturing Company, and director and treasurer of the Vermont Electric Company. In politics, he was a Republican, but preferred to serve his community as a private citizen rather than in a public office. For a number of years in Burlington he was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was also a director of the Old Ladies' Home. In Burlington, too, he was active in works of the College Street Congregational Church. For several years he was a member of the Ethan Allen Club of Burlington and a member of the Nineteenth Century Club until his demise. He was also a member of the Neighbors' Club, a literary organization, in existence now more than three-score years.

Mr. Whiting was twice married (first), October 9, 1878, to Lillie Lewis, daughter of Dr. James and Abigail B. (Mason) Lewis, of Burlington, Vermont. Mrs. Lillie (Lewis) Whiting was a graduate of Vassar (class of 1875), prominent in charitable work, and particularly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association. Of this

Frank H. Caldwell

union were born five children: 1. Alfred Lewis, who married Marion Richmond of Burlington, and has one son, Alfred F., a student in the high school, class of 1929. 2. Margaret Whiting, unmarried. 3. Marion, who died in infancy. 4. Grace, who married Cyrus F. Wicker of New York. 5. Lillie, who died in infancy. Mrs. Lillie (Lewis) Whiting died April 16, 1894, at the age of forty-one years. Mr. Whiting married (second), July 15, 1896, Ada Damaris Bartlett, of Norwood, New York, daughter of Luther and Jane Goss (White) Bartlett, of Norwood. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's sister, at Ogdensburg, New York. Mrs. Ada Damaris (Bartlett) Whiting attended the Potsdam Normal School and is a graduate of the Oswego Normal College. With her husband she again established a happy home life for the motherless children, who became very dear to her and who were reared and treasured as her own. She has made her home in Miami since 1924. Four grandchildren are surviving Mr. Whiting: Alfred Frank, son of Alfred Lewis Whiting; William Whiting Wicker, Whiting Wicker, and Cyrus F. Wicker, sons of Grace Whiting Wicker.

Many tributes were rendered to the memory of Mr. Whiting both in Florida and New England, at the time of his death. Messages of condolence came from all sides to Mrs. Whiting and family, and from a few of these quotations are reproduced, which show in what high regard Mr. Whiting was held. The following are all from personal friends of the family:

Mr. Whiting was a man everywhere respected and beloved by all who were privileged to know him and enjoy his forward-facing view of life. . . . A friend faithful for upward of forty years may not be replaced in this world. (M. C.)

I had known Mr. Writing ever since I first went to work for Hayden, Stone & Company (brokers) in Boston, and for some years handled his business with us. During those years I came to have a very real fondness for him, entirely outside of our business relations, and feel that I have lost a true friend in his passing. (R. H.)

It was always an inspiration to talk with Mr. Whiting. He was so fine in every way that one could not but be better just from being with him. He was always so considerate and so thoughtful and so transparently true to the very finest ideals that no one could do other than love him for the real Christian gentleman that he was.

The board of trustees of the Home for Aged Women wish to acknowledge with thanks the splendid and generous gift of ten thousand dollars, by Mr. Whiting to our "Home." He always was an interested member of our board. . . . Until he severed his connection with the Burlington, he kept his connection with the "Home."

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Mary Fletcher Hospital held yesterday afternoon, the treasurer reported receipt of five thousand dollars from the executors of the will of your beloved husband. . . . We all know that this gift was not only the desire of Mr. Whiting, but also really a bequest from you both. (Letter addressed to Mrs. Whiting.)

I have loved him for so many years that I too, claim, dear friend, that I am bereaved.

The board of the manufacturing company, of which Mr. Whiting was the founder, passed resolutions including this tribute:

The Almighty in his infinite wisdom has taken to Himself our esteemed associate, Alfred C. Whiting, a founder and the first president of this company; and the corporation has suffered an irreparable loss in the passing of one whose ability, sound judgment and keen sense of business ethics have greatly aided it to achieve and maintain the success and enviable reputation which it enjoys.

In his lifetime, through the large activities which he so worthily carried forward, always with integrity and honor, Mr. Whiting inspired many men to more ethical conduct in business, and helped others to more advantageous positions. His warm hand-clasp was his bond; his smile was a symbol of sincere trust and affection. His memory is perpetuated in worthy acts; in the large industrial enterprise which he engineered to its dominant position in the world of business, and in the hearts of friends.

CALDWELL, FRANK HAWKINS, M. D., Physician, Surgeon—The record of Dr. Frank Hawkins Caldwell has inspired many men, colleagues in the profession of medicine and young persons in every walk of life. He is recalled with affection by professional figures in several States, chiefly this being so in Florida and Georgia. Native of the latter State, he centered his career largely in Florida, and was a well-known physician and surgeon here. Tampa knew him particularly well. Born at Rome, Georgia, August 25, 1857, he died at Tampa, Florida, January 20, 1906, aged forty-eight. Though the span of his life was thus brief, his accomplishments were large. He came of a family old in the history of the United States.

Dr. Caldwell's father, Rev. John McKnitt Madison Caldwell, was a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, and his ancestors for three generations had been distinguished in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and for four generations preceding had been ministers in Scotland and Ireland. Rev. Mr. Caldwell built and owned Rome Presbyterian Female College, where his son was born, and which he conducted until the time of his

death. He also had been president of Statesville College, was the builder of the First Presbyterian Church at Rome, served as its pastor some years, and headed the Sugar Creek Church, North Carolina. A memorial tablet has been placed to the memory of Rev. Mr. Caldwell at the Rome church. (It is of interest to note here that the pastor who succeeded Rev. Mr. Caldwell to the pulpit of the church was Rev. Dr. Wilson, father of Woodrow Wilson; and Rev. Dr. Axson, father of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, succeeded Dr. Wilson to the post.) Rev. Dr. Caldwell married Caroline Elizabeth Livy, of Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, a daughter of David Thurston Livy, M. D., who at the time of his demise was president of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and Lucinda (Parsons) Livy, descendant of John Usher, Colonial Governor of New Hampshire.

During Dr. Caldwell's early childhood, his parents were forced by events of the war between the States to remove from Georgia to North Carolina; and they became so well established there that they remained during the war and later returned to Rome. Dr. Caldwell attended the high school conducted by Prof. J. M. Procter, and after due preparation took a partial course in the University of Georgia, at Athens. After leaving college and before entering on the study of medicine, which he had resolved to make his life's work, he studied in the offices of Dr. J. B. Holmes and Dr. Battey, then of Rome, for a few years. In 1878, at the age of twenty years, he matriculated in Jefferson College, whence he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880. He practiced first at Rome, in association with his father-in-law, father of his first wife, of whom follows; then, in 1881, came to Florida. Thenceforward this was the scene of his labors. He began the practice of his profession here in professional affiliation with Dr. King Wylly, at Sandford, and in March of 1882 was appointed chief surgeon of the Florida-Southern Division of the Plant system of railroads. He introduced what is known as the Hospital System, developed under his management to a high degree of railroad efficiency. After a thorough test of the system extending over several years, it was decided to introduce its benefits to the whole of the Plant road, and to that end he was made chief surgeon of the entire group of railways. Under his direction, what is known as the Hospital and Relief Department was installed. This not only provided medical and surgical attention in well equipped hospitals for employees and their families, but also life assurance and an endowment fund for sick and injured workers. In 1896 Dr. Caldwell's office was removed to Waycross, Georgia, where a great central hospital was erected as a center of a hospital system in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, covering all the lines of rails associated under the Plant direction. When it is considered that this was an entirely new departure in rail economics, the difficulties of organization and reduction to beneficial operation can be conceived; yet it was effected with an ease and precision truly remarkable. Few men have left behind them more beautiful or more enduring monuments than this work.

Dr. Caldwell resigned his position as chief surgeon of the Plant System in 1899, after more than sixteen years' activity therewith. Then, after about twelve months of work in a sanitarium which he established in Jacksonville, he came to Tampa, here laying the scene for his final labors. After five laborious and successful years of hospital and private practice, he drew to the close of life.

Not alone an organizer and administrator of unusual talent, Dr. Caldwell was a surgeon and physician of distinguished skill and accomplishment. He commanded an extensive practice and was in wide demand for consultations. His influence, great in his adopted State, was felt and recognized in many others. He was a prominent member of various societies: the Florida State Medical Association, of which he was president; Duval County Medical Association; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; New York Medico-Legal Association; Florida Association of Railway Surgeons, of which he was president; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Georgia State Medical Association, and other professional societies. During the yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville, Dr. Caldwell volunteered his services and was assigned charge of St. Luke's Hospital, there. His executive ability soon recognized, he was called to the head of the relief work of the entire city. At once he organized the work with wisdom and skill, and the machinery was working in full harmony—when Dr. Caldwell himself was taken with the disease, forced to surrender the labor to other hands. It is not an exaggeration to remark that the successful management of the epidemic was largely due to the organization which he effected, and to the plans which he set in motion.

Dr. Caldwell married (first) Nellie Word; and of this union was born a son, John Word Caldwell, now prominent as city engineer in Honolulu, having gone there under Major Burbank, United States engineer, to build fortifications and dry docks, continuing with the work after the major's

retirement. Mrs. Caldwell died soon after the doctor removed to Tampa. Dr. Caldwell married (second), July 12, 1904, in Tampa, Mary Spencer, daughter of Thomas Kennedy Spencer, owner of the Tampa "Tribune." Mrs. Mary (Spencer) Caldwell survives her beloved husband, and continues to make her residence in Tampa, where she is prominent in social and philanthropic affairs. Her father, Thomas Kennedy Spencer, was a son of William Samuel Spencer, descendant of the financial director of Oglethorpe Colony, of Savannah, Georgia. William Spencer was a vestryman of old St. John's Episcopal Church of Savannah. Here he settled, a journalist, and helped establish the first graded school in the city. He founded the "Tribune," held an influential place in general affairs, was sheriff of the county, and will be remembered long as a pioneer builder of Tampa. William Samuel Spencer moved to Tampa before the Civil War, and was a guest of Major Baldwin at Fort Brooke. Thomas Kennedy Spencer and his two brothers inherited the Tampa "Tribune." All three brothers fought in the Civil War, James and Edward both losing their lives. Thomas enlisted as drummer boy, at the age of fifteen, and served two years, to the end of hostilities. He conducted the Tampa "Tribune" until some two years before his death, then sold it to Wallace Stovall.

General affairs interested Dr. Caldwell deeply. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian churches at Sanford, Waycross and Tampa, and his hand was strong in every good work. A Democrat, he never sought public office, but assisted many worthy men to secure posts of advantage to many constituencies. Wherever he lived he was active in civic matters, and belonged to the Chamber of Commerce. As a lad he received military training; and as a man carried himself proudly, with the carriage of a military figure. Fraternally he was a member of Egypt Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His hobbies were reading, fishing and hunting, gardening, and sports in general. Of artistic nature, he loved nature and all that was of true beauty therein.

Dr. Caldwell was a man of fine personal appearance. Genial as he was cultured, few men met him but to admire; none knew but to love him. Warm hearted and generous, strong and tender, he was never deaf to the cry of pain or sorrow. He will live long in the hearts of many, to whom he brought health and strength out of sickness and pain; peace, out of strife; joy out of sorrow. His record is inspirational.

WIGGINS, JOSEPH, Directory Publisher—To few men is it given to spend as many years continuously in one and the same business, as the late Joseph Wiggins devoted to the publishing of directories. Having become identified with this type of work in his early youth at a time when the Civil War was still raging, Mr. Wiggins continued to be prominently active as a publisher of directories until his death, sixty-two years later. During the greater part of this long period he was associated in this work with the nationally known Polk interests, for many years the leading firm of directory publishers. For more than a quarter of a century he had charge of this firm's activities in Florida, of which State he was throughout his long residence there one of the most highly respected citizens. Of course, his work brought him into contact with many people in all parts of the State and invariably these contacts resulted in gaining for him the liking, admiration and confidence of all who had the privilege of knowing him. Though he never held or sought public office, he always took an intelligent interest in public affairs and at all times could be counted upon to support energetically and generously any movement or enterprise tending to advance the progress and welfare of the State of his adoption, its people and its institutions. For many years prominently active in Masonic affairs, he was a popular member of numerous Masonic bodies, both in Ohio and in Florida. Religious work, too, received a considerable share of his time and attention. Thus, through his active participation in these various phases of life, he set a fine example of upright, vigorous, useful and public-spirited citizenship.

Joseph Wiggins was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1844, a son of Philip and Catherine D. Wiggins and a member of a family long settled and prominently active in Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools and, immediately after leaving school, became connected with the directory publishing business. His first employment was in the capacity of enumerator and compiler of a city directory, being then published for Pittsburgh, in which capacity he continued from April 4, 1864, until 1868. During this period he acquired a very complete and thorough knowledge of all branches of the directory publishing business and at the end of it he formed a partnership with John A. McKillop, with whom he engaged in the publication of the first directory for the towns in Beaver, Shenango and Mahoning Valleys. Together with his partner, Mr. Wiggins also published various kinds of directories in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In

the early seventies the firm of Wiggins and Weaver, of which he was a member, published a directory of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. McKillop died in 1878 and for five years afterwards Mr. Wiggins published the Wellesville "Union," a newspaper which, under his management, attained considerable reputation and success in Ohio. After finally disposing of this newspaper, Mr. Wiggins went to Columbus, Ohio, where he became associated with the late R. L. Polk in the publication of the Columbus, Ohio, City Directory and of other similar publications in Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. In 1903 his interests were consolidated with those of R. L. Polk & Company and from then on until his death, in 1926, he was prominently active in the affairs of this concern, being in charge of the directories published by it in Florida. To this State he had first removed in 1899. The greater part of his residence in Florida was spent at Eustis, Lake County, from where he removed to Jacksonville in July, 1925. Throughout his entire business career, covering more than six decades, Mr. Wiggins enjoyed an enviable reputation for integrity, fair dealing and reliability, and his standing in business circles was very high, indeed. Through his active participation in the publishing of numerous directories in various parts in Florida he made important contributions to the progress and development of the several communities served by his publications, contributions many of which will prove of lasting value.

Early in life Mr. Wiggins had become interested in Masonry and this interest continued until his death. He became a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, of Columbus, Ohio, more than thirty years prior to his death. He was also a member of Ohio Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; Columbus Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; life member in the Scottish Rite Bodies of Columbus, Ohio; and a member of Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Shortly after his removal to Florida he demitted his Blue Lodge membership to Eustis Lodge, No. 85, of which he was Master several times, also membership in the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 33, and served that body for two years as High Priest. He was also a member and Past Patron of Eustis Chapter, No. 19, Order of the Eastern Star. In his Masonic connections Mr. Wiggins not only found an outlet for his enjoyment of the company of others, but also constant inspiration for maintaining the high principles, which distinguished his every-day relations. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, though he was always guided as much by the qualifications of the man, for whom he voted, as by his party affiliations. Frequently repeated offers of public office he consistently refused. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church and during his long residence at Eustis he was one of the most active and helpful members of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, of which he was a trustee. After removing to Jacksonville he became a member of the Riverside Presbyterian Church of that city. Temperate in all his habits, he never used tobacco or liquor. This temperance also made itself felt in all his other relations of life. A keen judge of man and affairs, he yet was charitable and kindly in his attitude towards others, characteristics which, together with his outstanding executive ability, his loyalty, his vision and his genial demeanor, gained him a very large circle of friends. Next to his work and his friends, his home and his family always were his chief interests. His favorite form of recreation was attendance at baseball games.

Mr. Wiggins married near Wellesville, Ohio, January 2, 1879, Susan MacDonald, daughter of Alexander and Susan (MacKenzie) MacDonald, her father having been long engaged as a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins had two children: 1. Arthur MacDonald, who married Estelle Johnston, and who has two children: MacDonald Johnston and Arthur Juel Wiggins. 2. Mary, who married Clyde C. Phillips, of Columbus, Ohio. Since her husband's death Mrs. Wiggins has continued to reside in Jacksonville, Florida, at No. 2838 Riverside Avenue. She is a member of America Chapter, No. 124, Order of the Eastern Star; Past Worthy Matron, Eustis Chapter, No. 19, of that order; a member of the P. E. O. Sisterhood; a communicant of the Riverside Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville, and active in Church societies.

At his home in Jacksonville, Joseph Wiggins died January 28, 1926, at the age of eighty-one years. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow and his two children and two grandchildren, also by a brother, Rev. Aaron Wiggins, of Ogden, Iowa, by one sister, Miss Margaret E. Wiggins, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, and by a number of nieces and nephews. He was laid to rest in West Evergreen Cemetery, Jacksonville, January 30, 1926, services at the grave being conducted by Damascus Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, of Jacksonville. At the

time of his death, the oldest publisher of city directories in point of continuous years of service in the United States, Mr. Wiggins will long be remembered as an exceptionally able and successful business executive, as a loyal and genial friend, as a kindly neighbor and as an upright and public-spirited citizen. How highly he was regarded by those engaged in similar enterprises in which he himself had spent his entire business career, may be seen from the following quotation, taken from the February, 1926, issue of "The Directory Journal," published in the interest of directory publishers:

It may be said of Mr. Wiggins that he was an upright, Christian gentleman who in his long publishing experience of sixty-two years ever sustained the best traditions of the Directory business.

He was highly respected and esteemed by his business associates and friends and his passing will be deeply mourned by the whole Directory fraternity.

SMALL, CARLETON CALDWELL, Prominent Lawyer—For a decade the late Carleton Caldwell Small ranked as one of the ablest and most dependable lawyers and one of the best-loved men in Miami, Florida. A member of the firm of A. B. and C. C. Small, he was associated with his father in the management of a wide variety of important affairs in litigation, and so firmly established in the public esteem was the firm that its members were chosen attorneys for the Dade County Board of Commissioners. He was a civic leader with vision and energy whose contribution to the advancement of the city was immeasurable.

Carleton Caldwell Small was born in Jasper, Florida, June 19, 1889, son of Alfred Boyd and Annie (Caldwell) Small, and of English, Scotch and Irish descent. He was a descendant of an old Kentucky family. His paternal great-grandfather, Braxton Small, was born in Kentucky, moved to Paducah, in that State, in the early days of the nineteenth century and was one of the founders of Paducah. He was elected or appointed clerk of the Circuit Court for McCracken County, of which county Paducah was and still is the county seat, while a very young man, and he continued to hold that office some forty years. He married Grace Walters, who was also born in Kentucky. Their son, Jay Crittenden Small, paternal grandfather of the subject of this article, was born in Paducah, Kentucky, in 1840, and married Martha Gordon Boyd, who was born at Kadiz, Kentucky, in 1842. Jay Crittenden Small died in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1890, and his widow, Martha Gordon (Boyd) Small, died in Miami, Florida, in 1916. Mr. Small's father, Alfred Boyd Small, a prominent attorney of Miami, was born in Paducah, Kentucky, June 10, 1866, and married Annie Caldwell, who was born in Jasper, Florida, in 1868.

Carleton Caldwell Small is a descendant, on his father's side and through his maternal grandmother, from Scotch and Irish ancestry, the Boyds and the Gordons. Members of these families moved to Virginia in the early days of the American Republic. Carleton Caldwell Small's grandmother, Martha Gordon Small, was Martha Gordon Boyd before her marriage to Jay Crittenden Small. She was a daughter of Alfred Boyd, of Kentucky, who died at Paducah about 1870. He lived in Western Kentucky for many years and at various times occupied important offices in that State, among others, that of a member of the Kentucky State Senate. He was a brother of Linn Boyd, who, during the first half of the nineteenth century, was a Congressman from Western Kentucky and was, for several years, Speaker of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress. Alfred Boyd, although over military age, was a major in the Confederate Army. Jay Crittenden Small entered the Confederate Army as a very young man and was a major on the staff of one of the generals, continuing in the military service of the Confederacy until the close of the Civil War. Alfred Boyd was also a member of the United States Army in the Mexican War and was with General Scott in the taking of the City of Mexico. Carleton Caldwell Small's father, Alfred Boyd Small, was, for a number of years an active officer in the Florida National Guard, holding commissions as first lieutenant, captain and major of infantry, and he is now a member of the National Guard of that State holding a commission as major, retired. Through the Gordons and the Boyds Carleton Caldwell Small traced his ancestry back to the Scotch clans of those names. A number of his ancestors, on both sides of the family, fought in the Revolutionary War. Amongst these were Robert Ewing, who came to this country from Ireland and who was a justice of the Bedford County, Virginia, Court at the time of the Revolution. He married Mary Baker, a daughter of Caleb Baker, a Presbyterian minister, and their daughter, Sydney Ann Ewing, married Adam Linn, another Irishman, who, during the Revolutionary War, was an ensign in Colonel Alexander Buford's 3d Virginia Regiment. Adam Linn's daughter, Nancy, married Abram Boyd, son of James Boyd and his wife, Martha (Burns) Boyd.

James Boyd, the father of Abram Boyd, was a lieutenant in Pinckney's South Carolina Regiment and died in a Tory prison during the Revolutionary War. His son, Abram Boyd, joined the Revolutionary forces at sixteen years of age. About 1788 Abraham Boyd, also known as "Abram" Boyd, went over into Tennessee with Andrew Jackson and after a few years stay in that State moved to what is now Christian County, Kentucky, settling at a place afterwards called Boyd's Landing, where he raised a family, one of whom was Linn Boyd, of previous mention. Another son of Abraham or Abram Boyd, was Alfred Boyd, who married Lucy Amis Harrison, daughter of John and Nancy (Gordon) Harrison. Nancy Gordon was the daughter of John Gordon of Halifax County, North Carolina, who also fought in the Revolutionary War.

Carleton Caldwell Small received his early education in the public grammar and high schools of Lake City, Florida, to which town he had come with his parents about 1899. He studied law at the University of Florida, where he completed the three-year course in two years, and graduated with the first class to complete the law course at that institution. Prior to that Mr. Small had attended Stetson University in Deland, Florida, where he was a fellow student of Doyle Carlton, later Governor of Florida.

Having completed his education and having been admitted to the Florida Bar in 1910, Mr. Small immediately entered the practice of law, being associated professionally with his father in Lake City until October, 1919. Father and son ranked high in this section and prospered as lawyers in demand for really significant cases. The larger opportunity offered by Miami called them to that growing city in 1919, which from then on remained their home. During their first three years of residence there, each practiced independently, the son continuing his record of successful participation in legal, business and civic affairs. In 1923 the firm of A. B. and C. C. Small was revived and it functioned until the death of the son, September 12, 1929. During his tenure of office as county attorney, the duties of which he assumed in 1922, Mr. Small was busy with matters arising out of the erection of the new courthouse, one of the largest and finest in the United States.

His participation in civic affairs was active. For several years he was a member of the Florida National Guard and he was lieutenant-colonel on the Staff of Governor Carlton. Because of his military training and his fine patriotism, Mr. Small enlisted for service in the World War, but physical disabilities prevented his active participation, and his crossing to the scene of the struggle. He therefore plunged wholeheartedly into whatever he could do at home to further the cause which meant so much to him, and he served in the Draft Registration office and in the work of recruiting. An influential and keenly interested Democrat, he was in 1923 and 1924 a member of the Dade County Democratic Executive Committee. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist Church, in which he was very active. He belonged to the Lions Club, the Miami Biltmore Club, the Miami Civic Club, and the Dade County and the American Bar associations. His country club was the Bay of Biscayne, which he served as trustee. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Mahi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He was a man with much capacity for enjoyment, and he had pleasure especially in reading, golf, fishing and hunting.

Carleton Caldwell Small married, March 20, 1917, at Lake City, Florida, Ouida Louise Turner, daughter of Nathaniel Alonzo Turner of Lake City and a member of a family whose ancestors came to Florida before it was made a State. Her father was a planter and owner of a large plantation. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Small: Carleton C. Small, Jr., and Ouida Patricia Small. Mrs. Small survives her husband, residing in Miami, where she is very popular and where she is active in the Riverside Methodist Church.

The death of Mr. Small at the early age of forty brought to a premature end a career which had already met with great success and which promised much fuller development. He was well known throughout many parts of Florida and was everywhere beloved for his kindliness, his strength of character, his forceful intellect, and his high ideals. Various organizations participated in his funeral rites, zealous to do honor to the man who had contributed so much to them: the Florida National Guard fired a salute and sounded taps; the Dade County Bar Association and the Masons had a part; and Governor Carlton sent a floral offering. Memorial services were conducted by the Dade County Bar Association, which passed resolutions of sympathy. His memory and its inspiring influence will long linger in the hearts of his many friends.

DAVIDSON, FRANCIS EDWARD, Dentist, Business Executive, Landowner—One of the citizens of Alabama who for many years took an important part in many different phases of the life of this State, was Francis Edward Davidson, who by profession was a dentist, and actually practiced dentistry for a considerable period in different communities. Later, however, he became devoted to his other interests, especially to the real estate that he owned and to the large plantation of the Davidsons, on which his descendants still live and each year hold memorial services for the freed slaves. The Davidson family is an old and distinguished one in the South, and the man whose name heads this biographical sketch was a worthy member of the house. His sterling qualities of character and his thorough integrity in all his dealings with others will long remain in the minds of those who knew him, and his memory will linger to inspire others who are now planning and living their lives.

Born in Alabama, near Huntsville, in Madison County, on October 23, 1833, Francis Edward Davidson was a son of Henry and Helen (Lewis) Davidson. His father, a leading citizen of this region of the South, owned a large plantation in his day, and was highly respected and esteemed by his fellowmen. Francis Edward Davidson received his early education in the common schools in Davidson County, Tennessee, a county which was named after the family to which he belonged, and also did much studying for himself in the years that followed. In 1845 the family removed to Green County, Alabama, and later, when the Mexican War broke out, he joined the United States Army, in whose forces he served until the close of hostilities. He was a member of the company commanded by Captain Andrew Pickens, and subsequently received a medal from the United States Congress for gallant and meritorious service and conduct. At the end of the war he returned to Alabama, settling in Greensborough, and there practiced dentistry. For a number of years he also had a large practice in Livingston, this State, but later dropped his work in this connection to return to his plantation at Sumter, Alabama. In 1865 he removed to Mobile, where for many years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He also served as president of the Granger Life Insurance Company and for several years was also largely interested in the brokerage business. Then, in 1889, he removed to Birmingham, where he bought some valuable property, much of which is still owned by Mrs. Davidson. Not satisfied with these different business ventures, Mr. Davison went into the banking field, becoming president of the Coöperative Bank of North America, then a thriving and prosperous institution. On the three thousand-acre plantation in Sumter County, Alabama, his grandchildren and great-grandchildren today have their residence, and each year they hold special memorial services for the old slaves of the family, thereby maintaining old Southern traditions in the midst of changed conditions and modern industrialism.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Davidson were always very active in church work, and to this day Mrs. Davidson remains so. Their affiliation was with the First Episcopal Church, of Birmingham, of which for many years he was senior warden. Ever interested in political affairs and a close student of world affairs and developments, Mr. Davidson was aligned with the Democratic party, although at no time did he seek public office. A leader in fraternal circles, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he held the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and was affiliated with the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His strongest ties were, however, with the home, whose quiet pleasures he enjoyed, and up to the very end of his life he was fond of reading and study. Mrs. Davidson, too, has always been active in organizational work, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Women's Auxiliary of the Masonic Order, through which she devotes much time to social and benevolent work. The entire family helped their country in the World War.

Francis Edward Davidson married, on February 12, 1896, at Mobile, Alabama, Janie K. English, daughter of Thomas English, of that city, a wholesale confectioner. The wedding ceremony took place in the First Episcopal Church, the oldest church of this denomination in the State of Alabama. By a previous marriage Mr. Davidson had two children: Dr. J. F. Davidson, now deceased; and F. E. Davidson, who married Nell De Loach. And by the second marriage, there is a son, Francis E. 3d.

The death of Francis Edward Davidson on June 3, 1913, at Birmingham, Alabama, came as a profound shock to his many friends and acquaintances both in Alabama and throughout the South. Many were the expressions of sorrow and grief that were made on that sad occasion, for everyone in this city and community who knew Mr. Davidson was aware of his fine traits of

personality and character, and all were bereaved at hearing of the passing of such a man and such a citizen. Charitable and benevolent in his life and deeds, he performed many kindly acts in a quiet and unassuming manner, thereby winning the esteem and love of his friends, and attracting new friends as time went on. He always had a kind word for those with whom he came into contact, and, needless to say, came to be highly respected in his community and State and wherever he was known. And although death has taken away his physical form, it cannot remove the spirit of the man, which lives on and will live in the years to come through countless generations.

CAMPBELL, JAMES ARTHUR, Physician, Surgeon—For thirty-seven years, Dr. James Arthur Campbell practiced his profession in New York City, becoming one of the foremost among contemporary figures of medicine and surgery. His life was dedicated to the service of mankind; and this record is presented in appreciation of an exemplary career, a career the variety of which makes it unusual.

Native of Ireland, Dr. Campbell was born at "Drumacairn" at Limavady, County Londonderry, Ireland, January 28, 1859, and died in New York City, June 24, 1927, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a son of John and Mary (Eakin) Campbell, his father, in Ireland, having long engaged as a farmer. John Campbell died in 1898.

Dr. Campbell received his education in the public schools and at institutions of higher learning. He matriculated in Queen's College, of Galway, in 1876. This college, with others at Cork and Belfast, formed Queen's University. In 1878, on completion of two collegiate years, he went to South Africa, where he remained five years, hunting, farming, and fighting, having gone there to participate in the Zulu War. He took part in several of the engagements of the conflict, then set up in ostrich growing, and took up the raising of sheep, cattle and fruit.

Returning to Northern Europe after his five years in the Dark Continent, Dr. Campbell resumed his studies, graduating from Queen's University, of Dublin in 1886, from the London College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1887, and from the Paris School of Medicine in 1888, taking the degrees of Master of Arts, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, winning the first prize in natural history in his arts course, at Dublin. While in Paris he served as consulting physician in L'Hôpital de Brau, also acting as demonstrator of anatomy for the Faculty of Medicine, Paris.

In 1889, arriving in the United States, Dr. Campbell married, December 3, at Youngstown, Ohio, Sarah L. Laubie, of Salem, Ohio, daughter of Peter A. Laubie, distinguished Ohio jurist and attorney, Judge Laubie receiving many honors in the course of his cases. For six years he was on the jury bench, then served on the bench of the Circuit Court of Appeals, eastern district of Ohio, for thirty years. Of this union was born a son, James Arthur, Jr., who married Elsie Peek, of Orlando, Florida. Mrs. Sarah L. (Laubie) Campbell survives her distinguished husband, and she too makes her home in Orlando, at No. 1311 Greenwood Avenue. She is much interested in works of charity, a lady of gracious refinement, and has many sincere friends, both here and in New York City.

Beginning his surgical practice in New York City soon after his marriage, Dr. Campbell speedily became an outstanding member of the profession in America. He was most active, until the time of his death, and honors in abundance accrued to him through his work, which constantly held the center of his minute attention. Fond of sports, he particularly enjoyed motoring, tennis, riding and outdoor exercise. He was an executive of the Ulster Irish Society of New York, belonged to Sagamore Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons there, and to the Royal Arcanum. During the World War he was staunch in support of the Allies' cause, and served as medical examiner in the draft for American troops, also inspecting men going to the British colors afield.

Kindliness was one of Dr. Campbell's chief attributes. He was most charitable, sympathetic with the poor, and a good samaritan in time of need, ever ready to extend a helping hand either through the medium of his practice, with funds, or with other assistance. He was a linguist, speaking five languages with facility. His friends were legion, and hold him in affectionate memory. His life was worthy to inspire those who would follow in a similar career of service in his profession, and has in fact given encouragement to numbers of young men.

BEASLEY, JOHN WESLEY, Executive—Well-known in business circles of Birmingham and among the prominent hardware men of Alabama, the late John Wesley Beasley had a career of distinction and service. Native of Mount Pleasant, near Nashville, Tennessee, he was born July 10, 1866, and died in Birmingham, December 11,

James A. Campbell

1923, aged fifty-seven years. He was a son of Dr. John Wesley Beasley, a Methodist minister and practicing physician, native of Georgia, and Catherine (Plemens) Beasley.

John Wesley Beasley received his academic instruction in Hartselle, Alabama, and after leaving the academy he worked on a farm, a business course in a Birmingham commercial school following. For three years he operated a grocery store at East Lake, Alabama (a part of greater Birmingham), afterward securing a place as bookkeeper with a hardware store, still later becoming a clerk for the organization, and finally, in association with S. Spiro, he established a hardware store at 1920 Third Avenue, Birmingham. The store was incorporated, Mr. Foreman being the third incorporator named in the articles filed. Until the advent of the World War the business flourished, then declined in profits, and failed. Robert Prowell took it over, and Mr. Beasley at once became identified with his activities as a junior partner and remaining with the store as general manager until the last, when death sealed his career. The latter firm was known as Prowell Stove Company. Mr. Beasley was counted among the foremost hardware men in the State, being past president of the Alabama Retail Hardware Men's Association.

Civic and religious affairs interested Mr. Beasley deeply. While at East Lake he served as member of the Board of Education, and his name stands graven on the cornerstone of the Barrett School there. It was largely through his efforts that the post office was established at East Lake and he received appointment as its first postmaster. Fraternally active, he held many chairs in the Knights of Pythias. Before his marriage he was a devout Methodist, out of consideration for his father, who, as noted was a clergyman in that denomination; but for twenty-five years he was a member of the Baptist Church, very prominent in church circles at East Lake, where he attended the Ruhama Baptist Church. He was superintendent of the Sunday school, church treasurer, and for many years a deacon. Later, he was a deacon in Birmingham's South Side Baptist Church for three years, until health failed him. Gentle, liberal and reserved, he continuously extended a helping hand to those in need. He was a true home man, considerate, and kind, and bestowed his love and affection to their fullest extent upon wife and children. He was temperate in tastes and moderate and fair in all his relations to his fellows.

Mr. Beasley was a staunch Democrat. He supported the party's principles steadfastly, never found it necessary to go outside the ranks of the party for a suitable candidate, and never sought office for himself. Loyalty and unselfishness were his outstanding characteristics. This was manifest in his home and in his business. Integrity was another characteristic. He did all within his ability for the advancement of his community and for the happiness of those around him, and lived a life of service to mankind.

John Wesley Beasley married, October 12, 1893, in Bibb County, Alabama, Lella Ward, daughter, of John Pickens and Elizabeth (Wells) Ward. Her father was a gifted craftsman in leather, producer of hand-made ladies' shoes. Of their union were born children: 1. Emmet Harold, who married Sarah Clements, of Eastman, Georgia, and they have children: Walter Clements and June Elizabeth. Emmet Harold Beasley was on active duty in the aviation service in France with the United States Navy during the World War. 2. Mabel Ray, unmarried. 3. Catherine Merle, who married Robert M. Brown, of Birmingham; and they have children: Francis Ward and Robert M., Jr. 4. Elinor Elizabeth, who married George Victor Gray, of Birmingham. 5. Neill John Ward, unmarried, of Lakeland. 6. Lella Byrd, unmarried.

Mrs. Lella (Ward) Beasley continues to reside in Birmingham, where she has many friends. She is a loyal worker in the Baptist Church, a lady of refinement and gracious, cultivated manner.

BROTHERS, JOHN PARKERSON, D. D. S., Dental Surgeon and Specialist—Having come to Alabama immediately after he had completed his dental education at the School of Dentistry of Vanderbilt University, in 1903, the late Dr. Brothers continued to practice his profession in that State for the next twenty-two years and until his untimely death in 1925 at the early age of forty-three years. During the last nine years of his life he lived and practiced in Birmingham, Alabama, where he was greatly liked and respected for his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart. His professional standing throughout the State of Alabama and, indeed, throughout the entire South was of the highest, and he was regarded for many years as one of the most successful and most progressive dental surgeons, a fact clearly indicated by his election to the presidency of the Alabama State Dental Society. For a number of years Dr. Brothers was a frequent contributor to the leading dental journals and he also became widely known for the dental clinics held by him for the benefit of other dentists. Though his large and important private practice made constantly very heavy demands on his time

and energy, he found it possible to devote himself to a considerable extent to civic, benevolent and religious enterprises and to take an active part in fraternal and social affairs. In every respect he was typical of the best traditions of his profession and of the finest and most useful form of progressive citizenship.

John Parkerson Brothers was born at Cedar Bluff, Mississippi, October 21, 1882, a son of Henry Jackson and Maria Christine (Parkerson) Brothers. His father was a well-known and successful planter. Dr. Brothers had several brothers and one sister: Maxwell R., now deceased, and prior to his death at the age of forty-two, a prominent lawyer, politician and business man of Salt Lake City, Utah; Henry J., a well-known attorney of Salt Lake City, Utah, and at one time prominently identified with the development and popularization of Yellowstone Park; H. P., likewise a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah; Charles S., of Missoula, Montana; and Mrs. Bessie B. Walker, of Beverly, California.

Dr. John Parkerson Brothers prepared for his professional studies at a military institute at Starksville, Mississippi, from where he entered the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. He was graduated from this institution in 1903 at the age of twenty-one years, receiving not only the degree of Dental Doctor of Surgery, but also high scholastic honors, including the Henry W. Morgan Medal. In the same year he commenced the practice of his profession at Aliceville, Alabama, where he was located for thirteen years until 1916, when he removed to Birmingham. At first he was associated in practice for some time with Dr. Charles W. Lokey, but in more recent years he practiced alone. He quickly won a high reputation for skill and proficiency in his profession, became one of the most popular dentists in Birmingham and acquired a large and profitable practice. Throughout his career he gave much time to charitable work and for a number of years he served as visiting dental surgeon to the Alabama Boys' Industrial School at East Lake, Alabama. He also organized, in 1916, the dental department of the medical service of the Birmingham plant of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, of which he became the first dentist in charge. These two activities of Dr. Brothers were typical of his interest in welfare work and of his public spirit, which also found expression in many other ways. During his entire professional career he always kept himself posted on the latest developments and discoveries in the field of dentistry and he himself was for many years a prolific contributor to the leading dental journals of the country. Dental education had in him a staunch supporter and he devoted much time and thought to a series of dental clinics, which were generally attended by large numbers of dentists from the Southern States, the attendance frequently reaching one hundred. At these clinics, which offered a fine opportunity for advanced study to dentists located in small communities and unable to pursue post-graduate work at a distance from their homes, Dr. Brothers lectured and in that manner helped to elevate the standards of his profession. He was one of the most active members of the Alabama State Dental Society, of which he served at one time as president. He was also a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Linger Longer Club, the Vanderbilt University Club, all of Birmingham, Alabama, as well as of several fraternal organizations, including Delta Sigma Delta and Kappa Alpha fraternities, the Birmingham Commandery of the Knights of Pythias, Dr. Phillips Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but, though he took an active part in its work, he never sought or held public office. His religious affiliations were with the Independent Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, the work of which found in him a liberal supporter and helper. His favorite recreation was hunting and he was a great fancier of bird dogs, being also interested in the art of taxidermy.

At Carrollton, Alabama, December 27, 1905, Dr. Brothers married Martha Bonner Curry, a daughter of William Vester and Kate (Weston) Curry. Mrs. Brothers was educated at the Snedd College for Women, Columbus, Mississippi. Mrs. Brothers' father was a well-known planter of Pickens County, Alabama. Her mother was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Riley C. Jones and was born September 9, 1856, and her death occurred at Carrollton, Alabama, December 16, 1914. She was a faithful member of the Free Will Baptist Church, a lady of culture and charm, and widely known and greatly beloved for her charity and for her many deeds of kindness. Besides Mrs. Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Curry had ten children: Mrs. W. B. Peebles, of Vienna, Alabama; Mrs. R. D. Algee, of Anniston, Alabama; Mrs. R. E. Elliott, the Misses Alice, Emma, Lucy Mae and Bessie Curry, and Walter, Vester and Charles Curry, all of Carrollton, Alabama.

Dr. and Mrs. Brothers were the parents of six children: 1. John Parkerson, Jr., who, in 1929, was a student in the School of Forestry of the State University of Montana, Missoula, Montana. 2. Katherine Christine, who, in 1929, was an art student at Birmingham-Southern College, Bir-

mingham, Alabama. 3. Mary Eleanor, a concert pianist, still pursuing her musical studies. 4. William Curry. 5. Charles Shields. 6. Martha Elizabeth.

At the Birmingham Infirmary, Birmingham, Alabama, Dr. Brothers died suddenly, following an operation, February 10, 1925. Funeral services were held at the Independent Presbyterian Church and were largely attended by his numerous friends and professional associates. He was laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, his fellow members in the Masonic Lodge conducting the simple but impressive Masonic rites at his grave. At the time of his unexpected and premature death, when he stood at the height of his career and in the prime of his manhood, his family received innumerable expressions of sympathy at his passing and of admiration for his life and his accomplishments. In commenting upon his passing, one of the Birmingham newspapers thus expressed the feelings of the community. "The death of Dr. Brothers comes as a distinct shock to his scores of friends in Birmingham and throughout the State, who will mourn his loss." He will long be remembered, chiefly, of course, by his family, to whom he was attached with the deepest devotion, and by his friends, who always found in him a genial and loyal companion, but also by many others, who admired and loved him for his kindliness, his gentleness, his generosity, and his deep sense of public spirit.

BARRETT, EDWARD WARE, Journalist—In the newspaper life of the South, Edward Ware Barrett was, throughout his active career, one of the outstanding leaders, having taken an increasingly important rôle in journalistic affairs from the time when he first became engaged in this field of work, up through all the days of his editorship of the Birmingham "Age-Herald." This paper has long filled a place of importance in Birmingham life, and much of its success in this region of Alabama and the South is directly the result of the work of Mr. Barrett. Indeed, it is said by many that the "Age-Herald" was held in high esteem for those very characteristics which the editorial personality of Mr. Barrett lent to it, characteristics which it has retained since his death and which, as long as they are maintained, will go far toward making for the publication's success. Entirely aside from the influence which he shed upon journalism through his own high principles of living, Mr. Barrett was, in the most vigorous sense of the term, an active newspaper man. His experience took him into many nations, both as correspondent and as one of the foremost editors of the United States. He was a member of the party of editors who went to Europe under the auspices of the Allied governments before the Armistice was signed to bring an end to the World War in 1918; and in that capacity he had occasion to see at close range much of the actual fighting, while a little later he was in London, England, to attend the great celebration of the signing of the armistice. Mr. Barrett lived in one of the most interesting and significant periods in American and world history, and did his full share, as a newspaper writer and editor and owner, to bring before his readers, and, through his influence upon other editors and their policies, to bring before a vast number of the general newspaper reading public, an interpretation of his period of history that was in line with his own high principles of news reporting and the facts with which he had to deal. He was an editor whose loss dealt a blow to the newspaper fraternity and to the great body of citizenry of the United States.

Edward Ware Barrett began life on September 4, 1866, in Athens, Georgia, where he was born a son of Thomas Glascock and Grace Arrington (Ware) Barrett. He received his early education in Richmond Academy, at Augusta, Georgia, and subsequently enrolled as a student at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. At the university he studied civil engineering which he had determined to adopt for his life's work. But having been fond of writing from the time when he was first able to hold a pencil and make marks with it, he felt that writing and editing held for him a stronger urge, and so became a newspaper man before he was old enough to vote. Leaving college to become a working member of the staff of the Augusta "Chronicle," he was soon advanced to the editorship. Then, from 1889 to 1897, he was Washington correspondent of the Atlanta "Constitution" and several other papers. In the winter of 1895, at the closing period of the Chinese-Japanese War, he visited China and Japan, representing the Atlanta "Constitution" on that occasion, as well as the New York "World." From 1891 to 1895 he was political secretary for Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, while Mr. Crisp was Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Then, about 1897, the late Senator Oscar W. Underwood urged Mr. Barrett, who was his sincere and lifelong friend, to come to Birmingham, Alabama, and take a post as editor in charge of the "Age-Herald." The "Age-Herald," Mr. Underwood urged him, needed new managerial blood, with some sort of fusion of the older and newer elements in its make-up. No doubt Mr. Underwood's good offices in the matter made it

possible for Mr. Barrett to purchase almost one hundred per cent. of the paper outright.

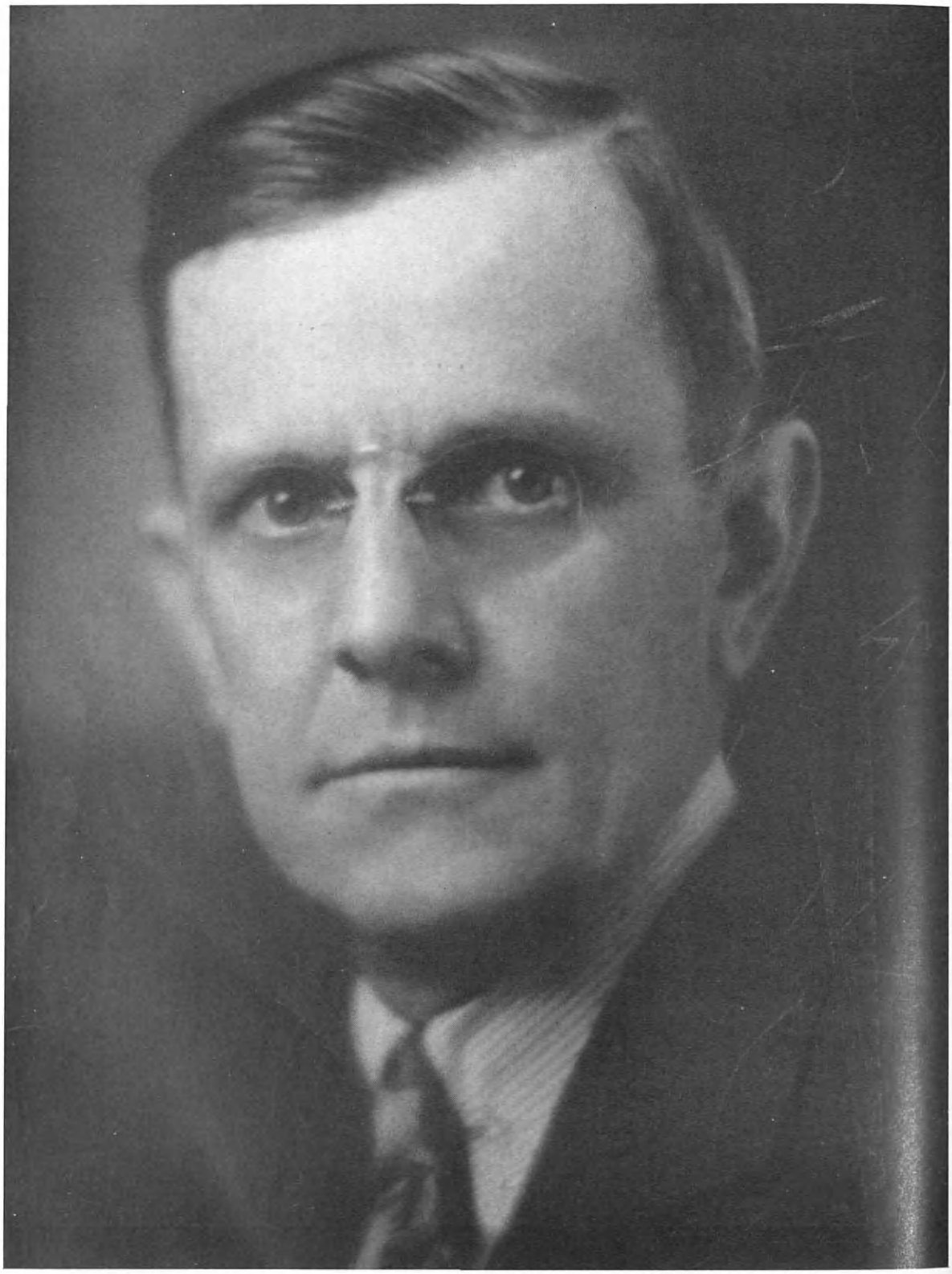
Early in the course of his connection with the "Age-Herald," Mr. Barrett attracted considerable attention by publishing an issue of the paper which was made entirely from Alabama spruce pine. It was the first successful demonstration ever made of the use of southern pine for the production of a high-grade white newsprint paper. The so-called spruce pine, which grows in great abundance along the Warrior River watershed of Alabama, has always been a waste product because of its low resin content and lack of heart. Mr. Barrett became convinced, however, that it would be useful in making newsprint paper, and had the timber cut from the river banks and shipped to Niagara Falls, where, under the supervision of a friendly expert, white newsprint paper as serviceable as anything now on the market was produced. The paper was shipped to Birmingham, and an entire issue of the "Age-Herald" printed upon it. The demonstration was expected to mean the erection of a large paper mill in the Warrior River district to utilize the spruce pine which grows in such quantities there.

Mr. Barrett had long taken a lively interest in politics, even before he had become actively engaged in editorial work of a responsible character. A staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its policies and principles, he was a delegate from Georgia to the national convention of his party in 1892, and from 1910 onward was a delegate from Alabama to all national conventions except one. Also interested in religious work, Mr. Barrett was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, while in social affairs he likewise took part extensively, having been a member of the Southern Country Club and the Athletic Club, both of Birmingham, Alabama. He belonged to the Gridiron Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and to the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, which he joined while in college. He also was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, an honorary scholastic fraternity, to which he was elected because of his high standing in his studies while at Washington and Lee University. One of the outstanding journalistic experiences of his later years was that trip to Europe at the time of the World War. Leaving New York on September 18, 1918, with a party of editors from the United States, he made a tour of England and France as a guest of the British Minister of Information and of the Allied Governments, and saw much of the actual fighting in those last days of the dreadful world conflict. He was in Paris, France, during the preliminaries of the signing of the Armistice, and was in London on the day when the Armistice was finally signed to witness the great celebration of the return of peace to war-torn Europe. In the following week he returned to the United States.

Edward Ware Barrett married, on June 27, 1907, Lewis Robertson Butt, of Augusta, Georgia, daughter of John Decatur and Catherine (Joyner) Butt, of Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia. By this marriage there were two children: Kitty and Edward Ware, Jr.

During the last four years of his life, Mr. Barrett's health was not very strong, and in these years Mrs. Barrett assisted him very ably in the commercial management of the "Age-Herald." She became president of the publishing organization, and was a member of the Associated Press. Their son, Edward Ware Barrett, Jr., who is a graduate of the Hill School, of Potsdam, Pennsylvania, has shown the literary ability of the Barrett family in his own work. A student at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, at the time of writing (1929), he is a member of the board of the "Princetonian." Their daughter, Kitty, also is gifted in this way, having been editor-in-chief of the "Owl" and the "Parrot," college publications at the Fairmont School, Washington, District of Columbia, from which she was graduated.

The death of Edward Ware Barrett occurred on July 9, 1922, at Birmingham, Alabama, and was a cause of widespread sorrow in this city and State, as well as wherever he was known throughout the world. For he had been a man who had contributed much and well to the progress of his community and his fellowmen; whose integrity, not only in his business dealings, but in reporting and editorially discussing the news that it was the function of his paper to publish, was of outstanding character; and whose usefulness to city, State and Nation was of the highest order. For many years the development of the "Age-Herald" was largely identified with the labors of Mr. Barrett, who strove to make it an organ of public value; and its most critical and appreciative friends admired it chiefly for the qualities that reflected the personality of Mr. Barrett. During the twenty years of his management it became one of the leading papers in the country, and often influential upon other publications, especially in Alabama. Its great owner and editor, whose name heads this review, was a man of broad powers and influence, a leader in the public affairs which he recorded in his columns; and his memory will long live as that of a man of accomplishment in the minds and hearts of those whom he left behind him.



A. F. Burnside

SIMMS, THOMAS HAMILTON, Executive —Engaged for many years in a number of industrial activities in Alabama, Thomas Hamilton Simms, whose home was in Birmingham, was very successful in all and made a name that will remain a permanent guiding light for the emulation of a rising generation. He was a scion of a respectable line of English forebears on both sides of his parentage, his earliest American ancestors having settled in Virginia. Endowed with a brilliant intellect and an industrious trend, he was a great organizer and an effective executive, and conducted his business affairs with such regard for the rights of others that he won the full esteem of his associates in promoting the general welfare of the community through coöperation of constructive and productive effort. He had many friends and was classified in the commercial world of Alabama as one of the most worthy citizens and important units of its activities.

Mr. Simms was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, January 16, 1866, a son of John Thomas Edward and Sarah Elizabeth (Early) Simms, and received his education in the public schools of his native county, later attending the Fishman Military Academy of Virginia. When he was nineteen years of age, in company with Dr. W. D. Taylor, a pharmacist, now deceased, he came to Marion, Alabama, where both young men obtained work with H. H. Hurt and Company, grocers and druggists. He remained with that concern for five years and then was sent by this firm to Bessemer, Alabama, to establish a branch there. He was active in his political interest and temporarily left the employ of Hurt and Company to accept the position of city clerk of Bessemer, a place he held for three years. He was then offered a place as paymaster with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and accepted it, later being given the management of the coal production department. This necessitated his removal to Birmingham, where he afterward made his home. His affiliation with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company lasted for a great many years and covered the administrations of presidents Bacon and Bowron. Other avenues of effort engaged his attention and he became a member of the Copeland Brick Company. He also organized the Jefferson Brick and Supply Company, which he headed as president, and afterward became identified with the Brick Selling Corporation, with which he remained until his death. He was a Democrat in politics and served as alderman during the mayoralties of George Ward and Melville Drennan. In fraternal circles he was affiliated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, while in civic affairs he was active as a member of the Rotary Club. His favorite recreation was reading good fiction. His death occurred in Birmingham, February 19, 1923.

Thomas Hamilton Simms married in Bessemer, Alabama, September 12, 1889, Daisy Aurelia Golson, daughter of Wyatt George Mallard and Susan Catherine (Withers) Golson. Her father was judge of the probate court of Autauga County, Alabama, and a United States Marshal. Mr. and Mrs. Simms' children: 1. Thomas Hamilton, who died in 1928. 2. Milton Ewing, married Hazel Brown, of Memphis, Tennessee, and they are the parents of Lucille. 3. John Merrill. 4. Catherine Josephine.

Mrs. Simms' maternal grandfather, Dr. E. L. Withers, was a native of Massachusetts, who married Mary Catherine Porter, a writer of some note. Susan Catherine (Withers) Golson, Mrs. Simms' mother, was a gifted musician and composer as well as a contributor to the current literary publications of her era. The Golsan family originated in Germany and many married with Hollanders. The name was formerly spelled Gholsan. Coming to America in Colonial days, the ancestors of the present generation settled in the Carolinas, later removing to Alabama. Many of the male members became Methodist clergymen. Mrs. Simms was formerly active in club life, but has withdrawn since the death of her husband.

Thomas Hamilton Simms made a name for himself in the commercial life of Alabama that will be imperishable. He was a producer and as such added to the general business advancement of the community and materially assisted in bringing about the present condition of prosperity. Such men are valuable units of the productive machinery, without which a moribund condition would exist. They promote the prosperity of the whole people while working at their own occupations and Mr. Simms was an admirable example of this valuable class.

BURDINE, ROBERT FREEMAN, Lawyer, Business Leader, Man of Affairs—A man of many and varied attainments, a lawyer of ability both in reasoning and pleading his cases, an active figure in public life in the Southland, Robert Freeman Burdine merited the esteem and the affection in which he was held by his fellowmen. As a financier, as a citizen with vision and foresight, as a business man astute in the ways of commerce and trade, he was successful in his undertakings; and, despite the firmness of his convictions and the vigor with which he defended them, was ever considerate of the points of view and the attitudes of other people. Kindly and generous in dis-

position, friendly and hospitable, he was able to meet men in all parts of the world and in all walks of life and to make them like him. Having traveled in every nation of Europe, he was, at the time of his death, in Rome, Italy; and when the news of his passing was sent by cablegram to all parts of the globe, great was the sorrow of those who knew him, especially in his own region of the State of Florida.

Mr. Burdine, lawyer and part owner of the Burdine's Incorporated, of Miami, Florida, was born in Verona, Mississippi, on May 15, 1884, son of William Murrah and Mary Taylor (Freeman) Burdine. His father was a merchant, and was the founder of Burdine's, Incorporated, in Miami, in 1899; he also was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served the cause of Confederacy. The mother died in June, 1929, in Hendersonville, North Carolina.

Robert F. (R. Freeman) Burdine, of whom this is primarily a record, received his early education in the South Florida Military College, at Bartow, Florida, having removed with his family from his native Mississippi to Bartow while still a child. From military college he was graduated in 1904. He then read law in the offices of Mitchell D. Price, in Miami, and was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years of age by State examination, such aptitude did he show for the practice of his chosen profession. From Miami, he removed to Apalachicola, Florida, where, for three or four years, he practiced law. Then, in 1912, he removed to Miami, where he practiced with Atkinson, Gramling and Burdine for a few years, until he later became a member of Burdine and Barco. Still later the firm with which he was associated became Burdine, Berry and Fleming, with whom he was connected until his death. The firm of which he was the senior member, has been among Florida's leaders at the bar. In October, 1928, came Mr. Burdine's admission to practice in the United States Supreme Court, to which body he was presented by the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes.

A man possessing a fine sense of humor and a thoroughly sensitive nature, he was always a favorite among his fellows, both in the legal profession and out of it. He was a member of the different general bodies of his profession, including the American Bar Association and the Florida State Bar Assocation. He was active, too, in social and fraternal life, having been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was affiliated with the Miami Lodge, and a number of clubs, including the Anglers' Club, and the Biscayne Yacht Club. Through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Miami, he did everything within his power to advance the best interests of his city and State in a business and industrial and civic way. His religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which his parish was Trinity Episcopal. In this parish he was a vestryman, and he was active in all branches of church work. At the time of the World War, he was an ardent worker in his country's cause, having made patriotic addresses and having given liberally of both time and money to the cause of victory. His political alignment was always with the Democratic party, of whose policies and principles he was a staunch supporter. Golf and fishing were among Mr. Burdine's favorite outdoor recreations; and when he was not busy with these recreational activities, he was fond of traveling, both in his own country and in foreign lands, or of delving into the world of books and the literature of the past, where, having been a deep reader from early childhood, he found countless treasures that are denied to many less cultured or less gifted men. From the foundation, he had been a part owner of the Burdine department store, now called Burdine's, Incorporated, serving thus until the time of his passing.

Robert Freeman Burdine married, on February 10, 1909, at Apalachicola, Florida, Genie Moore, daughter of James Williamson and Mary (Johnston) Moore. Her father was a merchant of prominence in that Florida city. Mr. Burdine is survived by his widow, as well as by two brothers, Roddy Bell and William Murrah Burdine, of Miami, Florida; one sister, Mrs. Albert Cushing Read; one half-sister, Mrs. William Riley Wheeler, of San Diego, California; and two half-brothers, John Marion Burdine, of Miami, and E. L. Burdine, of Tallahassee.

The death of Robert Freeman Burdine came at Rome, Italy, on November 6, 1929, though he had written, only a few days earlier, to the members of his law firm in Florida that he was "having a good time." Members of the Paris branch of the Burdine store rushed to Rome to be with Mrs. Burdine, who was with her husband at the last. When the people of Miami learned of his passing, they were deeply grieved; for here he had been widely known in the business and professional circles of his city, and had been recognized for the prominent position that he held in community life. Resolutions were passed by many legal organizations and courts, including the United States District Court and the Florida State Supreme Court. Business houses like the Bank of Bay Biscayne, of Miami, Burdine's, Incorporated, and the Biscayne Trust Company were deeply sorrow-

ful on this occasion; for Mr. Burdine had served them well as attorney and as friend, and was loved by the official families of many similar corporations. Beloved by people of all classes, he enjoyed the confidence and trust of all, for everyone knew that he was fair and honest with them. Fair-mindedness was a part of his nature, and fairness the basis of his actions. A prominent lawyer of Florida and a most highly respected citizen, he possessed an uncanny business judgment, a pleasant disposition, a kind and true and loyal character, and was generous and Christian and charitable in his daily deeds of life. Such principles of living as he manifested at all times must live on in memory, and must have their beneficial effects upon the lives and the fortunes of those whose privilege it was to know him.

CLAGUE, CHARLES HENRY, Philanthropist—The real estate business took the major share of the late Charles Henry Clague's financial attention. He succeeded roundly at his enterprises, and his profits, large, were disbursed in a manner to bring widespread benefit. Several States have felt the goodness of his heart, notably Ohio and Florida.

Born at Dover, Ohio, November 4, 1857, he died at Hendersonville, North Carolina, August 29, 1927, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a son of Robert and Margaret (Cowan) Clague, both of whom were natives of the Isle of Man. They came to America in 1832, settled at Dover, Ohio, and became community leaders and benefactors. To them were born children: 1. Ruth. 2. John. 3. Thomas. 4. Walter. 5. Sophronia. 6. William. 7. Edward. 8. Charles Henry, of whom follows. Walter, Sophronia and Charles Henry Clague gave to the village of Dover a tract of seventy-eight acres of land, to be used as a park by the growing community which their father and associates had settled. On the land was erected a memorial in granite, thirteen feet two inches in height, suitably inscribed with the names of the progenitor, his wife, and their eight children. It also bears an inscription stating the early desire to donate property for a park when the opportune time came. This desire was realized on Saturday, October 9, 1926, when the village accepted the seventy-eight acres on Clague Road for Park purposes, which park is to be called the Clague Memorial Park, both name and park for all time. The first actual work to make the park a community recreational center was in the fall of 1927, when a dam was built to provide a pond for skaters. The granite shaft, above described, bears the legend, "Clague Memorial." It is a memorial not only to one philanthropist, but to a family of philanthropists and benefactors, the sons having carried forward the philanthropies begun by their father. The sons, further, perfected new works of their own.

At Dover, Ohio, the ancestral settlement, Charles Henry Clague attended public school, and later entered Oberlin College, from which he graduated in 1882. For some time he taught school there, in rural grades, then went to Bismarck, South Dakota, serving as the school superintendent there. While in that position he read law, subsequently, at Duluth, Minnesota, was admitted to the bar, but entered the field of realty enterprise in place of taking up the profession of law. He founded a real estate firm in Duluth, which became the city's largest, and which he operated, with several departments (including those of homes and insurance and loans), until 1896, spending just ten years at the venture, which represented a big part of his business. Then, due to financial distress that prevailed throughout the Nation, he abandoned the business, went to Chicago, and continued there until 1911, afterward returning to Minnesota and the realty field, this time in Minneapolis. He made a substantial success in real estate and insurance operations there, later went with the Prudential Life Insurance Company of New York as Western representative, and in 1918 returned to take residence in his native State, at Cleveland. There he operated as real estate broker and dealer for eight years, with a success not theretofore enjoyed in any other city of his experience. He came to Florida in 1926, located in St. Petersburg, and lived here until his death a bit more than a year thereafter. In St. Petersburg, while his activities were less extended than they had been in the North, Mr. Clague did engage in several important and lucrative transactions in realty development, and was known as one of the city's loyal helpers toward general expansion.

Mr. Clague married, June 30, 1886, at Hudson, Wisconsin, Florence Hall, daughter of Timothy Dwight and Helen M. (Jefferson) Hall. Timothy Dwight Hall was a native of New York State, born near Darien. He graduated from Yale University in 1855. Gifted scientist, philosopher and lecturer, he came to Wisconsin as a young man, settling here as a pioneer. He died in Wisconsin, aged but forty-five, at the height of his career. Highly educated for his time, he was a leader of his community. He was editor of a newspaper, for a time.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clague were born children: 1. Irving Jefferson, who married Louise Bouson, of Chicago; and they have a daughter, Florence

Louise, 2, Stanley, deceased, 3, Elliott Dwight, deceased; a graduate of the University of Minnesota; died in the World War, 4, Helen M., who married John Nieto, of Chicago, since deceased; and she has children: Mary-Ellen and Irene.

Mrs. Florence (Hall) Clague continues to reside in St. Petersburg, where she has many friends who are sincerely attached to her. Gifted with unusual talent in music, which she has cultivated, Mrs. Clague is a pianist and teacher of music. She was educated at Oberlin Conservatory of Music, studied under Calvin B. Cady and Sarah Sayles Gilpin; studied organ with Fenelon Rice, at Oberlin, and Dr. Louis Falk, of Chicago. For two years she taught at the Oberlin Conservatory, giving lessons in piano and harmony. Later, she taught at Carleton College, in Northfield, Minnesota, and became director of music at Kahoka College, Kahoka, Missouri, where she remained a year, afterward engaging as private teacher of music for eleven years, till 1911. Mrs. Clague has taught in the Pennsylvania Normal School; gave lessons in Minneapolis; and has been associated with many artists in recital programs. She is past president of the Cecilian Society of Duluth, of which she was president two years; a member of the Nineteenth Century Club for ten years; Oak Park, Illinois; was a charter member of the Musicians' League of Minneapolis (Thursday Musical, head of the organ department); was a member of the Minneapolis and later of the Ohio chapters, later the American Guild of Organists of New York City. In 1922, Mrs. Clague took the degree of Bachelor of Music at Oberlin College. She is a member of the Carreno Club, of St. Petersburg, and continues her devotion to music. A communicant of the Congregational Church of St. Petersburg, she formerly was organist of this church. In the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Duluth, she was the organist, and taught a Sunday school class there.

Devoutly religious, one who lived his religion as he professed it, Mr. Clague taught an adult men's class in the Duluth Pilgrim Congregational Church, and was a deacon of the denomination. A Republican, he supported the party's principles steadfastly, but did not seek office. He belonged to the Brotherhood clubs of the church, was a great student, deeply interested in psychology, and spent much time at reading.

Mr. Clague gave several pieces of property to the Duluth Congregational Church. He was vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association there, and a member of the association's board. He assisted the cause of young men in every manner he could, with money and counsel. Charity in all its branches was the recipient of his funds and well wishes. He gave liberally to Oberlin College, and during the World War, though too advanced in years for service in the military, contributed generously to the common cause of the Allies.

Gentleness, honesty, generosity, loyalty and goodness were outstanding attributes of his being. He will be remembered long wherever he was known.

PHILBRICK, EDWARD EDWIN, M. D., Physician—For more than half a century the late Dr. Edward Edwin Philbrick was one of the leading figures in pharmaceutical and medical circles in Florida's capital, Tallahassee. First, as a pharmacist, and later, and for the greater part of his career, as a physician, he rendered valuable services to his fellowmen as an exceptionally able and kindly medical adviser. In spite of the fact that the exacting duties of his profession naturally required and received the major share of his time and attention and constantly made heavy demands on his energy, Dr. Philbrick found it possible to take an active part in many other phases of the community's life. By his interest in all that pertained to civic progress, by his cheerfulness and kindliness, and by his willingness to help others he gained the goodwill of many, while his professional attainments won him their respect and confidence.

Edward Edwin Philbrick was born in Paris, France, in July, 1853. He spent his youth in London, England, where he served an apprenticeship with a pharmacist. At the age of twenty years, in 1873, he came to the United States and located at Tallahassee, Florida, where he continued his studies in pharmacy and chemistry. In 1875, he became the owner of a drug store at Tallahassee, Florida, from where he later removed to River Junction, Florida, operating a drug store in that city, too, for several years. Eventually, in 1886, he took up the study of medicine, and two years later, in 1888, he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the New York University College of Medicine. At various times during his later career as a physician he took post-graduate courses at Roosevelt Hospital, Polyclinic Hospital and Bellevue Hospital, all of New York City. For six years he served as superintendent of the State Hospital at River Junction, Florida. The greater part of his career, however, was spent as a general practitioner at Tallahassee, Florida, where he enjoyed a very large practice and a very fine reputation. He became especially

well known for his successful treatment of dropsy. He continued in active practice until about 1923, when he retired, removing at that time to Miami, Florida. He was the first person to discover phosphate in Florida, and the specimens he sent to Washington at that time are now part of the historical collections of the Smithsonian Institution. For many years Dr. Philbrick was a popular and very active member of the Florida National Guard, to which he belonged during 1897-1914. When he joined the National Guard, he was made first lieutenant of Company C, which he took to the historic parade held in New York City in honor of Admiral Dewey after the conclusion of the Spanish-American War. He was greatly interested in military work and retired, eventually, after almost twenty years of active service, with the rank of major. During his active service he refused several promotions, preferring to retain his rank of first lieutenant, because he felt this would permit him to remain in closer touch with his fellow-members in the company. During the Spanish-American War he served on the staff of Governor William Bloxham.

Dr. Philbrick took a very active part in fraternal affairs. He organized and installed the first Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Tallahassee; was a member of the Tallahassee Lodge, Knights of Pythias; maintained membership in the Tallahassee lodges, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Woodmen of the World; and was also prominently active in several Masonic bodies, including Tallahassee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Tallahassee Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. His membership in these Masonic bodies continued an old family tradition, Dr. Philbrick's father, a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in England, having held high office in Masonry and having had the honor of having two lodges in England named after him. Dr. Philbrick was also a member of the Florida State Medical Society. In politics, he was a supporter of the Democratic party. Though a member of a family long prominent in the Protestant Episcopal Church in England, Dr. Philbrick himself maintained no regular church affiliations, but was interested in and supported generously many charitable and similar institutions and enterprises. Though giving so freely from his own means to help others, he always consistently refused to accept anything for himself, going even so far as to refuse at one time a pension, to which he was entitled. He was very fond of outdoor life and sports, and especially of fishing and hunting, and for many years maintained a camp at St. Mark's, where he found recreation from the strenuous labors of his profession. However, he was also greatly interested in reading and study, and himself owned a fine library, in which he spent many happy hours. To a remarkable degree he enjoyed the liking and respect of all who had the privilege of knowing him, and he possessed an exceptionally large number of friends, both amongst those placed in prominent positions and amongst the poor of all races. His innate kindliness was typified by his great love of children and animals and by his consistent thoughtfulness for others.

Dr. Philbrick married (second) at Tallahassee, Florida, July 2, 1890, Minnie Elizabeth Townsend, a daughter of William J. and Mary Ann (Whitehouse) Townsend, of Tallahassee, Florida. Mrs. Philbrick's father was a well-known railroad builder, having assisted in the building of the first railway out of Grand Rapids, Michigan. By this marriage Dr. Philbrick was the father of one son, Wyndham Llewellyn Philbrick, a prominent business man of Miami and the owner of the widely known Philbrick Funeral Homes, located at Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables, Florida. By his first marriage Dr. Philbrick had one daughter, Essie, now Mrs. Runkle, of River Junction, Florida. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Philbrick has continued to make her home at Miami, where her residence is located at No. 660 West Flagler Street.

At his home in Miami, Dr. Edward Edwin Philbrick died, November 15, 1929. Though his death at the age of seventy-six years was the natural conclusion of a long, busy and useful life, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family and to his many friends. By them, of course, it was regarded as an irreparable loss. It was also deeply regretted by wider circles, in which Dr. Philbrick, perhaps, was less intimately known, but was nevertheless highly respected and greatly liked for his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart. He will long be remembered in the State of his adoption, Florida, for his eminent services as a physician, as well as for those fine personal characteristics which he so consistently displayed throughout his entire life.

ROGERS, HARRY WRIGHT, Aviator and Financier—Aviation circles of the United States are familiar with the name and record of Harry Wright Rogers, whose career has been one of interesting accomplishment, first as airman, and secondly and at present, as promoter of new air projects. He was owner of the Rogers Aeronautical Manufacturing Company, of the Rogers Airlines, Inc. He also has made a number of sur-

vey expeditions for the Pan-American Airways, Inc. At the present time Mr. Rogers is connected with the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, in the capacity of vice-president, in charge of the Marine Division. Mr. Rogers is well known in New York City and Miami, Florida, the terminals of his airline service, and is of prominence, aside from his profession, as a citizen in the latter city. His contributions to the upbuilding of Miami have been, and continue to be, extensive.

Mr. Rogers was born June 17, 1896, at Walton, New York. He is a son of Sylas W. and Elizabeth (Lamont) Rogers. The family is of English origin, the progenitor having come to America in early days, settling with his household near West Cornwall, Connecticut. From the progenitor and down through succeeding generations, members of the house have attained prominence in diversified lines. Sylas W. Rogers, who was born in 1867, attained to some note as a metallurgist and construction engineer. His status became that of an executive, a well-known railroad official.

In the public schools, Mr. Rogers secured a sound academic training, graduated from high school with markings indicative of scholastic ability, and began his career at Poughkeepsie, New York. For seven years he was an expert mechanic and road tester for the Fiat Automobile Company, and was in the Naval Air Service. In 1920 he entered commercial aviation, with Aero Limited, Inc., a corporation doing business between New York City and Miami. More recently he designed and built a new type seaplane, known as the "Sea Hawk," especially adapted for sports. This plane was turned out by his own company as builders, the Rogers Aeronautical Manufacturing Company. It has proved a popular make. In 1921 he organized the Rogers Airlines, Inc., with stations at Curtiss Field and Garden City, New York, and landing arrangements at Miami. This, too, has flourished, in the vanguard of airways development, of which Mr. Rogers is a pioneer.

It was in 1919 that Mr. Rogers left the United States Naval Air Service, having served with it during the World War as instructor and experimental engineer of aircraft construction at Bay Shore, Long Island, New York. On one occasion Colonel Lindbergh flew a plane in search of Mr. Rogers, when Mr. Rogers was forced down in his Sikorsky Seaplane, NC8020, and was believed lost. He was found after a search of several hours. This occurred when Mr. Rogers was himself on a search for lost aircraft. He organized the first international airline between Nassau and Miami, also carried the first air mail to Nassau, and participated in several rescue flights, of which one that was notable was the rescue of D. W. Griffith, the motion picture magnate, when stranded with thirty-two passengers on Whale Key, Barry Island, Florida, through disablement of Mr. Griffith's yacht, 1922. Mr. Rogers was a participant in the Nungesser-Coli search. In that connection he spent a month in the northern reaches of the Dominion of Canada. Nungesser and Coli were not found, despite all efforts. Mr. Rogers has made several non-stops flights of note between Miami and New York, using the Fairchild Hydroplane. In 1927, he carried as a passenger Miss Ruth Nichols, of Rye, New York, much in the limelight in society aviation activities.

In addition to aviation, Mr. Rogers finds interest in big game hunting. For this he goes to Northern Canada, and each year visits the Bear Lake Country Club, at Ottawa, which he uses as headquarters in search for bear and moose. His trophies are several. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, an honorary member of the Travel Club of Miami; belongs to the Lambs, of New York; and fraternally holds affiliation with Miami Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and John Cornell Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Miami.

Mr. Rogers married, in 1918, at Bay Shore, Long Island, Ruth Howell, daughter of Heman Howell, who is connected with the Wright Aeronautical Society of Paterson, New Jersey. Of this union was born a daughter, Blossom, in 1919, now a student at school. The family residence is in Miami, and Mr. Rogers spends much of his time here, when not in New York State, engaged with aircraft enterprises. He is one of America's champions of the aircraft and air transport industries, a figure highly regarded by colleagues in like work, and esteemed warmly for his qualities of manliness and citizenship.

EUBANK, GEORGE, D. M. D., Dentist—The profession of dentistry in the United States needs no introduction to the name and record of Dr. George Eubank, whose marvelous work, notably in connection with treatment of diseases of the mouth, brought him international reputation. His was a place the importance of which will live for all time in annals of the profession; his a memory that will endure to the credit of Birmingham, Alabama, where he centered the activities of a replete and brilliant career.

Dr. Eubank belonged to a distinguished family of pre-Revolutionary stock, five brothers of the name having come to the Colonies prior to 1775, all of them having taken a valorous part in the

Dr. Geo. Eubank

war for independence. They landed at Baltimore, and from the first generation in America, the line of which Dr. Eubank was a member has been of prominence in the South.

He was born on his father's plantation, five miles west of Elyton, Alabama, which since has became a part of Greater Birmingham, August 17, 1861, and died in Birmingham, December 16, 1928, aged sixty-seven years. His parents were William Carroll and Clara (Hickman) Eubank. William Carroll Eubank, a rugged man of unusual intelligence and foresight, engaged in Elyton as a merchant. A pioneer in this area, he contributed largely to its development. He lived to the age of eighty-three.

Having received his preparatory instruction in the schools of Elyton, Dr. Eubank matriculated at Vanderbilt University, where he took a classical course, later entering Harvard University, whence he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medical Dentistry, also having taken extended work there in medicine. On returning home he associated himself with his brother, Dr. Alfred Eubank, who had already established a large and lucrative practice in Birmingham.

Five years later he opened offices of his own, and continued very active in the profession until five years before his death, retiring at the age of sixty-three following nearly forty years of distinguished service, one of the most celebrated dental figures in the Southland. A true student and scientist, he did not wait for others to lead the way in new discoveries, but himself performed laboratory tests. Such interesting independent work as he has demonstrated brought him celebrity at home and abroad. At an international convention of dentists held in St. Louis, during the World's Fair, he received an ovation, and constantly was in receipt of congratulations and new problems which were troubling confreres elsewhere. Nothing pleased him more than a test of ability; the most difficult cases responded to his treatment. Expert diagnostician, he specialized in dental surgery. In every phase of dentistry he excelled.

Honors in number accrued to him. He served several terms as president of the State Board of Examiners in Dentistry, was president of the Southern Dental Association, and helped in the crusade, now barely completed, which rid the South of quacks in dentistry, thereby elevating the profession, its standards, and its service to mankind.

His interests were many. Fond of the out-of-doors, he is said to have erected the first gentleman's country home in the Birmingham region. He traveled extensively, had a knowledge of languages, was a naturalist of talent and training, and took pleasure in cultivation of flowers. Hunting, fishing, reading and home life—aside from his work, which always took the chief energy of his mind and heart—brought him his greatest happiness and contentment. He was especially at ease in the circle of his family.

Dr. Eubank married in Birmingham, April 28, 1885, Carrie Campbell Blackwood, daughter of Crawford and Alabama (Roper) Blackwood, her father having been a wholesale druggist, a graduate in pharmacy at Philadelphia, widely known in the South, and a leading citizen of Mobile. Of this union were born children: 1. George, Jr., who was drowned in 1906, at twenty years of age, while at the University of Alabama. 2. William Carroll, connected with the investment banking firm of Garber, Cook and Company, Birmingham. 3. Helen, who married Alexander C. Garber, of Birmingham; and they have children: Helen and Alexander C., Jr. 4. Norvin Harris (Fritz), who married Lozelle Flinn, of Montgomery, Alabama. He was a member of the Alabama National Guard, which began active service June 19, 1916, on the Mexican Border. He was then but eighteen years old. Later held every rank from private to captain, in the 123d Infantry, 31st Division, winning his first commission as a second lieutenant by competitive examination.

Mrs. Eubank, with other members of the family, and as was Dr. Eubank, is communicant of St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands (Episcopal) Church. In works of the church she has been active for many years. She was a pioneer in works of the missionary society, but did not limit her benevolences to one denomination, being disposed well toward all Christian activities. She continues to reside in Birmingham.

A man of unusal intelligence and training, Dr. Eubank was characterized as firm, broad-minded, and genial. He was considerate of others, as he would have them be if he were in their place, and his word, once given, was never violated. Loyalty to his friends and family was a strong point in his composition which endeared him to those near him. Honored in life, Dr. Eubank will be honored even more in death, for his brilliant, useful career will endure in memory's pages.

TROUTON, GEORGE WETON, Marine Engineer—Born August 27, 1873, George Weton Trouton attained to prominence as a marine engineer operating on vessels plying the Great Lakes trades, and died, at Buffalo, New York, August 13, 1926. Death was brought about through an

automobile accident, and the sense of loss borne by friends was large, indeed, being undiminished by the years that have followed.

George Weton Trouton was of the third generation in his family to make his career in marine affairs. His grandfather Trouton was a commander of ships; his father, Moses Trouton, engaged through life as a marine engineer. Moses Trouton married Emily Green. Their son made a career of distinction as marine engineer, exceeding the honors achieved by father and grandfather.

After he had completed his academic instruction in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, taking the diploma from high school, George Weton Trouton, then eighteen, tried several experimental lines of work, and at nineteen took his first vessel on the Great Lakes as marine engineer. He liked the water, the engines; the traditions of his forefathers argued for it; and so it came about naturally that he continued in engineering on the lakes. As he matured, larger ships were entrusted to his handling, and he built up a reputation for skill at the profession which he practiced. An engine given his approval was in sound condition; if it had not been sound when he examined it, he would have given it the most thorough corrections, making it ultimately as perfect as possible before trusting it to propel cargoes of freight and humanity on the oftentimes stormy lakes. He became a master at all connections with the engine rooms of ships, from the electrical to coal appliances, etc., and in fact there was little if anything about a Great Lakes vessel that he could not fix. With D. Sullivan Company, of Chicago, he practiced his scientific profession in increasing degrees of responsibility, becoming one of the firm's most valued men. At the time of his demise he was in line for the important post of fleet engineer for the Sullivan interests—and in fact he had discharged the duties incumbent on a fleet engineer for some time before the tragic end sealed his life. Frequently he was praised by company officials for his rare ability. In times of distress, his skill was at call—a physician of the churning monsters of the Great Lakes, their nurse, and their attendant in periods of distress. He engineered all vessels in the company's line at one time or another, and was well acquainted with the eccentricities of each, for a boat and its complicated internal workings have as many if not more eccentricities than are to be found in a man. A man can "tell where it hurts," at least, but only the practiced marine engineer is able to "tell where it hurts" the vessel on which he is engaged. Mr. Trouton was considered one of the ablest engineers in the Great Lakes marine district.

Aside from his profession Mr. Trouton interested himself in general affairs. He was fond of reading, of his home, and of sports of the race course, particularly of horse racing. Fraternally, he was identified with two large orders, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Order of Eagles. He professed no political suasion, but supported men whom he deemed best fitted for office without regard for party lines. Christened a Catholic, Mr. Trouton did not adhere to the faith, leaning toward the Presbyterian denomination of the Protestant Church instead, though he never became a member of it.

Mr. Trouton married at Erie, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1918, Jessie Pearl Barnes, daughter of John A. Barnes, of Warren, Pennsylvania, retired business man formerly occupied with the lumber and milling businesses. Mrs. Trouton survives her husband, now making her residence in Miami, Florida, where she has many friends.

Several qualities were significant in George Weton Trouton, and one of these, outstanding, was his charitable nature. Vessels on which he was retained oftentimes carried more provisions than well could have been used. Frequently, when poor people made known their needs to him, he would give them quantities of the foodstuffs. They came to regard him, at many docks around the lakes, as a good Samaritan, which in truth he was. Highly respected, he was philanthropically inclined always, generous to a fault, affectionate, and yet possessed of a will of iron. Genial, his laughter rang true, and his hard handclasp was warm with sincerity.

Great Lakes shipping and passenger lines in marine service have many tales to tell of the human and manly qualities of the master engineer. In these tales their high regard for one highly esteemed is apparent. What he did, and the place he took in the hearts of men, will endure long.

VOSS, CLEMENTS CHARLES, Commission Merchant—This family is well known in Ohio, notably in Cincinnati. It was established here by Julius Voss, father of the late Clements Charles Voss. Julius Voss, native of Germany, was proprietor of the Voss Jewelry Company, of Cincinnati, for many years, a man of upright, honorable character highly regarded by those with whom he entered business. He married Hermana Ashendorf; and of this union was born Clements Charles Voss, of whom we write.

Mr. Voss was born November 23, 1869, and

died November 4, 1927, at Knoxville, Tennessee, while en route to Palm Beach, Florida. He is well remembered in Cincinnati, where his business centered, and in Palm Beach, where he spent much of his time and where his family survives him.

After he had completed public school, Mr. Voss studied in St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated with honors. He then entered the offices of his brother-in-law, George Gerke, president of the Union Distilling Company, Cincinnati. After he had secured a certain insight into the distilling business, he went into business for himself as broker, handling whiskies of first quality, and soon built up a trade which flourished in ever greater degree until, near the advent of prohibition, Mr. Voss disposed of it to go into retirement. While in fact he did retire, Mr. Voss never severed all contacts with business. His estate had become extensive, and control of this exercised a steady responsibility from which he was never entirely free, though he did find time for other things. He traveled much with his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Voss crossed the continent of Africa several times, and they also went around the world together in 1925. While in Rome, on two occasions, they were presented to His Holiness, the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they belonged. First they were presented in St. Peter's to Pope Pius X, and the present Pope received them several times. In 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Voss toured in Alaska—and in fact there are few places around the world and in our country they have not visited at least once, if those places are of interest.

Mr. Voss married in Cincinnati, May 27, 1890, Angela J. Meyerman, daughter of John Bernard Meyerman, wholesale grocer and man of affairs who continues to make his home in Cincinnati. Of this union were born: 1. Elmer R., who married Genevieve McDonald, of Evanston, Illinois. 2. Leroy Charles, who married Amelia Bush; and they have children: Lucy Ann, Leroy Charles, Jr., and Richard Lapham. Leroy Charles Voss saw service overseas for nineteen months in the World War. Elmer R. Voss also was in the war, with a fine record in the air service. He was stationed at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, and served there as instructor and test pilot.

Mrs. Voss, who has had a most interesting life and continues interested in current affairs, is prominent in Palm Beach and Cincinnati. She is a member of the Catholic Woman's Club, Matinee Musical Club and Hyde Park Country Club of Cincinnati, and is a popular member of her set in Florida.

General affairs were of interest to Mr. Voss throughout his career, but particularly so after retirement as broker. He was impartial politically, favoring the man best fitted above any party. Genial, popular, he took pleasure in social matters, and was a member of the Cincinnati, Hyde Park Country and the Cuvier clubs, all of Cincinnati, also holding identities with organizations elsewhere. He supported all movements for favorable development of Cincinnati and Palm Beach, and until the last days of his life enjoyed reading, for he was a natural student, of wide knowledge. His travels meant much to him, and he seemed never to tire of new scenes and people, with strange customs and exotic flavor. He was fond of riding, a true sportsman.

Years given Mr. Voss were fifty-seven. He used them well, a statement eloquent in its simplicity.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR MELLEN, Civil Engineer, Editor—In the realm of engineering and science, both from a practical point of view and through work with the literature of his profession, Arthur Mellen Wellington was for many years one of the country's leaders. A number of inventions and large engineering projects, as well as several books and printed works, remain today as monuments to the memory of this scientist who lived between the years of 1847 and 1895, years of growth and development in the vast industrial system that he helped to build. His was a brilliant mind, which worked creatively on some of the foremost problems of his period. Railways were a subject of special interest to him, and to their advancement he gave a great deal. He is remembered today as one of the accomplished engineers of his day, and as a distinguished and kindly individual.

Mr. Wellington was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, on December 20, 1847, son of Oliver Hastings Wellington, M. D., and Charlotte Augusta (Kent) Wellington. His family is an old and honored one in America, the earliest settler on the paternal side of his house having been Roger Palgrave Wellington, native of England, who came to the New World soon after the arrival of the "Mayflower." Arthur Mellen Wellington's great-grandfather was Benjamin Wellington, who was a minute man at the Battle of Lexington, where the family resided. This Massachusetts city had been the seat of the family from Colonial times, the immigrant ancestor having settled there at an early date. Mr. Wellington's own father, Dr. Oliver Hastings Wellington, was, in addition to being a physician of note, a Unita-

rian clergyman and a prominent member of his church in his earlier life.

Of such ancestry sprang Arthur Mellen Wellington, who, in his character and personality, showed many of the traits of solid New England citizenry; a sturdy and well-proportioned frame, combined with a nervous temperament and a never failing store of energy; a strong sense of integrity in all his dealings; and a keenness and ingenuity of mind. As soon as he was old enough to read, he acquired a fondness for study that never left him. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School when he was only sixteen years of age. Then he decided upon a civil engineering career. It is said that all great men have overcome some obstacle in their approach to greatness; and so it was in the case of Mr. Wellington. Poor eyesight was his difficulty, and it prevented him from taking a regular college course. Undaunted, he began the field practice of his chosen profession, working under Professor John G. Henck, of Boston, Massachusetts. Such an apprenticeship—it lasted from 1863 to 1866—gave him a thorough knowledge of his profession, and had the desirable effect of providing him with an education without endangering his eyes. Professor Henck was a sound instructor, having been well known in his day as the author of Henck's "Field-Book." In his spare time, Mr. Wellington gradually turned his attention to mechanical engineering, as well as civil, so that he was able to pass an examination for a position as assistant engineer in the United States Navy. The end of the Civil War prevented his appointment to that post, however. From 1865 onward he was actively engaged in his professional practice; and early in his career he chose railway engineering as his specialty. The location of railway lines was for several years his particular field of work.

When he was not appointed to the Navy, Mr. Wellington took a position, instead, in the engineering corps of the Brooklyn Park Department, under Frederick Law Olmstead; and there served as leveler and assistant engineer until he began his railway work in 1868. In that year he obtained employment with the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina, where he remained for a year as transitman in charge of a locating party. He then went with the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, in New York, with which, for nearly a year, he was assistant engineer. On leaving that road, in 1870, at the age of twenty-three years, he was placed in charge of a division on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, with which, despite his youth, he was soon advanced to the post of principal assistant. After two and one-half years with this company, Mr. Wellington became locating engineer of the Michigan Midland Railroad, while later he was in charge of engineering for the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railroad.

The panic years of 1873 and 1874 put a sudden stop to railway construction, and Mr. Wellington, like many others of his occupation, found his services in no demand. But the years that followed, though perhaps not so lucrative as they might otherwise have been, were years in which he laid the foundations for the valuable achievements that were ahead of him. In his application for membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, made in 1881, he was rather gloomy about those years. "1874-'78," he wrote, "was engaged in miscellaneous professional, business and literary occupations more interesting than lucrative and not always particularly interesting." Later, gaining a perhaps truer perspective upon those times, he referred to that period as a blessing in disguise.

Mr. Wellington did his first literary work in 1874, at the age of twenty-seven. In that year he wrote "The Computation of Earthwork from Diagrams," a book that was the outcome of the methods he had worked out for expediting his own computations in the railways on which he was engaged. This book was very favorably received, and in the intervals during the period from 1874 to 1878 he turned his attention to this work. In 1875 he began his greatest volume, upon which his fame as an engineer was firmly established, "The Economic Theory of the Location of Railways." With no idea whatever of expanding it into an important book, he started it as a few notes in preparation for an anticipated location. Soon it became a magazine article, and was published, in 1876, as a series of magazine articles in the "Railroad Gazette," having been entitled at that time "The Justifiable Expenditure for Improving the Alinement of Railways." These articles were reprinted in book form in 1877, and at once the attention of engineers and railway men was attracted to this writer of uncommon ability and brilliance.

In 1878, the years of trial over, Mr. Wellington took a position as principal assistant to Charles Latimer, chief engineer of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway, with which he spent three years. Here his duties were, from one point of view, less to his taste than his work in railway location, in which he had already gained experience and reputation. Nevertheless, they gave him a knowledge of railway operating details and a vast fund of miscellaneous informa-

tion that he was later to put to good use. In the summer of 1878, through the courtesy of Charles Paine, then chief engineer and general manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, Mr. Wellington carried out an extended series of experiments on the resistance of rolling stock, the results of which were presented in a paper read before the American Society of Civil Engineers on January 15, 1879. These experiments, which were made chiefly by dropping cars down a known grade, were strongly influential in establishing formulas for train resistance at low velocities. In the following winter, Mr. Wellington carried out tests on journal friction at low velocities, the results of which were not made public, however, until 1884, when they were embodied in a paper read by him before the American Society of Civil Engineers. It was an excellent illustration of the thoroughness and absorbing interest with which he undertook the solution of any engineering problem that, having made the tests and finding in the results some elements of uncertainty, he should plan and carry out in the little leisure that remained to him a further elaborate series of tests to settle the doubtful points.

After three years on the "Nypano," Mr. Wellington was offered, in March, 1881, a position as engineer-in-charge of location and surveys on the various lines of the Mexican National Railway, which was quite in accord with his tastes and wishes. He described this work in a paper that he read before the American Society of Civil Engineers at the summer convention in July, 1886. In the three years from 1881 to 1884 he remained in Mexico, first in the service of the Mexican National Railway, and later as assistant general manager and chief engineer in charge of location of the Mexican Central Railway, under Rudolph Fink.

Meanwhile, he had come to be fond of writing and editing; and the post that he accepted in 1884 was even more to his taste than his Mexican work. In that year he returned to the United States and became one of the editors of the "Railroad Gazette," a technical paper. While on the staff of this journal, he edited the revised edition of the "Car Builders' Dictionary" and prepared a second edition of his own "Railway Location," which was finally published in the spring of 1887. The 1877 edition had been a little duodecimo of about two hundred pages; and some of his professional colleagues say that this first edition represented even more a work of genius than the second, as the author was then very young. Besides, nothing had appeared in print, up to that time, on the subject of railway location—at least, no work of recognized value. Mr. Wellington showed that it was not sound to make railway locations blindly or without thorough consideration of many points; and the value of the work was proved by the demand for it. The first edition was exhausted soon after publication, and in the years before the second was issued the price of second-hand copies went up to $20 per copy. The second edition, in 1887, displayed the author's tireless work and the product of detailed investigations, as well as the brilliant genius of the first.

In 1887 Mr. Wellington left the "Railroad Gazette" and became a member of the staff of the "Engineering News." At the same time he held some consulting engineering posts of importance. Elimination of grade crossings at Buffalo, the improvement of railway terminal facilities and the foundations of the Board of Trade Building at Toronto, an extended examination in 1888 of the Canadian Pacific Railway system at the request of its president, the giving of testimony in the famous suit between this company and the Canadian Government, membership on the board of engineers that examined and approved estimates of the Nicaragua Canal Company in 1890; all these were among his works of this period. In 1893 he was called before the Massachusetts State Legislature with reference to the proposed invasion of Boston Common by the West End Street Railway; and at his suggestion the Tremont Street subway was decided upon as the best plan for effecting the desired improvement. The last work that he undertook as consulting engineer was the improvement of the railway lines in the Island of Jamaica, where he spent two months in 1893. Still contributing to his profession's literature, he wrote for the "Transactions" of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was also active in the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and the Engineers' Club of New York City. In the summer of 1892, instead of leaving the city for his vacation, Mr. Wellington spent three weeks in working out some ideas in thermodynamics that had interested him for many years. So intense had he become over his work, however, that he did not take enough time for rest; and dawn often found him still busy at his desk. Even his iron constitution could not bear up under such a strain, and early in 1894 his physicians advised complete rest and relief from all care and anxiety. By May, 1894, he had completed his invention; and then his contributions to "Engineering News" ceased. Rest did not restore his health, however, so overtaxed was his organism from the years of hard but productive labor. He traveled in Europe

for his health, was taken ill in Norway, partially recovered, became ill again, but remained sanguinely cheerful as was his custom until death took him away.

Mr. Wellington's works authorship included "The Computation of Earthwork from Diagrams," two volumes, 1874; "The Economic Theory of Railway Location," 1877, of which a new and completely rewritten edition appeared in 1887; editorship of "Car Builders' Dictionary." Along with his other activities, Mr. Wellington was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also belonged to several New York clubs, and was a Republican in his political alignment.

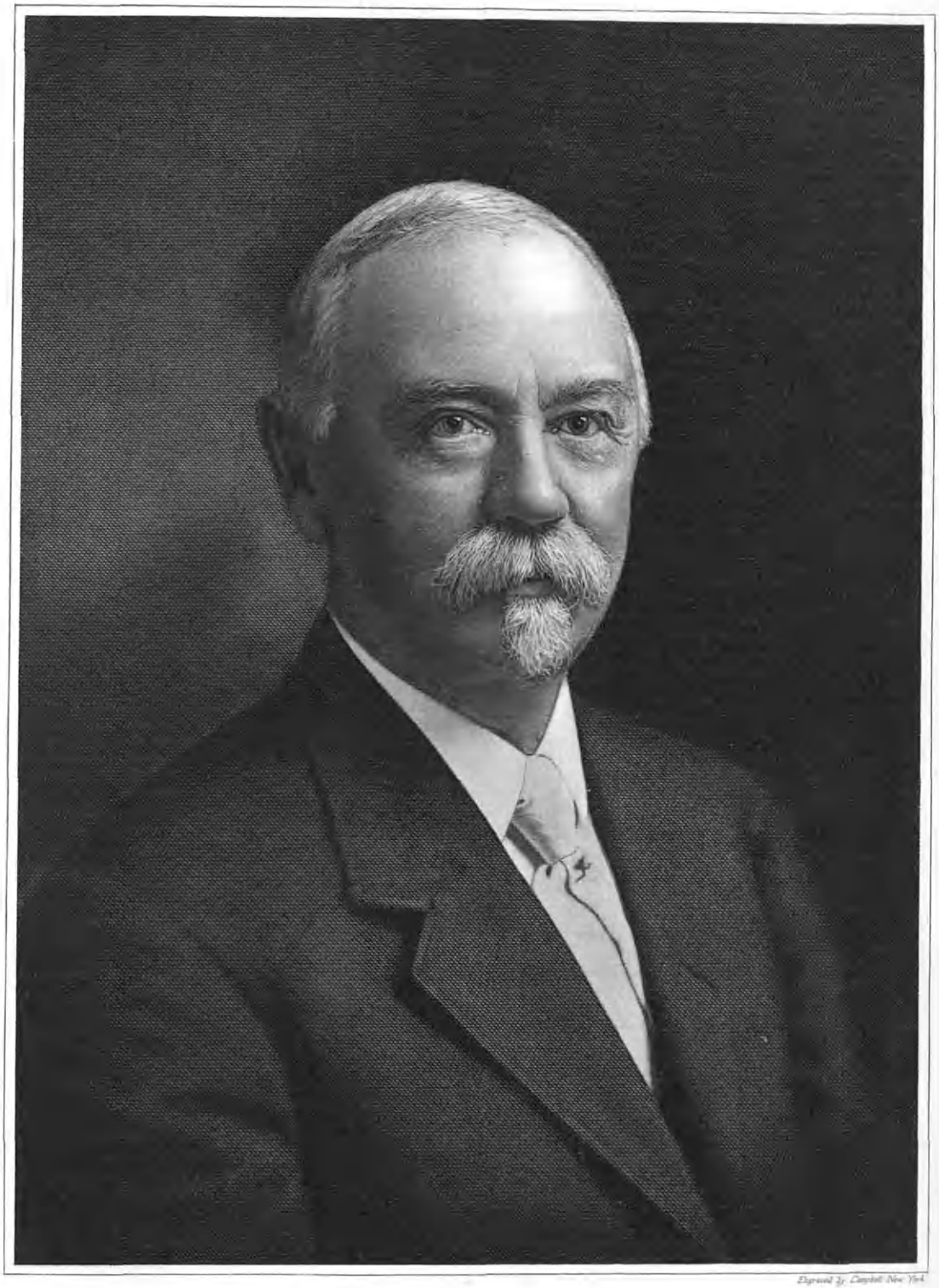
Arthur Mellen Wellington married, in 1878, Agnes Bates, daughter of Alfred Gould Bates. By this union there was one child, Elizabeth Elliott Wellington.

The death of Mr. Wellington, which came in New York City on May 16, 1895, was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret among his hosts of friends, as well as in the engineering profession, where his acquaintance is a wide one. A thoughtful, conscientious citizen, devoted to profession and home, he had an amazing capacity for work, which he combined with qualities of leadership and a sense of humor not found in every individual. Fearless and firm, he had the courage of his convictions. The quiet and leisurely pursuits of reading, travel and the home were dearest to him. His character was a lovable and a fine one. As the "Engineering News," on which he had done so much valuable work, said of him, "To slight a task was always abhorrent to him, and the desire to do good work for the work's sake and not for the hope of reward was always a controlling motive. It need hardly be said that to such a man strict integrity was an inherent trait. . . The work which he did so well and faithfully will be indeed a perpetual monument to his genius and talent; but the excellent and lovable qualities of the man himself are also ineffaceably recorded in the hearts of his many friends."

WORTHINGTON, RALPH, Sportsman—Member of an honored and ancient family, Ralph Worthington, late of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miami, Florida, lived a life replete of interesting movement and usefulness to mankind. His record is here presented.

Two brothers, Nicholas Worthington and Captain John Worthington, are the progenitors of several lines in the United States. That line of which Ralph Worthington was a distinguished member is descended from Nicholas, who settled in New England in 1649. John settled in Maryland, in 1675. Both, probably, were descended from the Worthingtons of Lancashire, England. The house was old in the British Isles when Nicholas emigrated to our shores. Its members in America have been of note in nearly all principal walks of life. The surname, according to the Heraldic Journal of 1868, was composed of three Saxon words, Weaarth-in-ton, meaning Farm-in-Town. The old hall at Worthington, where the family resided seven hundred years in England, was torn down late in the nineteenth century. Arms are registered in the name, for the Worthingtons of Lancashire and of Cheshire.

Ralph Worthington was born at Cleveland, Ohio, December 4, 1841, and died in Miami, December 11, 1925, at the great age of eighty-four. His father was George Worthington, merchant, banker, man of affairs and a pioneer in Cleveland; his mother, Marie Cushman (Blackmar) Worthington, the house of Blackmar also having a distinguished ancestry. George Worthington was born at Cooperstown, New York, September 21, 1813, and died in Cleveland, November 9, 1871. He began his business career at Utica, New York, in 1830, entering the hardware store operated by James Sayer. There he continued four years, then, having acquired a full knowledge of the business, came to Cleveland, where he established a store in 1835. About 1862, this having prospered, he projected the Cleveland Iron and Nail Works, and shortly afterward with associates built works for the manufacture of gas piping. He was largely interested in blast furnaces. On the passage of the National Bank Law, George Worthington and other capitalists organized the First National Bank of Cleveland, in 1863, and was elected its president. This position he retained until the time of his death. He was a director of the Ohio Savings and Loan Bank, held insurance connections as a financier, for years sat with the board of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, and was president of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company. When George Worthington settled in Cleveland it was a village of seven hundred people. He did much toward converting the village into the great city it is today, never losing sight of the ideals which he held for a greater community whole. During the war between the States he assisted in every manner for the success of the Union. He was a communicant of the Third Presbyterian Church, and the west window of the church edifice now stands as a memorial to him, put there by his widow and his children. He was a man dearly beloved by his family, affectionately regarded by



Engraved by Campbell New York

Ralph Worthington

all who knew him, and respected by those who heard of his attainments.

Ralph Worthington received his education through private tutors, travel, experience at business and life, and through introspection and reflection, becoming a philosopher. When he was fourteen, his father called him into his office for a talk, and promised if he refrained from drinking and smoking until he was of age, he would give him five thousand dollars' worth of stock in the hardware business. The pledge was kept, and at twenty-one Ralph Worthington became associated with his father in business enterprise, speedily demonstrating that his executive ability paralleled his word's integrity. He was twenty-six when his father's death occurred, and already well informed at business and finance, capable of taking charge of the large estate left to the family. The pressure of affairs left in his charge made it advisable to give up a portion of authority in personal direction, but as vice-president of the hardware firm—the George Worthington Hardware Company—he retained an active interest in the business until 1890. Though his father's will gave him unlimited authority over disposition of the estate, Ralph Worthington constantly kept his brothers, sister and mother in confidence. His father's confidence in his ability was not misplaced. Frequently, especially in younger years, he had skirmishes with powerful financial enterprises, but came off victorious every time. For sixteen years he kept the estate intact, then turned over the balance to the other heirs, in a flourishing condition.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Worthington spent his first winter season in Florida; and thence on until the time of his demise he was in close contact with the growth of Miami, making his residence here finally. He was one of the first guests to register at the Royal Palm Hotel here; was a founder of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, and was one of the initial users of the ninety-nine-year property lease, now in wide effect. Though he maintained many business connections in Florida, as in Cleveland, he became more broadly known as a sportsman than a business figure. His reputation as a sportsman, in fact, was national. He had been a founder of many prominent clubs in Cleveland, including the Mayfield Club and Winnon Point Shooting Club, which latter was composed of but thirty members. (John Hays was a member of the club.) When he came to Miami, he resigned all the Cleveland clubs, and gave the central direction of his sportsmanship to the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, in which, from the first, he was a moving spirit. Fond of yachting, he owned several houseboats and speedier craft, among them the "Yuma," "Naya," "Wogo" and "My Own." He took numerous cups at trap shooting. In 1895 he had the distinction of winning the diamond medal offered for the International Trap Shoot, held at Cleveland. He broke four hundred and thirty clays in the event out of a possible of four hundred and twenty, shooting without glasses, though fifty-four years old at the time. In 1905 he won a live pigeon shoot given by the Seminole Club of Miami. He was then sixty-four. During his career as trap shooter he was given the name "Red Wing," this having basis in his initials, and in the fact that he wore a red feather in his hat at a Knoxville, Tennessee, shoot. The name "Red Wing" became famous in trap shooting circles throughout the country, and was heard abroad. In Miami he was deeply interested in hunting, and spent a good deal of time in one of his several boats.

Mr. Worthington married (first), in Cleveland, June 9, 1871, Helen Harman Ely, who was born at Milan, Ohio, daughter of George Beckwith and Gertrude S. (Harman) Ely, and member of a family long of prominence in Cleveland. Of this union were children: 1. George Ely, born May 7, 1872, now a resident of California. 2. Daisy, born October 1, 1877; married Wilbur Brooks, of Cleveland; and has a daughter, Katherine. The Brooks family owns and operates the Brooks Insurance Agency in Cleveland. Mr. Worthington married (second), October 9, 1913, at Valdosta, Georgia, Ethel Burdette, of that city, grandniece of General Robert Toombs of Civil War fame, and very prominent socially in Palm Beach and Miami, a lovely woman. Mrs. Worthington is a daughter of William Alexander Burdette, descended from William Burdette of Virginia, a large planter of Georgia, who took an active part in supplying food to the Confederate Army during the war between the States. Mr. Burdette was of great prominence in Georgia. Mrs. Worthington, who survives her beloved husband, has made her principal residence in Washington, District of Columbia, since 1927, but Cleveland, where Mr. Worthington and the Worthington family were outstanding, still claims her in the Social Register. She is a member of the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Connecticut, and the Bath Club of Miami. She is eligible for membership in the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Huguenot Society. Mrs. Worthington typifies all the graces of her ancestry. Of Mr. Worthington's marriage to Ethel Burdette were born: 3. Marion, born in

1915. 4. Ralph, Jr., born in 1916. 5. Ethel, born in 1918. All the children now (1929) attend the Calvary System at Baltimore, Maryland, under private tutor, and formerly were students at the Holton Arms School and National Cathedral, Ralph Worthington, Jr., having been a student at St. Albans, in Washington. With her children, Mrs. Worthington attends St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, of Coconut Grove, Miami.

Mr. Worthington attended the Third Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. He was unselfishly charitable, extremely modest and reserved, of an even temperament, and his motto was framed in the words, "Live and let live." He had an unusual understanding of other persons' positions. Honest in all dealings, he contented himself with a legitimate profit. Gifted with versatility, adept at business, he also loved poetry, and could write it very well. He was fond of the best literature. In literature, the evolution of man, with historical subjects, proved his preference. Seven times he read the Bible through. He owned a retentive memory; his wit was sharp and pleasant until the last; and, very gentle, he grew old gracefully.

After his second marriage he traveled, with Mrs. Worthington, for several years, seeing much of the world, its people and its customs. In 1919 he built a home in the exclusive Grove Park section of Asheville, North Caroline, and in 1921 bought an estate at Greenwich, Connecticut, on Field Point Road, overlooking Long Island Sound, an historical spot of Greenwich. The Greenwich residence was constructed by the Meade family, of huge boulders; on the fourth floor was built a tower giving a view well out on the sound; and from the fourth floor to the basement was included a secret staircase. This residence was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, though Mrs. Worthington now makes her winter home at Bay Terrace, Brickell Avenue, Miami.

As capitalist and sportsman, the record of Mr. Worthington is extended and of note. As one who loved his fellowman, and helped him, the record is perpetuated in legion hearts. He passed the age of four-score; and his years became him. To the last, his mind held clear, and his ideals of service to those around him were met in practice.

BARBOUR, HENRY MERLIN, D. D., Minister—Priest in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church and rector for many years of the Church of the Beloved Disciple in New York City, the Rev. Henry Merlin Barbour was one of the most distinguished of Protestant churchmen in his generation. He was born at Columbus, Indiana, on May 29, 1848, a son of Heman Humphrey and Frances Elizabeth (Merrill) Barbour, the father a lawyer, born on July 19, 1820. In his ancestry several old American families are combined. Dr. Barbour was a direct descendant of Michael Humphrey, among others, who came from England and settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1643. He was also a lineal descendant of Governor Dudley, deputy governor for thirteen years and governor for four years of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; of William Leete, who succeeded Governor Winthrop as governor of New Haven and the Connecticut Colonies; and of Governor John Webster, for one year governor of the Connecticut Colony.

Henry Merlin Barbour received his preliminary educational training at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and later entered Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870 and the Master of Arts degree in 1873. Meanwhile, having already determined to enter the church, he pursued his theological studies at the General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York. St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York, now a part of Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Barbour was ordained deacon in 1872, and priest in 1873. His first charge was St. John's Church at Newark, New Jersey. After two years, in 1875, he became rector of Trinity Church in Trenton, New Jersey, and continued his pastorate there for twenty years. In 1895 he was called to the Church of the Beloved Disciple in New York City. Dr. Barbour was the last rector of this church, for on his retirement in 1920 the congregation merged with that of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and he became rector emeritus of the combined churches.

Inactivity, however, was foreign to his nature and after his retirement he established All Saints Mission in Baldwin Harbor, Long Island. Dr. Barbour was a thorough scholar. He was master of many languages and of the whole field of literature. His own published volumes include: "Good Friday Meditations," and several language texts, German—, French—, Spanish—, Italian—, At a Glance. During the period from 1880 to 1895 he was chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, New Jersey National Guard.

On June 27, 1872, Dr. Henry M. Barbour married Harriet Grosvenor Wilson, of Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of a physician in that city. They became the parents of several children: 1. Henry Grosvenor. 2. Elizabeth Sumner, now Elizabeth Sumner Southgate. 3. Katharine Hutchinson, now

Katharine Hutchinson Seibert. 4. Margaret Mary Clymer, now Margaret Mary Clymer Fitzwater. 5. Myron Wallace.

Dr. Barbour was faithful always to the duties of his high office. He filled the pulpits of his various churches with fine dignity, with true eloquence, and by the power of his example—the warmth and sympathy of his nature—he inspired those whom he guided in the way of life. Although he never for one moment compromised his high ideals, he never forgot the humanity of man.

KIRKLAND, ARTHUR, Man of Affairs—While the lumber business occupied the chief center of Arthur Kirkland's career at business, he was diversely interested in other enterprises, and became a prominent figure in financial circles of Tampa, Florida, where he died, December 7, 1928. He was born January 14, 1864, on a farm five miles from Raleigh, North Carolina, son of the Rev. Alexander Kirkland and Amanda Kirkland. His father was a native of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He was a minister in the Presbyterian Church, well known in religious circles throughout the State of North Carolina, beloved of all congregations familiar with his presence. Rev. Mr. Kirkland died in 1911. The Kirkland family is of Scottish origin, the first settler in the United States having taken residence in North Carolina, near Hillsboro and Chapel Hill; and from the first American generation to the last, members of the house have distinguished themselves for Christianity and honorable dealings. In the family of Rev. Mr. Kirkland were four children, two sons and two daughters; and of these Arthur Kirkland, of whom we write, was the eldest.

In the private school maintained by Professor Clemons at Wallace, North Carolina, Arthur Kirkland received his only supervised academic training save that which his father gave him. His father, a brilliant mind, tutored him as a lad, and gave an advanced insight into things academic and spiritual. He demonstrated to him the advantages of the Golden Rule, early inculcating in his oldest son a proper reverence for God. At the age of fourteen he went to work, in a sawmill owned by an uncle. Thus, from the first of his activity he was identified with the lumber business. His original employment in the lumber trade at retail was with C. P. Melette, of Fayetteville, North Carolina. Later he worked under Alec London, of Wilmington, North Carolina, for many years, securing a well rounded experience at the business. Leaving the second post, he now went to Alabama to serve as manager of the Rocky Creek Lumber Company. He held that position several years, and increased the trade of his concern greatly during the period of supervision. Next he came to Tampa. Here he founded the Kirkland Lumber Company, for he now had sufficient funds, experience and proper outlook to undertake such a venture with success. He sold at retail, and his business improved with time. In 1913 he took into the organization his elder son, and they entered the wholesale lumber field under the name style of A. Kirkland and Son. Until the day preceding his death, Mr. Kirkland was active at his business, which, meanwhile, had become very extensive as his position in Miami increased.

Mr. Kirkland married, October 20, 1886, at Wilmington, North Carolina, Sally Holmes Cutts, daughter of Allen Henry Cutts, of that city; and of this union were born children: 1. Ernest Reid, who married Adele Low, and they have children, Lois and Ernest Reid, Jr. 2. Sanford Holmes, junior partner under his father, now active in conduct of A. Kirkland and Son, wholesale lumber dealers; married Hester Towne, and they have children, Sanford Holmes, Jr., Hester Towne, and Nina Roberta. Mrs. Kirkland continues to reside in Miami. Her interests are closely wrapped up in her children and grandchildren, who regard her with warm affection.

A leading member of the Church of Christ, Scientist, of Miami, Mr. Kirkland was a reader of note in the denomination. He was at the head of all movements pertaining to the growth of the Scientist Church in Miami, and stood for all that was beautiful in spiritual life. He held office as president of the church's board of directors, and he made a practice of quiet charity, giving unbeknownst to others as he was able. Never will the extent of these charities be known, as the innate modesty of the giver prevented knowledge thereof. He was well informed on major subjects of interest, and devoted his mind to life's spiritual possibilities. Punctuality was a characteristic with him; self-made, he had supported, or contributed to support of his family as a young man; and always he did in business as he would have done unto him. Thus punctuality, help for others through his business alliances and an integrity that was unchallenged were distinguishing qualities of his lifetime at business. During the World War he did everything within his ability for the common cause, serving as head of several committees of war work and contributing liberally to the funds of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross. His son, Ernest Reid Kirkland, served sixteen months overseas, being discharged with the rank

of captain. Mr. Kirkland belonged to few social or business clubs or fraternities. Chief of these was Who's Who, a lumber organization in which he was of prominence. His chief relaxation was home companionship with wife and sons, and reading, of which he never seemed to tire.

In conclusion may be reproduced a tribute paid the memory of Arthur Kirkland, written by a friend:

Arthur Kirkland was a rare type of manhood. A man whose purity of thought and nobility of soul endeared him to all with whom he came in touch. To know him even slightly was to have a love and respect for him. To see and feel the kindness and charity of his being proved an inspiration. Lofty ideals for which we so often look in vain were found in his smiling acceptance of every problem, the certain solution of which was guaranteed him through his sincere faith and practice in Christianity. His passing is for him but a step upward and onward, but the influences he created on earth will live again and again in those who were so fortunate as to be numbered among his acquaintances.

ALLEN, ALBERT LAWRENCE, Man of Affairs—Well known in public matters of interest in Tampa and the State of Florida, the late Albert Lawrence Allen was secretary of the South Florida Fair Association at the time of his death, former Federal prohibition director for the State, and a foremost figure in contemporary business. He was descended from Ethan Allen, of English origin; and his line contains the names of men brilliant in varied fields of endeavor, from Colonial times down to the present.

Albert Lawrence Allen was a son of Albert and Mary (Talbot) Allen. His father died when he was ten years old; and he was next to the youngest in a family of four sons and eight daughters. The estate was considerable, his father having been successfully engaged as a merchant in Orleans, Indiana, for many years, a man of prominence in general affairs of that community, highly respected by all who had dealings with him.

Born at Orleans, Indiana, April 26, 1862, Mr. Allen died in Tampa, February 5, 1929, at the age of sixty-six years. Though his father's estate had been considerable, a large part of it was expended in the education and upbringing of the large family of children; and Mr. Allen's share in it gave him only a moderate nest egg on which to build up a distinguished career at business. After he had completed his studies, graduating from Orleans High School, he took this fund and came to Florida. In association with others from Indiana, he purchased property near Bradentown, and this, with his associates, he cultivated to tomatoes. Later the land was disposed of at a good profit, it having yielded well each year of its crop. Lack of a satisfactory outlet (as there were no railroads at the time with suitable connections) decided the men to sell. Mr. Allen then took a place as purser on the S. S. "Manatee," with which he sailed a short time, afterward returning to Indiana, to work on the Monon Railroad. Subsequently he came back to Florida, as mail clerk on the Plant Railroad system, his run being from Tampa to Jacksonville. Later still, he was sent to Cuba by the United States Government, in order to assist in training the people there in Federal postal methods. At conclusion of the war with Spain, Mr. Allen returned to Florida, took residence in Tampa once more, and received appointment as assistant postmaster here under President Harrison. Ten years later, in 1906, he bought the Abstract of Title Company, Tampa, which he conducted with success until 1912. Then he formed the Allen and Reils Seed Company, of which he was president. During the period remaining in his life, thirteen years, he served as director and secretary of the South Florida Fair Association. He put the seed company in charge of a manager in order to give all his time to the fair, direction of which brought him national fame, and gave to Southern Florida the boon of judicious publicity, well administered over a long period of time with cumulative advantages. Under President Harding, Mr. Allen was appointed Federal prohibition director of the State; and in this office he taxed his health, duties having become so strenuous as to threaten his very life through overexertion. The last three years of his life Mr. Allen spent in retirement, still however, serving as head of the fair association, and directing his extended private affairs. He become one of Tampa's outstanding men.

Mr. Allen married, October 6, 1908, in Tampa, Mary Katherine Bird, daughter of Andrew Jackson Bird, a steamboat captain on the Mississippi during early days and subsequent master of vessels in the coastal trades out of Tampa, and Lucy (Hunter) Bird. Of this union were born children: 1. John Trice. 2. Albert Lawrence, Jr., now a student. 3. Mary Katherine, named after her mother. 4. Andrew Bird, also a student. Mrs. Allen survives her beloved husband. She continues to reside in Tampa, and is widely known here for her good works. During the later years of her husband's life she assisted him largely in his undertakings. Her chief pleasure and satisfaction at present is in the welfare of her fine family of children, who return her affection manifold times.

Interested heartily in general affairs as they

applied constructively to Tampa, Mr. Allen adhered to the principles of the Republican party, which he supported staunchly. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was Exalted Ruler of Tampa Lodge in this order, 1909-10. Active in the Knights of Pythias here, he was at the head of the Modern Maccabees for a term. He made recreations of fishing, travel, nature and study. In religious profession, Mr. Allen was a communicant of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Tampa, in this church having been a vestryman for several years prior to his demise. He supported all movements designed for the welfare of Tampa and Florida, and during the World War contributed largely to the various causes of patriotic appeal.

Mr. Allen's success in life was due to persistence, courage, vision and high ideals. Notable as illustrative of his persistence was the fight which he put up for prohibition enforcement. It was said that he never would send his enforcement agents where he would not go himself. His courage was proven repeatedly, in the face of discouragement in business, when he had the vision to change his line of work. His vision was even more strikingly illustrated in his foresighted conception of modern Tampa and in the advancement of Florida. His height of ideals was a common field of knowledge to all who knew him in life and in pursuit of his ends. Loyalty was perhaps one of his most outstanding characteristics —loyalty to his family, his friends, and community.

For forty-six years, Mr. Allen was in association with matters in Tampa. He saw the city develop as he would have it develop, and lived to see the justification of his hopes. His name and record are entered among those most honored in the annals of city and State.

WALSH, GERALD CAVE, Realty Operator —Native of Brockley, North Hamptonshire, England, born September 20, 1874, Gerald Cave Walsh came with his parents to the United States at the age of eleven, made a successful career in Florida, and died, at Jacksonville, February 5, 1928. He became one of the leading realty executives in Jacksonville and was a leader in movements of citizenship here for many years.

Mr. Walsh's parents were John and Alice Mary (Cave) Walsh. His father dealt in wines, before coming to America from England, and was mayor of Brockley one term. Taking residence in Florida, he became superintendent of the Green Cove Springs and Melrose Railway. John Walsh was a man of pronounced versatility and took an important place in the development of Florida through his activities as rail official. He spoke six or seven languages with facility. Death closed his life when he was but forty-one, death being accidental.

Before coming to Florida, Mr. Walsh secured his early instruction in the schools of Brockley, England. He continued his studies independently after reaching the new land, and for a time went to school in New York City—but on the whole, he was a self-educated man, and had a broad and ripe knowledge acquired through hard experience. He was trained as an accountant, and as a business man proved his mettle, courage and practical vision.

Mr. Walsh first engaged in various lines of endeavor. For a short time he worked in a dry goods store, and later entered the bicycle business at Green Cove Springs, Florida. He continued in that business, with success, for several years, then removed to St. Augustine, Florida, to enter railroad work, but remained in that line only half a year, after which he came to Jacksonville, the city in which the balance of his career was to center. In Jacksonville Mr. Walsh became identified with the Atlantic Coast Lines, holding positions of importance and trust for ten years. Still later he became associated with the Terminal Company, then went into the pharmaceutical business, operated a pharmacy with a partner until the World War began, and sold his interest to enter the realty field in Jacksonville. He became a partner in the H. H. Simmons Realty Company here, served the organization as secretary and treasurer, and in entirety spent fourteen years as real estate operator, becoming one of Jacksonville's well known authorities on values here.

A strong Democrat, loyal to the party's principles and influential in elections, still, Mr. Walsh never considered seriously the suggestion that he become a candidate for public office. He preferred to serve his community more quietly, as a progressive business man. Prominent in the Masonic Order, he belonged to Solomon Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jacksonville. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Jacksonville, and supported the denomination with generous purse and effort. He made a pleasure of his business, was fond of reading, and took his greatest happiness at home. There, in company with his wife and children, he found the world at its best.

Mr. Walsh married, July 1, 1900, at Green Cove Springs, Florida, Mabel Florence Weeks, daughter of James Weeks, of Clay County,

Florida, her father having been sheriff of that county for fifteen years. To Mr. and Mrs. Walsh were born children: 1. John Sutcliffe, who married Helen Shepherd; and they have a child, Juanita. 2. Morris Edward, unmarried. 3. Geraldine Celia, single. 4. Charles Frederick, also single. Mrs. Walsh continues to reside in Jacksonville.

The name and record of Gerald Cave Walsh will be preserved for many generations in Florida, where, as pioneer business man and developer of a principal city, his works were consistently of value, and this value of the enduring kind.

WOFFORD, TATEM, Hotel Proprietor—The prosperity of Miami Beach, Florida, beautiful beach of America's "Riviera," is due to the excellence of its hotels. As proprietor, or joint proprietor, of one of the finest hotels on this beach, Tatem Wofford contributed much to the community's advancement, and contributed liberally also to the happiness of those who were winter guests to Florida's sunshine and hospitality. He is recalled as a pleasant, gentle man who kept himself in the background, but who directed his affairs with unfailing astuteness and had the courage of his convictions. His death, in the hotel which he had helped to promote, tragic, brought sadness to hundreds of persons. It occurred July 5, 1927, just seven years after the foundation of the hotel bearing his name. The hostelry is continued (1929) under the direction of Mrs. Wofford and her two sons.

Tatem Wofford was born December 20, 1879, at Eustis, Florida, son of John T. and Mary (Budge) Wofford. His mother was a daughter of John Budge, planter of large means owning acres near Cartersville, Georgia, where Mary (Budge) Wofford was born. The Budge family was old in the history of the Carolinas even during the time of the Civil War, its members having attained to distinction in various fields of endeavor. The Wofford family was founded in the United States by John T. Wofford, father of Tatem Wofford, and native of England. John T. Wofford lived to the age of seventy-four years, his death occurring at Miami in 1911. He was a prominent grower of oranges and other citrus fruits near the community of Eustis, an influential Democrat, and highly esteemed by fellow-citizens as a man of capable direction and sterling character. He was a brother of General Tatem Wofford, after whom Tatem Wofford, of whom we write, was named. General Wofford served in the war with Spain. John T. Wofford is recalled for his reserved manners, and for his intimacy with the two well known Florida State Senators, Will and Nathan Bryan, of whom the former died in the Senate. He planned the campaigns of these two gentleman, and was largely responsible for their political successes. John T. Wofford was a man of broad education, well read, intelligent, and something of a philosopher. In the family were three sons: 1. J. W., deceased. 2. J. B., now a resident of Miami. 3. Tatem, of whom follows.

Tatem Wofford, youngest son, secured his earliest academic instruction in the schools of Kissimmee, Florida, completed high school with markings indicative of scholastic ability, and matriculated in Rollins College, near Orlando, Florida. Rex Beach, celebrated novelist, was a classmate—a graduate in the same class, as a matter of fact, and between the two there existed a close friendship. While Mr. Wofford was not a writer, neither was Rex Beach prominent as a writer at that time, and the two found that much of their philosophy coincided. The intelligence of his father, with his love of learning, was inherited largely by Mr. Wofford, and his days spent at Rollins College were perhaps among his happiest. It was in 1896 that Mr. Wofford came to Miami. His first enterprise and one which he followed for some time was the raising of tomatoes, by the hundreds of acres. The drainage of the Everglades caused his failure at this, after four seasons of having been almost wiped out with his product, and in 1914 he came to Miami Beach. That was the year of his entry into the hotel business. He ran a small hotel, the Sea View, at the intersection of Thirteenth and Collins streets, for about a year, then, for four years, leased the Breakers Hotel, a larger and more exclusive hostelry. In 1919 he erected the Wofford Hotel. This fine hostelry was added to annually, profits of the season preceding being applied to additions and new rooms, at the rate of some fifty a year. The hurricane of 1926 did a considerable damage to the hotel, but this was repaired; and then came the fire of 1927, in which Mr. Wofford lost his life.

Tatem Wofford married at the home of his bride, at Lumpkin, Georgia, June 4, 1901, Ora Burks, native of that community, daughter of J. J. and Fannie (Williams) Burks, both of whom were natives of Georgia and of Irish descent, and granddaughter of J. J. Burks, of Georgia. Fannie (Williams) Burks was a daughter of J. W. Williams. All members of the Burks and Williams families were planters, and communicants of the Baptist Church, persons of standing in their respective centers. Tatem and Ora (Burks) Wofford had children: 1. John Burks, now manager

and treasurer of the Wofford Hotel Corporation, Miami Beach; graduate of Miami High School and Culver Military Academy, class of 1922, in which latter institution he was captain in the "Black Horse" Troop. 2. Tatem, Jr., graduate of Miami High School and of Culver, 1924, having been first lieutenant, and captain of the Varsity Swimming Team in the latter, now vice-president of the Wofford Hotel Corporation. Mrs. Wofford, who is a lady of poise, intelligence and business ability, continues to reside in Miami Beach, and is president of the Wofford Hotel Corporation. She is a most conscientious worker in the cause of her sons and of the hotel, with attendant advantages to the community, is a pleasant hostess, well liked as hotel mistress, and is a communicant of the Baptist Church, which she supports generously. Largely due to her efforts the Wofford Hotel is what it has become, one of the finest in Florida. After the disastrous fire of 1927 she caused it to be renovated. The New York "American's" correspondent at Montauk, Long Island, wrote in July of 1927, just two days before the death of her husband, while she was vacationing at Montauk:

MONTAUK, L. I., July 2.—Mrs. Ora B. Wofford, who built and operated a huge hostelry on the ocean front at Miami Beach with the proceeds of the first boarding cottage park at the southern winter resort, has arrived at Montauk Manor to enjoy her first vacation in many years. She has become nationally known as the first hotel proprietress to charge $25 a day for rooms.

Hence it was while Mrs. Wofford was on her first vacation in years, and while her husband was alone in the hotel which the two together had made great, that the tragedy which took the latter occurred. Her sons were on the ground and took full charge, while she made haste to return. Interment was at Lumpkin, Georgia.

Expressions of tribute in memory of Tatem Wofford were many and spontaneous. He had been a leading figure of Miami Beach through many years and a resident of the Miami area more than thirty years. He had given nearly the whole of his time and effort to projection and development of the hotel, and to the benefit of the Miami Beach community. He was a voracious reader, quiet, charitable in his opinions and acts, a free contributor to worthy causes of all sorts. A Democrat, he did not permit politics to bias his judgment of affairs, but was just in that as in all things. Cheerful, he was beloved of all who knew him, and took his greatest enjoyment in contemplation of the progress of the hotel, with which he associated himself continually with Mrs. Wofford, and in the advancement of his sons toward their life endeavors.

Tatem Wofford will be remembered long by the people who live at Miami Beach, and who came to know and respect that quiet figure, whose character and goodness were not to be improved, and whose record was one of honorable attainment.

NICROSI, JOHN B., Capitalist—Having come to Montgomery, Alabama, a few years before the outbreak of the Civil War at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Nicrosi became one of that city's leading merchants and business men. For more than twenty years he was, at first, engaged in the ice cream, confectionery and grocery business, but in more recent years was a partner in a wholesale dry goods and notion business, which developed, largely as a result of his exceptional ability, into one of the strongest and most successful mercantile establishments in Montgomery. Though he disposed of his interests in this enterprise some time prior to his death, he continued to be in touch with business affairs by maintaining his membership on the board of directors of one of the leading Montgomery banks. A man of keen business judgment, Mr. Nicrosi met with outstanding success in the various enterprises in which he engaged from time to time. Unselfish by nature and endowed with public spirit, he took pleasure in sharing his success with the city of his adoption and he was always ready and willing to support enthusiastically and generously any movement which promised to advance the welfare and prosperity of the community. His patriotism was shown in many different ways during the World War, when he and his family were effectively active in the support of the Allies' cause, while his deep and sincere religious feelings found expression in his devout membership and in his generous support of one of the leading Roman Catholic churches of Montgomery.

John B. Nicrosi was born at Rogliano, on the Island of Corsica, France, December 21, 1840, a son of John Michel and Barbara (Vincentelli) Nicrosi. His father was a prosperous merchant and the owner of large vinyards. Mr. Nicrosi received his education in the national schools of France, in which country he remained until his nineteenth year, assisting his father in the latter's business enterprises. In 1859 he came to the United States and settled at Montgomery, Alabama, where he engaged in business with his brother. As dealers in ice cream, confectionery, and imported groceries the two brothers, whose place of business at that time was located on

Dexter Avenue, met with immediate success, a success which grew year by year. The partnership continued until 1878, when Mr. Nicrosi bought out his brother and operated the business alone for a number of years. Seeking wider scope for his undoubted business ability, Mr. Nicrosi then entered the wholesale dry goods and notion business. This firm was known as the Naftel-Nicrosi Dry Goods Company and grew into one of the largest, strongest, and most highly regarded mercantile establishments of Montgomery. For many years Mr. Nicrosi devoted his talent to the management and development of this company, but eventually, not very long before his death in 1915, he disposed of his interests in this company and at that time retired from active business. However, he continued to serve as a director of the Farley National Bank of Montgomery, which was later merged with the First National Bank. For many years Mr. Nicrosi was known as one of the wealthiest, most successful, and most public-spirited business men of Montgomery, in which city he was very highly regarded by all classes of the population. Though always greatly interested in public affairs and in public questions and enthusiastically working at all times for the furthering of Montgomery's welfare, Mr. Nicrosi never took an active part in politics or desired or held public office. During the World War his family generously supported the various patriotic movements of that period, while all of his three sons were effectively active in behalf of their country, one in a civilian capacity and two as members of the military forces of the United States. His religious affiliations, like those of his wife, were with St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Montgomery, of which he was a devout communicant and a liberal supporter. Home loving and deeply attached to his family, he preferred to spend the greater part of his leisure time in his home circle and, therefore, did not belong to many social or other organizations. However, he maintained membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was a frequent attendant at musical performances and enjoyed outdoor sports, especially hunting.

Mr. Nicrosi married at Montgomery, Alabama, February 9, 1886, Jennie Kelly, a daughter of the late William Kelly, a well-known and successful shoe dealer of Drogheda, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Nicrosi were the parents of three children: 1. John Michel, who married Mittie Holt, is the father of one daughter, Jane Louise Nicrosi, and served as secretary of the Knights of Columbus during the World War. 2. Peter M., who married Phedora Randolph, is the father of two children, Margaret Randolph, and John B. Nicrosi, and during the World War served in the cavalry remount, in which he had voluntarily enlisted, but which did not go overseas. 3. William K., who married Elizabeth Crommelin, is the father of three children, Jane, Betty, and William K., Jr.; he served during the World War in an artillery division, seeing considerable overseas service in France. The three sons of Mr. Nicrosi and their families are all residents of Montgomery, Alabama, in which city Mrs. Nicrosi has also continued to make her home since her husband's death in 1915, her residence now being located at No. 508 Madison Avenue.

At his home in Montgomery, Alabama, No. 21 South Jackson Street, John B. Nicrosi died, July 13, 1915, after a short illness. Though his passing at the age of seventy-five years was the natural conclusion of a long, busy, and useful life, it was, of course, felt as an irreparable loss by his family, to which he had always been deeply attached and greatly devoted. It was also deeply regretted by his many friends, who felt that they lost in him a most genial, considerate and faithful companion. But even in much wider circles, throughout the city of Montgomery, his death was regarded as a distinct loss to the entire community, because throughout his long residence in Montgomery his influence was always to be found in support of the best interests of the city and because through his business enterprises he had made many valuable material contributions to the town's prosperity, while his upright and clean life always stood as a fine example and an inspiration to all who knew him.

HOLSCLAW, CHARLES, Mechanic, Inventor—Though he lived in West Palm Beach, Florida, but five years, 1922-27, the late Charles Holsclaw is recalled here as an active citizen whose endeavors proved of benefit to those around him. Louisville, Kentucky, recalls him more intimately, as there he spent the whole of his career, as master mechanic and inventor.

He was born January 5, 1865, in Louisville, Kentucky, and died September 3, 1927, at Baltimore, Maryland, aged sixty-two years, son of Jeremiah and Julia (Clipp) Holsclaw. His mother was a native of Galena, Indiana; and his father, a native of Pennsylvania, died in Galena, about 1873. He was engaged for many years in the livery business, at which he attained a considerable success.

In the public schools of Louisville, Charles Holsclaw secured a sound academic training. He began his career in 1884, when nineteen years old, just

after completing high school; and his employment from that time until his retirement in 1922 was with the B. F. Avery and Son plow works, of Louisville. With this organization he was continuously occupied as mechanic for thirty-eight years. He became one of the company's most valued men, and his endeavors reacted to the benefit of innumerable people because of the nature of his duties, which included perfection of machinery used in agriculture. As master mechanic, his efforts benefited farmers directly, and all people indirectly. He invented one important machine tool, and a cotton planting device that came into wide popularity among cotton growers.

Mr. Holsclaw married, in Louisville, February 16, 1898, Margaret Flood, daughter of John Flood, shoe manufacturer, of Ireland; and of this union were born children: 1. Chester A., who married Dollie Murray, of Louisville, Kentucky, now of New York City; and their children were: Jack; Timothy, deceased; Gene and Jane, twins. 2. Clara Lillian, who married Howard T. Megowan, native of Louisville; and they have a daughter, Margaret, named after her mother. 3. May Jewel, who married James J. Ratigan, of Louisville, now (1929) of West Palm Beach. Mrs. Margaret (Flood) Holsclaw, who survives her beloved husband, continues to live in West Palm Beach, at No. 603 North Olive Street. She is a communicant of the Catholic Church, in the faith of which her children were reared.

In 1922, when he retired from his profession, Mr. Holsclaw came to West Palm Beach and assumed the station of loyal and forward-looking citizen which distinguished his last years. He supported all principal movements designed for the advancement of his community. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce here, was an active member of the city's Realty Board, and had the deepest of respect from all associates, as man and friend. He was a communicant of the Christian Science Church. He was fond of out-door recreations, particularly during his leisure in Florida, and played golf a great deal. His chief pleasure, however, lay in the companionship of loved ones, at the family hearthside. He was most charitable, broad in religious views and other matters, and gave generously to those in need, a true friend of all mankind.

ECCLESTON, HENRY, Master Mechanic—The cities of Waterloo, Iowa, and West Palm Beach, Florida, recall with appreciation the life and works of Henry Eccleston, Iowa pioneer and developer of new centers in Florida.

Born at Birmingham, England, March 13, 1847, Mr. Eccleston died in West Palm Beach, June 19, 1927, at the age of eighty years—old in years, experience, knowledge, and possessed of a most honorable record of service to his fellowmen. His parents were Edwin and Mary (Kelly) Eccleston. His father, a gunsmith of great skill and recognition in England, was born in 1826, and died May 20, 1879. He made guns for England in war with France, attained to a broad reputation as gunsmith before middle life, and lived a life as strictly without blemish as the bore of one of his masterpieces in steel.

Henry Eccleston received his early education in the schools of Birmingham. But at ten years of age he assumed the responsibilities of self-support, working for his father as gunsmith until the age of his majority. He then came to the United States, first settling at Kankakee, Illinois. There, for a year, he engaged at hotel work, after which occupation he removed to Waterloo, Iowa, among the early settlers there. This was in 1870, and Mr. Eccleston's occupation was with the Illinois Central Railroad, which had but recently extended its lines across the rolling prairies to the West. He was in charge of the road's pumping service at Waterloo until 1879, then formed a connection with Cutler and Parker, Waterloo plumbing firm, as skilled employee. He remained with this firm twelve years, worked for other concerns during the years immediately following severance of the connection, and in each case was considered a most highly skilled man, put in charge of the important contracts having to do with plumbing, heating, etc., in the Waterloo area. Eventually he went into business for himself, as plumbing and heating operator, in Waterloo. Thoroughly versed in all the intricacies of his craft, he owned a fine talent also at business; and as chief executive of his own organization built up a very lucrative clientele. He continued thus engaged at Waterloo until 1915, when he came to Florida, first settling at Lake Worth, and later coming to West Palm Beach.

As a resident of West Palm Beach, Mr. Eccleston contributed liberally to the growth and prosperity of the city's area, through business connections and in public office. He served as city plumbing inspector for several years, in this field worked directly to the advantage of the common interests of those around him, and attained to an important position in relationship to contemporary enterprises. Retiring from public office, he was enabled to give even more time to works of citizenship. He was a man of strict honesty, and loved the associations of his home circle.

Mr. Eccleston married, December 26, 1868, in

Birmingham, England, with the ceremony of the Church of England, Sarah Mansell, of Birmingham, daughter of a house well known for its importance in dairying interests, her father having held large interests of this category. Of this union were born children: 1. Laura Annette, since deceased. 2. Gertrude E., widow of Albert Strong, of Waterloo, Iowa; mother of a daughter, Ethel Louise, who married Elwin J. Heathershaw. Mr. and Mrs. Heathershaw have children: Dorothy Louise and Robert Eugene, great-grandchildren of Mrs. Sarah (Mansell) Eccleston. 3. Florence Beatrice, widow of Gordon Brey, and of this union were children: Jennie Leola, who married Roy Heathershaw; Ida May, unmarried; Edwin Henry, a widower with two children; Clifford Theodore, deceased, and Edna. 4. Alice L., unmarried. 5. Charles H., who married Esther Florence Hedrick. Mrs. Sarah (Mansell) Eccleston continues to reside in West Palm Beach. Her friends are many here, as in Waterloo. She is a lady of graciousness and charm, a devoted, kindly and understanding mother, who now (1929) at the age of eighty-one still retains her interests in life, being notably happy in the welfare of her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

The church took much of Mr. Eccleston's time and attention. He was very prominent in church work, a charter member of Christ Episcopal Church in Waterloo, founded in 1883. He was one of that church's twelve vestrymen chosen from the original congregation, and next to last of that congregation to die, the last surviving him but six weeks. He filled all posts which were open in the church at Waterloo, and in West Palm Beach continued to attend services regularly until the close of life. His life was exemplary, an inspiration for good extended to his fellowmen.

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